The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1880—SIXTEEN PAGES PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, &c.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
GREAT
HOLIDAY
SALE!

Bargains
Innumerable!
THROUGHOUT OUR ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT.

RICH SILKS, SATINS, AND VELVETS.
Prices Greatly Reduced.
CLOAKS AND DOLMANS,
FUR-LINED DOLMANS,
FUR-LINED CIRCULARS,
SEALSKIN CLOAKS,
Largest Assortment! Prices Greatly Reduced!

SHAWLS!
SHAWLS!
India Decca Shawls,
Broche Shawls,
Beaver and Wool Shawls,
Evening Shawls and Wraps.
Prices Greatly Reduced.

DRESS GOODS.
50 CASES
Choice New Goods, Best Styles,
15c, 20c, 25c, 40c and 50c.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

Ladies' and Gents' Underwear,
Ladies' and Misses' Silk Hosiery,
Ladies' and Gents' Fr'ch Cashmere and Wool Hosiery,
Ladies' Fancy Lisle Cotton Hosiery,
Gents' Neckwear & Suspenders.
Prices Greatly Reduced.

500 CELLULOID
DRESSING CASES,
BRUSH AND COMB,
$3.50, $4 and $5.
500 CELLULOID
DRESSING CASES,
Elegant Wood Cases!
Rich Painted Cases!
Russia Leather Cases!
Silk Plush Cases!
Large Mirror, Brush and Comb,
$9, $10, $11 and $12.
Prices Greatly Reduced.

HANDKERCHIEFS.
Initial Handkerchiefs,
Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Blocked Handkerchiefs,
Gents' Handkerchiefs,
Cashmere and Silk Mufflers,
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs,
Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs,
Scalloped Handkerchiefs,
Silk Handkerchiefs,
Mourning Handkerchiefs.
Prices Greatly Reduced.

For a substantial Holiday Gift our assortment covers everything. No one should make purchases before visiting our establishment.
An early morning call earnestly solicited.

STATE-ST.
Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

DRESSING
GOWNS!
SMOKING JACQUETS,
Handkerchiefs, Mufflers,
Carriage Rugs,
Silk Umbrellas,
Canes, Smoking Caps,
Card Cases,
Money Purses, &c.,
In fabrics and designs which CANNOT BE DUPLICATED IN CHICAGO, are among the many appropriate Gifts contained in our recent
SPECIAL
HOLIDAY
IMPORTATIONS.

Brown & Prior,
163 Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st.
Manufacturers of the Faultless-Fitting French Body Dress Shirt.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & Co. 118 & 120 Monroe St.
Retail Stationers and Dealers in Fancy Goods,
118 & 120 MONROE-ST.
HOLIDAY GOODS!
We exhibit an immense and beautiful stock of
Fancy Goods, Photograph and Autograph Albums,
Purses, Pocketbooks, Bags, Jewel Cases, Nail Sets, in Plush of the prevailing colors, Old Gold, Peacock, Blue, and Crimson, Russia Leather Goods.
An immense variety of Fancy Goods.

XMAS GIFTS.
USEFUL, ACCEPTABLE.
READERS & WRITERS EC. CO.,
38 Madison-st., Chicago.

STYLO GRAFIC
(A. T. Cross)
BEST FOUNTAIN PEN.
38 Madison-st., Chicago.
Send for circular.

DENTISTRY.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!
Useful and Ornamental.

MOST BEAUTIFUL AND BEST
SET $8.
Filling no fancy prices.
McCHESNEY BROS.
Cor. Clark and Randolph-sts.
No Pain. Extracting.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
New York--London--Paris.
Steamers sail Every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen.
Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates. Rates of passage from New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $80; second-class cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. The steerage rate by the North German Lloyd from Bremen to Chicago is $41, and the only agents authorized to sell these tickets are
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
2 South Clark-st., General Agents.
J. W. ESCHENBURG,
104 Fifth-av., Local Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
General Transatlantic Company.
Between New York and Havre, Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st.
Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
LABRADOR, Delort.........Wednesday, Dec. 22, 9 a m
FERDINAND DE LESSEPS, W'dnesd'y, Dec. 29, 2 p m
FRANCE, Trudelle...........Wednesday, Jan. 5, noon
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine): TO HAVRE—First Cabin, $100 and $120. Second cabin, $60. Steerage, $25, including wine, bedding, and utensils. Checks drawn of Credit Lyonais of Paris in amount to suit.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 6 Bowling Green, foot of Broadway, N. Y.
W. F. WHITE, Cabin Agent, } 67 Clark-st.,
WM. B. WINTER, Steerage Agent, } Chicago.

INMAN LINE
Ocean Steamships,
Carrying the British and United States Mails.
New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown.
Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian Ports.
These steamers carry no live stock of any kind.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. Western Agent,
32 South Clark-st., Chicago.
☞ DRAFTS on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent for sale.

AMERICAN LINE.
Philadelphia and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Sailing regularly every Wednesday from Philadelphia, carrying cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers, and the U. S. Mail.
RED STAR LINE,
Carrying the United States and Royal Belgian Mails. The only Direct Line to Antwerp, in Belgium, sailing every Saturday from New York and every alternate Saturday from Philadelphia.
For Passage Tickets to or from Europe and Drafts on Great Britain and the Continent apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents.
W. E. LAWRENCE, Manager,
119 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS
New York and Glasgow.
DEVONIA, Dec. 18, 6 a m | ETHIOPIA, Jan. 1, 6 a m
ANCHORIA, Dec. 25, 11 am | BOLIVIA, Jan. 8, noon
These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs
New York to London direct.
ALSATIA..................................Dec. 22, 9 a m
Cabins, $55 to $80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $28.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, outward, $28.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.
53 Broadway, N. Y., and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN
AT LOW INTEREST
On Real Estate in large and small sums.
GEORGE M. BOGUE, 97 South Clark-st.

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, WATCHES, ETC.

GEM DIAMONDS!
Owing to daily arrivals we announce our stock yet COMPLETE *in* EVERY *Department. We invite all interested in* CHRISTMAS PRESENTS *to an inspection of the* FINEST *display of* DIAMONDS, *set and unset;* RICH JEWELRY, *Gold and Silver* WATCHES, *French* CLOCKS, BRONZES, BISQUES, *and desirable* NOVELTIES *to be seen in Chicago. Satisfaction to* EVERY *purchaser guaranteed in* GOODS *and* PRICES.
S. HYMAN & CO.,
Open every Evening {N. E. Cor. State & Madison-sts.} Until Christmas.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

We are Leaders, not Followers, in
FINE GOODS,
IN
Toys, Fancy Goods,
Holiday Articles.
Goods marked in Plain Figures.
Silver Comb and Brush Cases,
Russia Leather Odor Cases,
Celluloid Toilet Sets,
Fine Wax Dolls,
Amber Jewelry,
Opera Glasses,
Glass Bouquet Holders,
Swiss Carvings,
Fine Albums,
Elegant Pocketbooks,
Bound Books,
China Ornaments,
Christmas-Tree Ornaments,
Orguinettes, Sleighs,
Wagons, Tin Toys,
And the Largest Assortment of Strictly First-Class Goods in the city. Call and examine.
VERGHO, RUHLING & CO.,
138 to 144 State-st.

PHOTO ALBUMS.

PHOTO ALBUMS
We offer a most splendid assortment of Imported Photograph Albums in all varieties of bindings, Calf, Morocco, Russia, Silk Brocade, and rich Crimson and Dead Gold Silk Plush, and at prices ranging from $1 to $50.00. Also
POCKETBOOKS,
CARD CASES,
INKSTANDS,
PORTFOLIOS, Etc.
Beautiful, Elegant, and Useful, suitable for Choice and Valuable Presents.
JANSEN, McCLURG & CO.,
117 and 119 State st.

FURS.

CANADA
Fur Manufacturing Co
142 & 144 Wabash-av.
Having too large a stock in SEAL SACQUES and DOLMANS, we are desirous of reducing it before close of the season, and, therefore, offer it at retail for less than manufacturer's price. Seal Sacques, 36 inches, from $100 upward, very good value, and made up in best style.
Fur-Lined Garments in greatest variety.
Seal Skin Caps of all shapes in largest display.
Gloves and Gauntlets for Ladies and Gentlemen in Beaver, Otter, Seal, Etc.
Sleigh Robes in Wolf, Bear, Beaver, Japanese Wolf, Beaver, Etc.
Fur Trimmings in any width and color in stock or cut to order.
BEAK & BUCHER,
142 & 144 Wabash-av.

HOTELS.

MORTON HOUSE,
UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK,
On the European Plan.
Having leased the above premises, situated at the southeast corner of Broadway and Fourteenth-st., opposite Domestic Building, I have the pleasure to inform my friends and the general public that the house has been put in perfect order and refurnished throughout, and is now open for business. Rooms, for gentleman, from $1 per day and upwards. A first-class Restaurant and Cafe is attached to the hotel, with an entrance on Broadway.
MODERATE PRICES.
The central location of the house offers superior advantages to business-men, being easy of access to Elevated Trains, Cars, and Omnibuses to all parts of the city. J. M. MORTON, formerly of
MORTON HOUSE, Greenwich, Conn.

Buckingham Hotel,
Fifth Avenue and 50th st.,
(OPPOSITE CATHEDRAL,)
NEW YORK.
JOSLIN & FULLER, Proprietors.
Delightfully situated in the very centre of the most fashionable residences, churches, schools, &c.; near the Grand Central R. R. depot, within three minutes walk of the Elevated Road and Madison Avenue cars.
Patronized by the best Families of Europe and America.
CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
Restaurant unsurpassed; charges reasonable.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

It is to the interest of any person wishing to purchase either Piano or Organ to call upon Messrs. Pelton, Pomeroy & Cross, 150 and 152 State-st., who are Western managers for the following celebrated instruments: Chickering & Sons, Hazelton Bros., Ernst Gabler, Decker & Son, and Christian Kurtzman Pianos; Wilcox & White and Taylor & Farley Organs, in addition to those of their own manufacture. It is only about once in a lifetime a person buys a Piano; hence, it is essential when you purchase that you purchase a good article. For this reason people are coming for hundreds of miles around Chicago to Chicago, where they have a large assortment to select from, and at the same time can purchase so that they can save five times their expenses to the city. Pelton, Pomeroy & Cross are unquestionably one of the most reliable houses in the city.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF THE FINEST INSTRUMENTS IN THE WORLD!
AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
BAUER

BEHNING, MILLER,
McCAMMON,
and others.
Bauer and New England Organs.
PRICES AND TERMS to suit all purchasers. Every instrument fully warranted for five years.
Importers of Musical Merchandise. Band Instruments, fine Violins, and Strings a specialty.
Pianos taken on storage.
Pianos tuned, repaired, and polished.
The best workmen employed for the different branches of repairing of all kinds of musical instruments.
Illustrated Catalogue sent free.
Julius Bauer & Co.,
182 & 184 Wabash-av.,
FACTORY—125, 127, and 129 Twenty-ninth-st., corner Lexington-av., New York.

COFFEES.

Formosa
CHOICE PURE COFFEE | TEA IMPORTING CO., 88 STATE-ST., Opposite Field, Leiter & Co.
FINEST COFFEE IN THE WORLD.
OUR COMBINATION COFFEE ONLY
30 CTS. PER POUND.
Send for Price-List and List for Clubs.

OPTICAL GOODS.

MANASSE
SIGHT
IS
PRICELESS
OPTICIAN.
TRIBUNE
BUILDING

Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, etc.

EDUCATIONAL.

MORGAN PARK
MILITARY ACADEMY,
MORGAN PARK, COOK COUNTY, ILL.
The best Family School for Boys in the West. Next term opens Jan. 4, 1881. Only four vacancies to be filled at that time. Early application advisable. Send for catalogue.

PICTURE FRAMES.

Frames ORNAMENTAL GOLD
Picture Frames. Send to manufacturer for Illustrated Catalogue.
S. H. McELWAIN,
206 to 208 Wabash-av.

NOTICE.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.
OFFICE OF THE
OREGON RAILWAY & NAVIGATION COMPANY,
No. 20 Nassau-st.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29, 1880.—The following resolution has been passed by the Board of Directors:

Resolved, That a second assessment of twenty per cent upon the subscriptions for the new Capital Stock of this Company (authorized by the Special Stockholders' Meeting of Oct. 20, 1880), be and the same is hereby ordered payable Jan. 3, 1881, at the Company's office in New York.

Stockholders are requested to present or mail their Subscription Certificates with their checks, in order that the payment may be properly entered thereon.

HORACE WHITE, Treasurer.

DRESS GOODS.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER
Madison and Peoria-sts.
"Our Christmas Serial!"
"'Twill Interest You!"
"'Twill Pay You!"
PART VI.
WILL EXCEED
Your Expectations!
TO REALIZE THEM,
Come at once.
Our Grand Bargain!
For such it is, consists of a DUPLICATE LOT!
300 PIECES
Rich Silk and Wool Brocaded
DRESS GOODS,
Same as we sold last Saturday, at
25c per Yard,
The original price of which was one dollar and fifty cents per yard.
TRULY
THIS IS A
BARGAIN!
YOU SELDOM GET.
"AS USUAL,"
LEADERS of POPULAR PRICES
Madison and Peoria-sts.

FURNITURE.

$50,000
WORTH OF
Fine and Medium
FURNITURE!
TO BE SOLD
Regardless of Cost!
AT
H. & M. NEUBERGER'S,
211 & 213 Wabash-av.
We aim to close out, or as near as possible, and are determined to do so if prices can do it, our large stock inside of 30 days. Therefore we would request one and all in want of any such goods to call and satisfy themselves, before purchasing elsewhere, and you will be convinced that we mean business.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
An active partner in an old, well-established, and enterprising Wholesale Grocery House, having to retire on account of ill-health, offers his interest to the right man who can command Forty to Fifty Thousand Dollars. An energetic, experienced Grocery man preferred. The investment is an exceptional one. Communications strictly confidential. Address K 82, Tribune office.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

FIELD, LINDLEY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
NEW YORK, CHICAGO, AND BALTIMORE.
88 & 90 La Salle-st., Chicago.
EDWARD M. FIELD, JOHN P. TRUESDELL,
DANIEL A. LINDLEY, EDWARD S. WASHBURN,
POPE C. TEFFT. CYRUS W. FIELD, Special

M'CORD & PHILLIPS.
GRAIN AND PROVISIONS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON MARGINS.
154 La Salle-st.
J. C. McCORD. H. W. PHILLIPS.

SLEIGHS.

SLEIGHS
AT
STUDEBAKER BROS.,
151 and 153 Wabash-av.

PROPOSALS.

Board of Commissioners
OF COOK COUNTY.

Bids will be received by the Clerk of the Board of Commissioners, Room 4 Circuit Court Building, until 12 m. Dec. 21, for 300 cords of ice (more or less) to fill the ice-houses of the Cook County Hospital, corner Wood and Harrison-sts. B. F. C. KLOKKE, Clerk.

SEALSKIN CAPS.

SEALSKIN CAPS, Alexis, Driving, College, Jockey, and Roll Band shapes, made from choice Shetland and Alaska Seal. Lowest Prices at BARNES' Hat and Fur Store, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

"THE FAIR."

Christmas
Presents!
OF
ALL
DESCRIPTIONS
ARE
TO BE HAD
AT
E. J.
LEHMANN'S,
THE FAIR,
CORNER
State & Adams-sts.
Prices Guaranteed.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

FLORIDA
EXCURSION TICKETS
TO
JACKSONVILLE,
CEDAR KEYS,
TAMPA,
MANATEE,
ON SALE VIA
THE DANVILLE ROUTE,
C. & E. I. R. R.
For particulars, time-tables, maps, guides, etc., apply at
Ticket Office, 77 Clark-st.

BUTTER.

ABSOLUTELY
PURE BUTTER.
To insure the public getting Butter and Cheese perfectly free from adulteration, I will sell in any quantity, and give a guarantee of its absolute purity.
CHARLES BALTZ,
118 & 115 South Water-st.,
And 2 & 4 Dearborn-st.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. Day,
133 East Madison-st.
Best {RUBBER OR CELLULOID,} $5
Gold, $10. Filling, 1-4 Old Rates.
VITALIZED AIR
(Or gas) given free for painless extracting. 133 East Madison-st.
Inventor of Lower Suction Plate, which never loosens while talking or eating; 5 years' actual test without a failure.

HUCKINS' SOUPS.

Huckins' SOUPS
TOMATO, MOCK TURTLE, OX TAIL, JULIENNE, PEA, MACARONI, BEEF, VERMICELLI, SOUP AND BOUILLI, CHICKEN, MUTTON BROTH, CONSOMME, OKRA, MULLAGATAWNEY, GREEN TURTLE, TERRAPIN. Also, Irish Stew, Haricot of Mutton, Stewed Calves' Head, Tomato Sauce, etc. In quart cans, rich, perfectly seasoned, and require only to be heated. Prepared by J. H. W. HUCKINS, who was for over 15 years chef-de-cuisine of the leading hotel of Boston. Leading grocers sell them.

BLANK BOOKS, &c.

J. W. MIDDLETON,
BLANK BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
55 STATE-ST.
Order immediately for January.

DRUGGISTS.

H. A. HURLBUT & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
75 and 77 Randolph-st.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1880.

A MEETING of tenant-farmers, principally Orangemen, was held at Loughall, in the County Armagh, yesterday. After their platform had been wrecked by a mob of fifty hired ruffians, the meeting was adjourned to an adjoining field and resolutions favoring a peasant proprietary were adopted. The Land-League movement is evidently making headway in Ulster, notwithstanding the efforts of the landlords' bludgeon men and the attempt of the Tory press to excite the religious prejudices of the Orangemen against the movement.

JAMES FEATHERS, of Indianapolis, wooed Clara Forsythe, a Baltimore heiress, and won her. They were married on the 5th of February last, and set up housekeeping in the Hoosier Capital with Clara's father and mother. About the 1st of April the young wife became tired of fuss and Feathers, and the husband was denied admittance to the paternal mansion. At the same time Henry Ditzell, a Baltimorean, and an old flame, came to Indianapolis and took up his residence with the Forsythes. Feathers wants $10,000 from his father-in-law to assuage his grief.

COFFROTH, a Pennsylvania Bourbon who failed of reëlection in November, is at present Chairman of the House Committee on Pensions. He threatens to resign his Chairmanship unless the members of the Committee permit him to remove the Clerk of that body, Col. William Downey, a Union soldier, in order to make way for a rural editor who worked for him last November. His Committee colleagues are said to prefer Coffroth's resignation to Col. Downey's removal.

THE Illinois Dairymen's Association adopted resolutions yesterday calling on the State Legislature to adopt stringent and comprehensive laws under which parties guilty of adulterating articles of food and drink or drugs may be severely punished. A committee was appointed to urge on the Legislature the desirability of acting in the spirit of the resolutions. Dr. Joseph Tefft, of Elgin, was elected President of the Association for the ensuing year.

MARSHAL MACMAHON testified before the De Cissey Investigating Committee of the French Chambers yesterday. His evidence was far from satisfactory to persons of the Rochefort stripe. The Marshal spoke in eulogistic terms of his old companion in arms, and said that he had never known aught against his personal or official character.

THE House passed a bill yesterday limiting the time which the Territorial Legislatures shall hold sessions to sixty days. It is a pity that the sessions of the Legislatures of many of the States are not also subject to more decent limitation than the desires of the members who compose the majority.

MICHAEL DAVITT was convicted of complicity in the Fenian conspiracy, and was released before the expiration of his term. He now threatened with arrest and imprisonment for the unexpired portion of his sentence, on account of his active participation in the Irish Land-League movement.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP will probably deliver the oration at the Yorktown surrender celebration, and James Baron Hope will write the poem for the occasion. They have been invited to do so by Dr. Loring, the Chairman of the Committee to make the selection of poet and orator.

A SIX-STORY building at Cleveland, occupied principally by the Cleveland Coöperative Stove Company, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss on building is about $25,000, and on the stock about $50,000. Lederer & Sons, who occupied part of the building as a flour store, lose $15,000.

COMMISSIONER WALLER has written Contractor Sexton a sharp letter in reference to the latter's failure to carry out his contract to furnish the iron work for the new City Hall. If Sexton do not come to terms to-day, it is probable that he will lose his contract.

CONGRESSMAN ALDRICH introduced a bill in Congress yesterday providing for the conveyance of the Lake-Front property to the City of Chicago, and conferring power on the city to sell that portion of the land which the railroad companies need for depot purposes.

BURGLARS entered the residence of Mrs. Gov. Tod, at Youngstown, O., last evening and took therefrom $8,000 worth of diamonds and other jewelry. The theft was not discovered until some hours after it was perpetrated.

L. M. MEYER, of Augusta, Ga., says he was robbed of $10,800 on his way from Philadelphia to Jersey City. He says he had the money under his pillow in the sleeping-car. He discovered his loss about 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

THREE persons were killed in Baltimore yesterday by being run over by railroad-cars. John Chew and John Mead, two of the victims, were colored laborers. The third victim was Frank H. Shallenberg, an aged flagman.

GOV. NEIL, of Idaho, in his message to the Legislature of that Territory, refers to the introduction of polygamy from Utah into his bailiwick, and advises that body to pass stringent laws to put a stop to the practice.

SENATOR BLAINE introduced a Senate resolution yesterday requesting the Judiciary Committee to report whether, in its opinion, there was a necessity for additional Judges on the Supreme Bench.

EMILE DE GIRARDIN, the eminent French journalist, has informed his constituents of the Department of the Seine that he will retire to private life at the end of his present term as Deputy.

EDWARD LLOYD FORD, at one time editor of the *Christian Union*, died at New York yesterday. Henry R. Worthington, an eminent hydraulic engineer, also passed from earth yesterday.

JOEL HENRY WELLS will appear in Judge Moran's Court to-day, when he will again try to show that he is sane and should not be retained in the Elgin Asylum.

IT is probable that Lieut.-Col. Dodge, of the Twenty-third Infantry, and Maj. Tidball, of the Second Artillery, will be transferred to the staff of Gen. Sherman, to fill the places rendered vacant by the death of Maj. Audenreid and the promotion of Lieut.-Col. McCook.

AN appalling calamity, the result of gross criminal carelessness, is reported from Buffalo this morning. A fire broke out there last evening in a wall-paper factory, five stories high, the heavy doors of which closed by springs and opened in. About 150 men and boys were thus cooped up. The flames spread with lightning-like rapidity, escape through the doors was all but impossible, and the only exit was through the windows. The men and boys had to jump from fourth and fifth story windows, and the consequence is that many of those who escaped with their lives have broken skulls, fractured limbs, and are, in about thirty instances, maimed for life. It is thought that not less than forty persons have perished in the smoking ruins,—a sacrifice to the cupidity of Buffalo capitalists and the stupidity of Buffalo municipal officers.

THE would-be colonists of Oklahoma are still in camp at Caldwell, and accessions are being made daily. Yesterday was a rather exciting day in the camp. A young recruit had his jaw broken by a mule's hoof, and the camp was visited by Mr. Overton, the Chief of the Chickasaw Nation; Mr. Duncan, of the Cherokees; Mr. Grayson, of the Creeks; and Thomas Cloud, Chief of the Seminoles. All four protested against the proposed invasion. Cloud, who is a full-blooded Indian, was particularly fierce in his denunciation of the campers, and said that if they are permitted to enter the Indian country by the Government their scalps would adorn some Indian homes. Mr. Grayson seems to have considerable contempt for Congressmen. He said that the Indian Nation could secure their services at a very small price.

BURNSIDE'S Educational bill passed the Senate yesterday by a vote of 41 to 6. The amendment offered by Senator Teller providing for the direct application of the proceeds of the sale of public lands instead of the interest thereon failed by a tie vote. Senator Ingalls' amendment that the whole proceeds should be applied to the support of common schools and none to colleges also failed, though supported in a very vigorous speech by the Kansas Senator,—a speech in which he rather punished Senator Hoar for his dogmatism. Morgan's technical-education-for-females amendment was added to the measure.

THE Covington (Ky.) Jail was surrounded last night by an armed mob, who came from Ludlow that they might obtain possession of the person of a negro named Hick, who committed a murder in their town Wednesday. The Covington Marshal had a large force protecting the jail, and it is probable that the would-be lynchers will have to return without their intended victim.

BOYCOTT has written to Mr. Gladstone asking that he be granted indemnity for his loss to the Government. Gladstone has replied intimating that the Government has spent enough on Boycott, and that gentleman has answered back that it was not his fault that the soldiers had to protect his potato-diggers.

IT is rumored that Jay Gould has entered into an alliance with the Indians of Indian Territory to prevent Congress from favoring Payne's colonists, the price of his efforts in this direction being the right-of-way for the extension of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road through the Territory.

THE Senate, by a close vote, refused to concur in the resolution passed by the House to adjourn from the 22d inst. to the 5th prox. A motion to reconsider was afterwards adopted, and it is probable that some resolution will be adopted Monday.

WESTERN railroad stocks were in brisk demand in the New York market yesterday, at a slight advance on the previous day. Western Union suffered again. The money market was easy, and loans on good security were easily obtainable.

PARTLY cloudy weather, areas of light snow, wind from northeast to northwest, and lower temperature, are the meteorological conditions predicted for this region to-day.

ABOUT $5,000 worth of lace was stolen from the premises of Mr. Stovel, a New York commission merchant, Thursday night. There is no clew to the robbers.

SENATOR WALLACE introduced a bill in the Senate yesterday providing for the establishment of a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

THERE are over 76,000 persons employed in manufacturing establishments in this city, and about an equal number is employed in other industrial occupations.

THE unfinished wall of the Middleton Car Shops, at Harrisburg, Pa., fell Thursday night, killing William Dasher and seriously bruising five other persons.

THE Ohio State Grange, by a vote of 86 to 4, adopted a resolution yesterday asking the Ohio Legislature to pass a Local Option Liquor law.

THE Duchess of Westminster, who has drawn a comfortable salary for filling the sinecure office of Mistress of Robes to the Queen, is dying.

SECRETARY THOMPSON will this afternoon hold a reception for the purpose of taking leave of the employés of the Navy Department.

AN unauthenticated rumor has it that President Hayes has offered ex-Senator Sargent, of California, the Secretaryship of the Navy.

CHARLES ARND, a Chicago lawyer, of the North Side, has been appointed Justice of the Peace, vice Justice Wilson, resigned.

A BILL appropriating $250,000 for the rebuilding of the Pensacola Custom-House and Post-Office passed the Senate yesterday.

VICE-PRESIDENT WHEELER has received, either by mail or messenger, the Electoral votes of all the States but Oregon.

SO FAR this month 350 cases of diphtheria have been reported in Brooklyn. Over 100 cases have been fatal.

MATRIMONIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLANO, Ill., Dec. 17.—The most notable event of the season in Plano social circles was the marriage to-day of Charles S. Henning, a civil-engineer in the employ of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, and Miss Minnie Valentine, a highly accomplished young lady of this place. Mr. Henning arrived here last night at 7 o'clock from the Far West, was married at 1:30 this afternoon, and left with his bride on the 5 o'clock train for Fort Wingate, N. M., where he is located. The Rev. O. B. Kinney performed the ceremony.

WASHINGTON.

Rumor that Sargent Has Been Offered the Naval Portfolio.

Final Senatorial Debate on the National Education Bill.

Money from Public Lands and Patents to Go to the Schools.

Passage of the Measure, Jonas, McDonald, Vest, Voorhees, and Williams Dissenting.

A Flea Put in Senator Hoar's Educated Ear by a Western Man.

The Civilizing Influences of Gould Affecting the Indian Nations.

Manner in Which Ballot-Boxes Alter Their Politics in the Swamps of Florida.

Final Proceedings of the National Board of Trade—The Logan Story.

Healthy Condition of the Appropriation for the National Board of Health.

RUMORS.

DEVELOPMENT OF A PREVIOUS RUMOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—There is a rumor which is not authenticated that ex-Senator Sargent, of California, has been tendered the position of Secretary of the Navy, to succeed Mr. Thompson. Some of the Pacific Coast men have been endeavoring to secure this place for Mr. Sargent in Garfield's Cabinet.

THERE IS ANOTHER RUMOR

that Jay Gould, in the interest of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road, has in some manner obtained the support of the Indians in the Indian Territory who have hitherto been so aggressive in their opposition to the opening of the Territory, and that the result is that he expects their coöperation instead of their opposition. This may, however, be a stock-jobbing story, as speculations in that stock are reported as quite active.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

PASSED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—Gen. Burnside's bill to apply the proceeds of the sale of public lands and the proceeds of patents to the education of the people was drearily discussed this afternoon for five long hours, and finally passed by a vote of 41 yeas to 6 nays. The great struggle was on an amendment offered by Mr. Teller, which provided for the annual distribution of the proceeds donated, instead of having them invested, in accordance with the bill, and paying out the annual interest only to the States. Mr. Teller took the ground that there are now in the Southern States at least 5,000,000 of illiterate children, and that to divide $60,000 of interest money among the States in proportion to their illiteracy would be giving about eight cents each to be devoted to the education of their illiterate of school age. He did not want a School fund for posterity, but, if $1,000,000 are to be realized next year from the public lands and from patent fees, he wanted that sum

APPORTIONED AT ONCE.

A few of the more Bourbon of the Southern Senators were opposed to any interference with education in the States by the Federal Government, but others from that section seconded Mr. Teller in urging the immediate annual distribution of the entire proceeds. The discussion of the amendment was prolonged until after the gas was lighted, when there was a tie vote,—28 to 28,—and, as the Vice-President was not present, it was lost. A good many other changes were made in the original bill, which is but the assertion of the right of the Federal Government to assist and regulate education in the States, and the establishment of the nucleus of a National Educational fund.

FROM THE RECORD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—Consideration was resumed of the Educational bill, and a general debate took place.

Mr. Cockrell opposed the clause making the rate of interest paid by the Treasury on the Educational Fund 4 per cent when money can be borrowed at 3.

Mr. Ingalls did not regard this as an ordinary case of borrowing money. The question was not how little interest money could be borrowed on, but how much are we willing to give to a beneficent object? He would favor paying 10 per cent.

Mr. Bailey indorsed this view.

Mr. Davis (W. Va.) wished that the whole fund might be expended in the education of this generation, and not be held for generations to come. It was as much needed now as it would ever be. We were paying off the public debt at the rate of $100,000,000 yearly for the benefit of future generations, and he thought this was enough of a burden upon the present population. He therefore advocated the amendment proposed by Mr. Teller yesterday.

Mr. Allison said there was no logical reason why the proceeds of public lands and patents should be devoted to this purpose any more than the proceeds from taxes on tobacco or spirits. The bill was, in essence, an appropriation of public money, and Mr. Allison

WOULD RATHER SEE IT MADE LARGE ENOUGH

for immediate production of good results. If a permanent appropriation of patent fees were made, any future attempt to reduce the fees on patents would be opposed as unfair to the Educational Fund.

Mr. Ingalls thought the surplus money in the Patent Office was money unjustly taken from inventors, and his disposition of it would be to return it pro rata to inventors. This Government should not be run as a money-making and dividend-paying business, and no more money should be raised than is necessary to pay the expenses of the Government. He did not want to establish a permanent Educational Bureau, or a fund. The amount of interest proposed was $60,000. This would't buy slate pencils for the children of the country. It was idle to talk of curing the disease of illiteracy with $60,000 a year. Every illiterate man in this country was a menace and a danger to free institutions. It was our right and duty to appropriate a large enough sum to cope with this danger at once. We owe nothing to posterity. Posterity can take care of itself. Perhaps the greatest gift we can give posterity is an educated generaton. Let us make a sufficient annual appropriation, leaving future Congresses to do the same if they see fit.

Mr. Bailey thought the fund

WOULD GROW SPEEDILY,

and soon be large enough to meet the views of the Senator from Kansas (Ingalls) and those who thought with him. He believed it was our duty to establish and secure a permanent provision for the education of the people.

Mr. Morgan advocated Mr. Teller's proposition for a direct appropriation, instead of a permanent fund at interest. The latter would not materially add to the present State facilities.

Mr. McDonald advocated Mr. Teller's amendment. He indorsed Mr. Ingalls' remarks about patent fees.

Mr. Pendleton supported Mr. Teller's amendment, and said he would not "carry coals to Newcastle" by adding to the forcible argument of the Senator from Kansas. We were in a crisis, owing to a great increase of illiterate voters. This crisis should be solved at once. Any increase in the scope of the governmental operations was repugnant to him, but the importance of the object in view led him to support the bill.

After further debate

MR. TILLER'S AMENDMENT WAS ADOPTED;

31 yeas; 30 nays.

It strikes out the clause setting apart the proceeds of lands and patents as a permanent fund, and provides that for the first ten years said proceeds shall be paid to the several States according to the proportion of population over 10 years of age who cannot read and write.

Mr. Ingalls moved to strike out the proviso that one-third of the fund should go to the colleges established under the act of 1862, his object being to devote the whole to the support of the common schools.

Mr. Morrill said that if this were done he would consider the bill killed.

Mr. Jones (Fla.) wished to amend the bill so as to leave it to the States to say whether the amount granted them should go entirely to the common schools or partly to the colleges.

Mr. Hoar having declared that the bill would be useless if amended as proposed, and not passed substantially as it came from Committee,

MR. INGALLS MADE A VIGOROUS LITTLE SPEECH,

which caused some amusement. He thought it ill-befitted any Senator to assume that wisdom would die with him, or that, if this matter had been referred to some other Committee tnan that of which he was a member, nothing worthy would have been evolved. Others than members of that Committee had studied and thought on this subject. When a man's house was on fire he generally seized the nearest available utensil and ran to the creek to get water to pour on the flames. He did not set about the erection of a system of water-works. The evil of illiteracy was present, and alarming. What the South needed was the application of the old Puritan practice of education. There was a subtle contagion about education. Educate one man, however poor, and as far as that man's influence extends will he be an educating force upon those around him. Kindle the desire for education to-day, and it will rapidly spread until we shall leave to the next generation a purified population. He thought the work could best be done by the common schools. There has been too much half education in this country. The sickly colleges scattered around the land were responsible for a very large number of the failures in life. Boys had been taken from the plow, plane, and anvil, and sent to the great cities to be poor lawyers, miserable doctors, and wretched ministers, until, failing in their pursuits, they

DEGENERATED INTO LIGHTNING-ROD PEDDLERS AND BOOK AGENTS,

to finally disappear beneath the earth they had incumbered when above it.

Mr. Hoar, in replying, said he had made his remarks only because he feared the proposed amendments would defeat the wishes of those most desirous of educating the masses. The Eastern Senators had never been behindhand in advocating measures to build up the West and South, though they knew all the time that the balance of power was steadily passing from New England to the other sections, and that, by their action, they were hastening the transfer.

Mr. Blaine congratulated the country upon the final disappearance of the old doctrines of strict construction, as proven by the fact that no Democratic voice was raised to oppose a bill distributing the proceeds of public lands by the General Government.

Mr. Beck gave as his reason for not insisting on the State-right theo ry in this case the fact that discrimination had been introduced and continued ever since 1862 in the method of granting land to settlers, and Mr. Saulsbury dwelt upon the waste of land under Republican Administrations by grants to railroads.

MR. INGALLS' AMENDMENT WAS REJECTED.

Mr. Morgan offered an amendment authorizing the colleges established under the act of 1862 to establish schools for the technical and industrial instruction of females. Agreed to.

After being further amended the bill was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in the Committee of the Whole were voted on.

The vote on Mr. Teller's amendment, noticed above, was yeas 28, nays 28, so the amendment was lost (the Vice-President was not occupying the chair).

Mr. Teller remarked that the bill as now left was an expression of a sentiment, not of a practical idea.

Mr. Kirkwood had been in favor of Mr. Teller's amendment, and now opposed the bill as worthless, and as building up a vast central and permanent Bureau of Education at Washington.

Mr. McDonald opposed the bill as inadequate to its purpose.

The other amendments made in Committee of the Whole were adopted and the bill was read a third time and passed,—yeas, 41; nays, 6,—as follows:

YEAS.

Allison,
Anthony,
Bailey,
Baldwin,
Beck,
Blaine,
Blair,
Brown,
Bruce,
Burnside,
Call,
Cameron (Pa.),
Cameron (Wis.),
Coke,
Davis (Ill.),
Davis (W. Va.),
Dawes,
Edmunds,
Ferry,
Garland,
Hereford,
Hill (Colo.),
Hill (Ga.),
Hoar,
Johnston,
Jones (Fla.),
Kellogg,
Logan,
McMillan,
McPherson,
Maxey,
Morgan,
Morrill,
Platt,
Pugh,
Ransom,
Rollins,
Teller,
Vance,
Walker,
Windom—41.

NAYS.

Jones,
McDonald,
Saulsbury,
Vest,
Voorhees,
Williams—6.

Adjourned till Monday.

IN THE HOUSE.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—The House declined to proceed with the Appropriation bill to-day, a large majority of the members insisting that the day be set apart for private bills should be devoted to that purpose, especially as not one tithe of the number of what are called meritorious bills upon the calendar can be passed. It is the program of the leaders, however, to devote to-morrow to the Military Academy Appropriation bill, and to pass it, and on Monday to resume the consideration of the Funding bill. Fernando Wood, having the latter bill in charge, estimates that at least two more days will be required for debate upon it, but he hopes to pass it through the House by Wednesday, the day fixed by that body for adjournment, to which, undoubtedly, the Senate, notwithstanding its apparent opposition to-day, will ultimately consent. The Funding bill will encounter

THE UNITED OPPOSITION OF THE GREENBACKERS

who take the ground that no provision should be made for continuing the debt, but that all of it should at once be paid. With their usual impracticability they do not satisfactorily indicate through what source the money is to be obtained to liquidate the National debt at a moment's notice. They had a caucus upon the subject, and have agreed to immediately oppose the bill. If the leaders are able to carry out their program after the Funding bill is passed, and immediately after the holidays, the Appropriations Committee will permit

THE INTER-STATE COMMERCE BILL

to be brought up for consideration. The House will by that time have sent four appropriation bills to the Senate, and it will be difficult to refuse the demands of those interested in transportation that that subject shall have a hearing.

In the session of the House fifteen private bills were passed, mainly for pensions. This was not done without a struggle, however, as there has been a strong opposition to the practice of taking pensions out of the classes and making them special. The bill to-day which caused the most opposition was a proposition to

PENSION WILLIAM PARKER, OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Parker was not a soldier, but an engineer of the Baltimore & Ohio Road. Gen. Kelley took possession of the road in 1861, and ordered Parker to take a train to a certain point to carry troops. While engaged in this duty an accident made him a helpless cripple. He was refused a pension by the Office on the ground that he was not an enlisted man when the accident occurred. The House discussed the subject to-day at great length, and finally passed the bill on the principle that the man, if not a soldier, was for the time being under the command of United States officers, whom he could not disobey. There was

STRONG OPPOSITION TO THE BILL

on the ground that it was a dangerous precedent.

The Speaker has not as yet filled the vacancy upon the Ways and Means Committee caused by the resignation of Gen. Garfield. The place, of course, will be given to an Ohio man, and the Ohio delegation have recommended that Neal be assigned to the place. Mr. Neal is a pronounced high-tariff man, representing a manufacturing district, and probably is more familiar with the tariff questions than any other man from that State. His appointment would not change the character of the Committee, as Gen. Garfield acted with the Protectionists.

GRANT AND SHERMAN.

THE CONFEDERATES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—Ex-Confederate Gen. Joseph E. Johnston complains that the press report to the effect that he slipped out of the House to avoid meeting Gen. Grant yesterday have done him great injustice. He says he entertains the highest opinion of the distinguished Union soldier, and his relations with him are only of a friendly nature. In fact, he left his seat for the express purpose of seeking Gen. Grant, not knowing that he was about to enter upon the floor of the House by another doorway about the same time. Most of the Brigadiers resent the imputation that any of the disrespect exhibited yesterday toward Grant came from them. "It was from these Northern Democrats," said a Southern member with a disgusted air,—"these fellows who did no fighting on either side. There is no contempt for Grant by anybody who fought him, in Congress or out, let me assure you of that." This undoubtedly is the sentiment of most of the ex-Confederates on the floor of the House.

GEN. SHERMAN

says that he intends to visit California for the last time in 1882, when he will be 62 years of age, and go upon the retired list. He does not fancy the appointment of Gen. Grant as Captain-General, believing that such an office is unnecessary.

COFFROTH.

IN A REMOVING MOOD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—Representative Coffroth, of Pennsylvania, is a typical Democratic Civil-Service reformer. He is also Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions. An unpleasant state of affairs exists in the Committee because of Mr. Coffroth's earnest desire to carry into practice his theory of Civil-Service reform. In other words, Mr. Coffroth is determined that Col. Downey, the present efficient clerk of the Committee, who was a gallant Union soldier, and who has at all times performed his duties as clerk to the entire satisfaction of the Committee, shall be discharged. Mr. Coffroth reached this determination soon after the Presidential election, at which time it is said he proposed to put his own son in Col. Downey's place. Meeting with some opposition in this matter, Mr. Coffroth, it is now said, has determined to appoint

A RURAL EDITOR

of a Democratic newspaper who lives in his Congressional district. This editor may be a worthy man, and may have done yeoman service in Mr. Coffroth's recent gallant but ineffectual canvass to be re-elected to Congress, but he is said not to know much about the duties which Mr. Coffroth desires him to assume. At the meeting of the Pensions Committee last Tuesday Mr. Coffroth proposed that his editor be appointed clerk in the place of Col. Downey, but several members demurred on the ground that no vacancy existed. Col. Downey, not having seen fit to resign at the Chairman's request,

A RATHER WARM DISCUSSION,

lasting nearly two hours, is said to have followed on the question as to whether a vacancy really existed. Mr. Coffroth is reported to have since hinted that he will resign unless his wishes are acceded to, but even this dreadful threat does not appear to move the members of the Committee, who, both Democrats and Republicans, are said to declare that Col. Downey, while he is a good Democrat, is also a good Clerk, with whom they have no fault to find. The matter was not disposed of at the meeting on Tuesday last, and the subject will be further considered next week. Meantime the Committee can do nothing with the multitudinous cases pending before it. The Civil-Service reform problem must be solved, although 500 needy pensioners are compelled to wait.

FLORIDA.

HOW AN ELECTION WAS CARRIED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—A resolution was offered in the House of Representatives authorizing the Committee on Elections to employ an additional clerk during the remainder of this session, at the rate of $6 a day. The Committee on Accounts to-day made a favorable report on the resolution. The

COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS

appears really to need one or two more clerks. Perhaps it would do something then in regard to the cases that ought to have been settled long ago. One meeting of the Committee has been held since this session began.

The Sub-Committee on the Bisbee-Hull case has not met for months, on account of the indisposition of its Chairman, Mr. Manning, to call it together. The report that one of the Democratic members of the Sub-Committee will unite with the Republican members in a report

MR. BISBEE IS ENTITLED TO A SEAT

in the House of Representatives may possibly account for Mr. Manning's procrastination.

In reference to the contest of Mr. Bisbee, an affidavit was made at Jacksonville, Fla., last September, which contains some facts that will interest those who are at all curious to know how Republican counties in the South are made to return Democratic majorities without recourse to "bulldozing." This affidavit was made by E. T. Gale, a Democrat of Marion County, Florida, who acted as clerk of election at the Long Swamp Precinct, in that county, during the election of 1878, when Mr. Bisbee was a candidate for Congress. The statements were not made until all the testimony in the Bisbee-Hull case had been filed. In brief, the affidavit sets forth

THE FOLLOWING FACTS:

The Democratic Committee of Marion in September, 1878, appointed a Sub-Committee of three members, which Committee was instructed to do whatever might be necessary, in the judgment of these three men, to elect the Democratic ticket in Marion County. Very soon afterward Alfred Ayer, who was Chairman of the Sub-Committee, went to Mr. Gale, who had been removed from the office of Justice of the Peace, and told him that he would be reinstated if he would help carry the Long Swamp precinct for the Democrats. Gale agreed. Ayer said that he would have

TWO BALLOT-BOXES MADE EXACTLY ALIKE,

one of which would be sent to the precinct by the Sheriff and the other would be taken there by himself and substituted for the regular box when the polls closed for the recess. In the second box were to be placed beforehand as many Democratic ballots as could be placed in it without exciting suspicion.

SOME REPUBLICAN TICKETS

were also to be placed in it to make it appear more regular. This program Gale swears was carried out to the letter, as will be seen by the following details in Gale's affidavit:

In Septemper, 1878, Gale was approached by Alfred Ayers, who expressed sympathy for Gale, who had been removed from his office of Justice of the Peace, and offered to have him reinstated provided he (Gale) would lend his assistance in carrying the county for the Democrats. This was acceded to.

AYERS' PLAN

was to have two ballot-boxes made exactly alike, and both labeled alike in what appeared to be the handwriting of the Clerk of the Court. The bogus box was to be substituted for the true one during recess on election-day. Accordingly at recess the true box was carried into a back room, the inspectors jumped out of the window, and then Ayers took out from a trunk in the back room, which was also the office of Dr. Cathcart, the bogus box, which was placed on the table, and the true box was set aside in the trunk and taken away in a wagon. The voting then went on in the new box, and, when counted at night, the votes were 168 in number. There should have been 175.

GALE SAW THE DIFFICULTY

but was closely watched. Placing the ballots in his hat, he feigned sickness, went into another room a moment, procured seven Democratic ballots, and plunging his hand into his hat as if to recount, distributed them among the others. This bogus box was so doctored before it was brought in that it would show a Democratic majority. On the 28th of October Gale was appointed Justice of the Peace by the Governor of Florida.

By the use of the methods above described, ninety-three Republican ballots were thrown out. Ninety-three bogus Democratic ballots were counted instead.

LAKE FRONT.

ALDRICH'S BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—Representative Aldrich has taken the first step towards the settlement of the Lake Front question, and to-day introduced in the House a bill granting the right, and title of the United States to the streets and grounds dedicated to public use in the Fort Dearborn Reservation Addition to the City of Chicago, with authority to sell such portion of it as lies south of the south line of Randolph street, and between the line of Michigan avenue, as now laid out, and the roadway of the Illinois Central Railway, for a passenger depot. Nothing in the act, however, is to deprive the owners of contiguous lots of any valid rights or claims, if such exist, to compensation on account of the change of use to which the said public ground authorized to be used was originally dedicated by the United States.

A SENSATION.

WHICH PROVES TO BE A VERY THIN AFFAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—There has been an attempt to create a sensation out of a very trifling incident which happened here yesterday, and to make it appear that Gen. Logan has been challenged by the irate ex-army officer whose claims he declined to notice. The officer in question was a very brave man, and was recently confined at the Government Insane Asylum, and is not considered as entirely responsible for his acts. All there is in the story is that he sent his card in to Senator Logan, and that the latter, who has been importuned by him for more than a year to aid him in being restored to the army, declined to see him. As a consequence of which the officer is reported to have challenged the Senator. There has been no challenge, nor is there likely to be one.

BOARD OF TRADE.

ADJOURNMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—At its session to-day the National Board of Trade accepted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the National Board of Trade reaffirms the resolutions accepted at its last annual meeting regarding the necessity of regulating inter-State commerce by railroad, which the experience of each recurring year proves to be more urgently needed.

Resolved, That the results of the operation of the telegraph in Great Britain as a part of the postal system of the country are such as to commend the adoption of a similar system to the people of the United States.

The resolutions regarding the necessity of enacting more laws to govern the decision of disputed questions in Presidential counts, and advocating that the Presidential term be limited to six years, with only one term for each incumbent, were referred to a special committee for a report next year. A committee was also constituted to urge upon Congress the enactment of a National Bankruptcy law. This committee will meet in Washington after the holiday recess. It is understood that the House Committee on the Judiciary will be ready to act promptly as soon as the Committee above mentioned is ready with its suggestions.

OTHER DETAILS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—The National Board of Trade concluded its labors and adjourned sine die.

A resolution was adopted commending the efforts made by the Department of State for the collection of valuable information by our foreign Consuls bearing upon and calculated to extend our export trade.

A resolution to the effect that the American mails on the ocean should be carried in American ships only, was, after some debate, indefinitly postponed.

The shipping question was brought up again, but, owing to a difference of opinion between those who desired a modification of the Navigation laws and those who were opposed to such modification, no action was taken.

The Board then adjourned, to meet in Washington next December.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

WHAT IT WILL REPORT TO CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—The National Board of Health has been in session in Washington during the last two or three days, and will probably complete its labors to-morrow. It will be ready to report to Congress in Janury. The Board will make something like the following showing: It was created in 1878, when an appropriation of $50,000 was made by Congress to enable it to institute a system of sanitary inspection and collate and present information relative to the improvement of the sanitary condition especially of the Southern cities. In the spring or summer of 1879, Congress having satisfied itself of the efficiency of the system, appropriated $500,000 additional, with the intention that the National Board should coöperate with the local and State Boards, and extend such assistance as in their judgment the Government ought to give as a

PROTECTION AGAINST EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

Of the $550,000 appropriated in all, the Board will show that it has on hand some $257,000. It is expected that this sum will not only enable the Board to carry on its operations until the end of the current fiscal year, but also through the fiscal year ending July 1, 1881. The operations of the Board are said to be very satisfactory, and have resulted in a vast improvement of the sanitary condition of all the river towns. The Board has established two stations of its own, and has notably assisted all the quarantines controlled by State and local Governments. The system of its contributions has been to make application to the Board, and also to the Treasury Department, and to receive thorough investigation and ample approval before any moneys have been given to the local Boards. The moneys so given have been used largely in cleaning up the districts formerly infected, and in the judgment of employés engaged in the general system of inspection and sanitary reform it may be that in case of an epidemic next summer in the South more money will be expended from the funds of the Board than is now expected. Otherwise the result will be very much as has been here outlined, and as will be reported to Congress after the holidays.

DOCTOR HOSMER A. JOHNSON,

the Chicago member of the Board, has been in the city in attendance on its sessions, but was called away to-night, to return to Chicago, to attend one of his patients there. The work on the Lower Mississippi has been largely under the supervision of Dr. Frank Reilly, formerly of Chicago. It is believed that the work of this Board has been antagonized to some extent, owing to the fact that it is an independent Board, and responsible only to Congress. The logic of this will be evident when it is stated that the Marine Hospital service is under the control of the Treasury Department, and that there was some slight feeling at the creation of an independent Board. There is nothing, however, in the feelings of the members of the National Board of Health, nor in their operations, to antagonize the Marine Hospital system, and Dr. Woodward, who was at the head of the Marine Hospital service, was one of the prime movers in securing the creation of the Board, and was largely instrumental in procuring the appointment of the present members thereof.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A CHARACTERISTIC ELECTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—A so-called election was held in Kershaw County, South Carolina, last week for a member of the Legislature to fill a vacancy occasioned by death. A Republican present at one of the principal polls thus writes of what took place: "The election passed off quietly. I have only heard from the Camden poll. As before, the box at this poll was carried by a majority of 800 and more for the Democratic candidate, when there were but 700 votes actually cast, of which the Republican candidate received 461, giving him a majority of 222. According to the count of the managers there were 1,648 counted out of the box, 1,242 in favor of the Democrats, and 406 in favor of the Republican candidate. I kept a poll list outside of the window from the commencement to the end of the voting, tallying every man who voted the Democratic ticket, and taking the names of those who voted the Republican ticket."

BAYARD.

ANOTHER BRIEF REFERENCE TO THE PHILADELPHIA "PRESS" STORY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—Senator Bayard was interrogated to-day as to the fresh bearing, if any, of the statements which appeared this morning in the Philadelphia *Press* on the controversy between himself and Conkling and others. He replied that he had said on this subject about all he felt there was any necessity for saying at present. He had no further explanations. He could scarcely see what he could say more. The alleged verbatim report of his speech was grossly false. He had so pronounced it on the earliest opportunity, and on every occasion since when the subject had been broached to him. The question had now been relegated to secondary evidence, and of these witnesses there were plenty to be heard from on both sides. He expected the Philadelphia *Press*, which was engaged in working this thing up, to attempt every means of fortifying its position. There was nothing surprising in these statements to a man so familiar as was he to political abuse and the artifices of party malice.

Senator Bayard truly says: "I can afford to put my reputation for veracity and honor against that of such men as Dick Harrington and his associates, though the Philadelphia *Press*, which has lent its columes to their schemes, were full of them in small type."

It is reported that Senator Conkling will bring up the subject in debate after the holidays.

NOTES.

YORKTOWN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—Dr. Loring, Chairman of the Committee appointed to select an orator and a poet for the Yorktown-surrender celebration, has to-day sent invitations, signed by himself and associates, to Robert C. Winthrop to deliver the oration and James Baron Hope to deliver the poem.

Two English missionaries have arrived here, uniformed in blue trimmed in scarlet, and on their hats a tin-plate inscribed "The Salvation Army."

THE WISCONSIN DELEGATION

held a meeting to-day, and agreed to recommend an appropriation of $300,000 for the Pound reservoir system. It is said, however, that no appropriation will be practicable until the Government makes some arrangement with the Indians for the use of the reservations which will be affectd by this plan.

RECESS.

The Senate refused to-day to coucur with the House in taking a fortnight's recess, but a motion to reconsider was entered, and the resolution may be concurred in, or one may be sent to the House providing for a shorter holiday. Meanwhile the Senators and Representatives are leaving by every train, and it is evident that neither House will have a quorum after the middle of next week.

CLAIMS.

The House Committee on Claims has determined not to investigate or report on any more cases before it, as it is well understood they would not be acted upon by this Congress.

SCHOFIELD'S NEW COMMAND.

The order sending Gen. Schofield to the new military division, with headquarters at New Orleans, will be ready to-morrow. The division comprises Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and the Indian Territory. It will contain the Department of Texas, Gen. Augur in command, with headquarters at San Antonio, and a department made of Arkansas and the Indian Territory, with headquarters at Little Rock, Col. McKenzie in command. Arkansas and the Indian Territory are detached from the department of Gen. Pope.

CONGER.

Reports from Michigan are to the effect that Representative Conger has virtually, although not yet formally, withdrawn from the contest for the United States Senatorship, and leaving the present Senator, Mr. Baldwin, the only formidable opponent of Gov. Bagley. Mr. Conger is now understood to be a candidate for Speaker of the next House, and if Mr. Frye should be elected to the Senate he would have considerable support.

ELECTORAL VOTES.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Vice-President Wheeler to-day received the Electoral votes of Rhode Island, Ohio, Indiana, Kansas, and California, in each instance by a messenger. He has now received, either by mail or messenger, the votes of all the States except Oregon.

SECRETARY THOMPSON,

whose resignation goes into effect Monday next, at the request of a number of friends and subordinate officers will hold a reception in his office to-morrow afternoon for the purpose of taking formal leave of the employés. The Secretary will probably remain at the Department until Monday next. He will visit his home in Indiana in the course of a week or so to attend to some business, after which he expects to return to Washington for the winter.

THE PONCAS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—In view of the conflicting reports which reach here regarding the condition of the Ponca Indians in the Indian Territory, the President has decided to send Gen. Crook to that Territory and hold a consultation with that tribe and ascertain whether they are still dissatisfied and desire to return to their former reservation. The report of the Indian Agent is that the tribe is satisfied to remain where it is, but this is denied by the friends of the Indians. This action is taken upon the recommendation of Edward Everett Hale, of Boston, Senator Dawes, and others who have taken a deep interest in these Indians.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—The House joint resolution providing for adjournment from Dec. 22 to Jan. 5 was disagreed to,—27 to 31.

The vote disagreeing being announced, Mr. Burnside moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet Monday next. Cries of "No! no!" were at once raised, and Mr. Burnside withdrew his motion.

Of twenty-seven Senators voting in favor of the adjournment resolution, the only Democrats were McPherson, Ransom, Vest, Wallace, Withers, and Davis (of Illinois). Of the thirty-one voting nay, the only Republicans were Blaine, Hamlin, Ingalls, and Plumb.

The bill appropriating $250,000 for the rebuilding of the Custom-House at Pensacola passed.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, by direction of a majority of the Committee on Appropriations, reported a joint resolution favorably, and was opposed in the Senate by Messrs. Beck, McDonald, and others.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows: By Mr. Wallace, establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy.

Mr. Blaine offered a resolution directing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of increasing the number of Judges of the Supreme Court to thirteen. Agreed to.

Mr. Ingalls (after consultation with several Senators) entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate disagreed to the joint resolution for the holiday adjournment.

The Pensions Appropriation bill was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Morgan offered a resolution continuing for this session the Select Committee on the Removal of the Northern Cheyennes, with authority to further investigate all matters heretofore referred to them and not disposed of. He explained that, since the Committee was dropped, it had been found that the questions considered by the Committee had not been completely investigated. New phases of the Ponca question had also appeared, as per the recent letter of the Secretary of the Interior, which also needed consideration. The resolution was agreed to.

[Debate and passage of the Educational bill, as found elsewhere.]

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—The morning hour was dispensed with, and the House went into Committee of the Whole, with Mr. Stevenson, of Illinois, in the chair, on the private calendar.

Some time was consumed in consideration and discussion of the bill granting a pension to William C. Parker, of West Virginia, who, though an employé of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, had been injured while acting under peremptory orders of a military commander. It was opposed on the ground that it would be setting a dangerous precedent to grant a pension to a man who had not been on either the army or the navy rolls; but it was finally laid aside for favorable report to the House.

At 3:40 the Committee rose, and the House passed several bills granting pensions.

On motion of Mr. Ainsley, the bill passed amending Sec. 1,852 of the Revised Statutes, so as to limit sessions of the Legislative Assemblies of the several Territories to sixty days' duration.

On motion of Mr. Harris, the bill passed changing the time for holding the terms of Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the Western District of Virginia.

On motion of Mr. Bingham, the Senate bill passed granting a pension to Margaret S. Heintzelman, widow of the late Maj.-Gen. Heintzelman.

A motion to adjourn over until Monday was defeated.—yeas, 39; nays, 52.

Mr. Aldrich (Ill.) introduced a bill confirming to the City of Chicago title to certain public grounds. Referred.

Adjourned.

SUICIDAL.

A Young Man From Chicago Falls in Love and Tries to Shoot Out His Brains—Other Unfortunates.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 17.—James Garriger, a young man from Chicago, with more love than brains, attempted to blow out what he had of the latter article at the corner of Arch and Ludlow streets, in this city, late last night. The cause of it was the refusal of a Miss Sarah Chambers to marry him. Miss Chambers, it seems, visited Chicago last summer, and while there met Garriger, and a mutual affection sprung up between them. By and by Sarah returned to Cincinnati, and Garriger, being out of sight, soon passed, in a comparative sense, out of mind. The other day he came here to persuade Sarah to marry him; but, to his surprise and sorrow, he found that she had in the meantime formed an attachment for another man. Last night she went out for a walk with her latest lover, leaving Garriger alone. This was more than the poor fellow could bear, and, drawing his pistol, he put it to his head and fired. The bullet flattened out when it struck his skull, inflicting a serious but not fatal wound. Drs. Orr and Halle were called in and sworn to secresy. The man's head was tied up, and to-day all the parties to the occurrence are mysteriously missing.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 17.—James Garrigan, of Chicago, a builder, shot himself at noon, with suicidal intent, because a young lady refused to marry him. He will not die.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 17.—Joseph Smithers, a prisoner in the County Jail awaiting sentence for arson, committed suicide by cutting his throat at 1 o'clock to-day. He was to have been sentenced this afternoon.

HARWOOD & CO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 17.—It is announced on what is regarded as good authority in Minneapolis that the sale of the Harwood stock, postponed from Dec. 7 to the 21st, will be again postponed until Jan. 3 to suit the convenience of Eastern creditors. The same authority says that New York jobbers are willing and even anxious to buy in the stock, and continue and enlarge the business heretofore done by Harwood & Co.

Where there is a weakness of the throat or lungs, a cold neglected may be all that is required to establish a lingering and generally fatal disease. Even where there is no special tendency to bronchial or pulmonary trouble, a severe cold, left to take care of itself, often plants the seeds of a serious complaint, sure to be developed by subsequent indiscretions. Take especial care of your health, therefore, from the very earliest symptoms of a cough or cold by prudently resorting to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, which will soothe and strengthen the bronchial tubes, allay inflammation, and cleanse them and the lungs of all irritating substances. An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure.

A FIVE-STORY FURNACE

Buffalo Dazed by a Shocking Man-Trap Catastrophe.

A Wall-Paper Factory, with 150 Operatives, Takes Fire.

Heavy Iron Doors, Swinging Inward, Keep the Victims in Death's Fold.

A Scene of Headlong Leaping Surpassing the Horrors of the Southern Hotel.

An Unknown Number, Probably Twenty, Buried in the Ashes.

Hideous Roster of Broken Legs, Arms, Ribs—A Group of Broken Hearts.

Sketch of the Frightful Scene as It Was Presented to the Awestruck Bisons.

A Large Pecuniary Loss to the Small Men Who Owned the Furnace, $378,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 17.—A most disastrous conflagration occurred here this evening, the sad and deplorable feature of which is that it was attended by the greatest loss of life known upon a similar occasion in very many years. The building in which the fire broke out was a five-story brick structure, 300 feet in depth and eighty feet wide, owned by George W. Tifft, and occupied by M. H. Birge & Sons, manufacturers of wall paper. About ten minutes before 6 o'clock one of the men employed in the third story reported to the foreman, Thomas Henry, who was on the floor below, that one of the printing machines was on fire. He speedily made his way up-stairs, and

SAW THE PRESS

at the rear of the room enveloped in flames, which had, by this time, spread to the adjacent woodwork, while the place was filled with dense smoke. As a temperature of 90 degrees is maintained continually throughout the factory, to assist the drying process, and as this had rendered everything as dry as tinder, Mr. Henry realized that the spread of the flames would be terribly rapid, and it was folly to think that anything could be done to avert it. He turned and ordered the employés

TO FLY FOR THEIR LIVES,

immediately warning as best he could those who were in the fourth and fifth stories, they being principally boys. In the meantime an alarm had been sounded, to which a portion of the department responded, and a second and general alarm brought the remainder. The scene now presented was one that would touch the stoutest heart. The building was wrapped in seething flames. Employés jumped from the highest windows, while many boys in the two upper stories, who had been unsuccessful in their efforts to escape, or became too bewildered to follow the example of their companions,

APPEARED AT THE WINDOWS

with white and terrified faces, and frantically shouted for help. But their torture was of brief duration, for, almost simultaneously with their cry for aid, they sank back, overcome by suffocation from the smoke, and, within twenty minutes from the time the alarm was sounded, the walls crumbled and fell with a crash. One small boy whose name could not be learned,

COURAGEOUSLY JUMPED FROM THE FIFTH STORY,

and, catching the telegraph wires, which then gave way, slid down one of them, and escaped with badly cut hands. John Malone, aged 15 years, jumped from the fifth story, struck the sidewalk, and was almost instantly killed. John Fields, employed as overseer among the boys, jumped from the fourth story and was picked up dead. John T. Berry jumped from one of the upper stories and sustained a fracture of the spine and of both arms. He will probably die. With the falling of the walls the firemen were required to give their attention to the Union Malt House, an extensive brick structure, also owned by George W. Tifft, and occupied by John B. Manning. It was already in a fair way for destruction, and, though every effort was made, the best that could be done was in preventing the further spread of the fire.

WILD RUMORS

were afloat in regard to the loss of life, and anxious parents crowded around with blanched countenances and weeping bitterly, while they tremblingly inquired for their missing boys. When the excitement had subsided somewhat, an effort was made to get some knowledge of the wounded. The list, as far as can be learned, in addition to those before mentioned, is as follows:

John Griffin, jumped from the fourth story; arm broken and injured internally.

Moses Malone, jumped from the fifth story; leg broken.

Patrick O'Brien, arm broken and badly burned about the head and back.

Edward McCormick, jumped from the fifth story; cut about the head.

Moses Malone jumped from the fifth story; leg and arm fractured.

Michael O'Brien, leg fractured.

Stephen Hackett, Martin McGee, Peter Schwander, John and James Stout, Jay Voltz, Thomas McCue, Charles Chapman, and Thomas Quinlan, all boys, are among those who are reported missing, and, it is thought, perished in the flames.

WITHOUT A DOUBT

there were many more who met the same fate, and it is believed that twenty boys if not more were roasted alive in the fire. The employés numbered between 150 and 160. James Ryan and John Kennedy jumped out of a fifth-story window, but sustained no material injury.

THE ESTIMATED LOSSES AND THE INSURANCE

are as follows: Birge & Sons, on stock and machinery, $150,000; insured for about $75,000; John B. Manning, $25,000; fully insured; George W. Tifft, $70,000; fully insured. A city engine-house adjoining the building of the Messrs. Birge was wrecked by the falling walls. The disaster is one from which the Messrs. Birge will suffer great embarrassment. The factory was being run on overtime, and they had received orders which would keep them busy to this extent until next March. The cause of the fire is

A MYSTERY,

and no one is able to satisfactorily account for its origin. No fire of any description or smoking was allowed in the building, and the engine and boiler rooms were in an adjoining builing. A Coroner's jury is to be impaneled from among prominent citizens, and a strict investigation made.

HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

To the Western Associated Press.

BUFFALO, Dec. 17.—A serious fire, attended by heavy loss of life, occurred here this evening. About 6 o'clock fire was discovered in the third story of the immense five-story building owned by George W. Tifft on Perry street, and occupied by Birge & Sons, wall-paper manufacturers. The building is eighty feet front by about 300 feet in depth, and about 150 men and boys were employed at the present time, the business demanding extra help. All of the number were at work, and in less than twenty minutes after the alarm was given the building was a mass of flames. The walls crumbled and fell, and

PROBABLY BURIED TWENTY TO THIRTY OF THE EMPLOYES.

The doors of the different rooms were hung to swing in, and each had a heavy spring closing it, thereby retarding the egress of the occupants. The building was without fire-escapes of any kind. The terrified workmen jumped from the windows, and many of them only escaped with broken bones and bruised bodies. Those in the upper stories, unable to escape, appeared for a moment at the windows, and then sank back, suffocated in the smoke and flames. The following is

A LIST OF THOSE KNOWN TO BE KILLED:

One of the foremen in the fifth story, badly burned, jumped to the ground, unrecognizable, his head and body mashed to a jelly. Supposed to be Thomas Fields.

John Malone, aged 15, jumped from the fifth story, and was killed.

William Berry, fatally injured in the head, spine, and inwardly, jumped from the fourth story.

THE INJURED.

John Griffin jumped from the fourth floor; right arm broken and badly injured internally.

Moses Maloney, leg fractured; jumped from the fifth story.

Patrick O'Brien, badly burned about the head and back, and arm broken.

Ed McCormick, jumped from the fifth floor; badly cut on the head.

Moses Malone, brother of John Malone, who was killed, jumped from the fifth floor; a fractured leg and a broken arm.

Mike O'Brien, right leg broken.

KNOWN TO BE MISSING AND SUPPOSED TO BE IN THE RUINS:

Stephen Hockett.
Martin McGee.
Peter Swarder.
John and James Stoul, brothers.
Jay Voltz.

The flames next communicated to the Union Malt-House, adjoining, also the property of George W. Tifft, which was destroyed. The building was three stories high, sixty feet wide, 200 feet long, containing $25,000 worth of grain, the property of John B. Manning.

THE LOSS

can only be estimated at present, and is placed at the following figures: George W. Tifft, on building, $105,000; Birge & Sons, machinery and paper stock, $150,000; John B. Manning, grain, $25,000; city engine-house, $3,000, by falling walls.

THE INSURANCE

is estimated at $180,000. James Ryan and John Kennedy, employed on the fourth floor of the Birge building, jumped to the ground, escaping with only slight bruises. A small boy, name unknown, was seen to jump from the fifth floor, catch hold of a telegraph-wire, which broke, and, sliding down the wire, escape with only a badly-cut hand.

Parents and friends of the dead and missing ones surround the ruins. The streets are full of rumors, and probably the list of those known to be killed will be more than doubled when the smoking bricks and ruins can be removed.

AT CLEVELAND, O.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 17.—The six-story brick block on the viaduct and Merwin street has been destroyed by fire. It was discovered about half-past 12 last night. The cause is a mystery. The building, which was owned by George M. Atwater, of Springfield, Mass., was rebuilt two years ago, and valued at $25,000, and insured for $14,000, as follows: London Assurance Corporation, $4,000; Hartford Fire, $4,000; Mechanics' & Traders', $4,000; Manufacturers', of Boston, $1,000; United Firemen's, Philadelphia, $1,000. It had been occupied since Jan. 1, 1880, by the Cleveland Coöperative Stove Manufacturing Company. The Company's loss cannot be stated, but may reach $50,000 on stock. The insurance as far as ascertained is $27,500, as follows: Boylston, of Boston, $1,500; Manufacturers', Boston, $1,000; Underwriters' Agency, New York, $500; Richland Mutual, $1,500; Coon City, Toledo, $1,500; Western Mutual, Urbana, $1,500; Ashland Mutual, $1,500; People's, Newark, $2,000; Union, Buffalo, $2,000; Buffalo German, $2,000; Milwaukee Mechanics', $2,000; Royal, England, $2,500; Home, New York, $4,000; and Ætna, Hartford, $4,000.

Part of the building fronting on Merwin street was occupied by Lederer & Son, flour dealers, whose stock was valued at $15,000. Their loss may, perhaps, not be total. Insurance, $8,000.

AT PLAINFIELD, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 17.—Last night the residence of Charles Byrne, in Plainfield, with all its furniture, and also a barn belonging to the same gentleman, containing farm machinery, grain, and tools, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $9,000, upon which Mr. Byrne holds policies which would expire to-morrow, for $5,000.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 347 at 8:40 yesterday morning was caused by the burning of a freight car on the Pan-Handle Railroad near the corner of Kinzie and Morgan streets. The fire was extinguished before any great damage was done. A spark from a passing locomotive is supposed to have been the cause of the fire.

AT OAKLAND, MISS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 17.—A fire yesterday at Oakland, Miss., destroyed the storehouses of S. E. Granberry and Black & Son. Loss, about $10,000; insurance, $4,000.

THE LAW'S BEHEST.

Daniel Keith, White, Hanged at Rutherfordton, N. C., Yesterday.

He Inspects His Grave Just Previous to the Final Falling Off.

History of the Atrocious Crime for Which He Suffered.

Covington, Ky., People Thirsty for the Life of a Colored Murderer.

Tragical Ending of a Love Affair in a Suburb of Cincinnati.

HANGED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHELBY, N. C., Dec. 17.—Daniel Keith, a white man, was hung in Rutherfordton today in the presence of an immense crowd, estimated at 7,000. He got up this morning early and ate a hearty breakfast, after carefully washing himself. He was taken from his cell at 11 a. m. to the gallows, a distance of half a mile. He rode in an open wagon, the great crowd following him. It was more like a picnic than a hanging occasion, and the crowd, as it jostled after the poor devil, seemed to be in the best humor. His coffin, which, by his own request, had been in his cell three days with him, was put in the wagon and

USED AS A SEAT.

When the motley procession reached its destination, Keith was helped out. He requested permission to look into his grave, which had been dug in the field about twenty feet from the scaffold. This was granted, and he looked into the yawning pit calmly, and then with a firm step ascended the scaffold. His spiritual comforter, the Rev. Mr. Osborn, then offered a prayer, after which the doomed man spoke as follows:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: You see now what whisky has done for me. I want all you young people to take warning from my fate. You know the devil sets up his shops about a mile from your towns, and then the trouble begins. I wish there was not a drop of whisky in the world."

Some one here asked him if he was ready to die. He replied:

"I hope I am. I have done all I could, and trust to God for the rest. Let my sad death be a fair warning to all whisky-drinkers and sinners. My own meanness brought me to the gallows. I trust I have truly repented. A year ago I was a free man, running around drinking and fiddling, without fear of God even. To-day I am on the gallows. Judgment will come to all down in this large crowd I see before me. Judgment will come when you do not look for it."

In closing he asked his friends to see that

HIS BODY WAS NOT INTERFERED WITH,

and said:

"I thank God that I am willing to give my life for that I took. I never took that of any other person." He spoke slowly and in a firm voice, and then knelt and prayed, after which he gave some directions to his friends about his private affairs. He shuddered when the rope was put over his neck, and said, "It's cold, ain't it?" He took the handkerchief from the Sheriff, and after the black cap had been placed over his head he dropped the handkerchief, and at this signal he swung into the unknown. Time, 12 o'clock. His neck was broken and his struggles were slight.

THE CRIME.

Keith murdered Alice Ellis, a colored girl aged 13 years, after attempting to commit an outrage upon her person. He moved to Cleveland County about December, 1879, and rented a farm on which there were two small houses, in one of which he lived, while the other was occupied by Thornton Ellis with his wife and daughter, the latter being Keith's victim. On the day of the murder, Keith went to a neighbor's house, about a mile distant from his own, and told a long story of his having been assaulted by an escaped negro convict, for whose apprehension a large sum of money had been offered. Keith proposed that they should go in search of the convict and divide the reward. The neighbor, while doubting somewhat the statement made by Keith, started out with him, but had not gone far before he began to suspect Keith of lying, and turned back. Keith, however, got several other neighbors to go with him, after telling them the story of

THE PRETENDED ASSAULT

and the large reward. His aim was to lead them to the spot where his victim had been murdered, and he expected them to draw the conclusion that the convict of whom he had spoken had committed the murder. He carried the party to a wild place in the woods, where the body of the girl lay; and he pretended to discover it. The girl was unconscious. By her side there was a large stone covered with blood, and the ground indicated that she had made a desperate struggle for her life. She died in a few hours after she was discovered. The physician who examined her body said that a rape had been attempted, but had not been accomplished owing to her age, she being only 13 years old.

Suspicion at once attached to Keith, who was confused in his statements, and finally he was arrested. Owing to the feeling against him, the case was removed to Rutherfordton, where he picked out a jury of white men. He was

FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER

in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged. His counsel took an appeal to the Supreme Court, but that court affirmed the decision of the lower court, and Keith was sentenced to be hanged on the 17th of December. He received the sentence in a very indifferent manner, and went back to his cell as unconcerned as when he first entered it. A short time before his execution he made a full confession of his crime. It seems that he had followed the girl into the field, and then enticed her into the woods, where he made his hellish attempt upon her. She made a desperate resistance; but he finally succeeded in overpowering her. Fearing her screams would be heard, he picked up a large rock and crushed in her skull.

Keith was born in Kentucky. He was a man of powerful physique, being six feet in hight, and weighing 200 pounds.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHELBY, N. C., Dec. 17.—Daniel Keith was hung in Rutherfordton to-day for the murder of Alice Ellis, colored.

LYNCHING THREATENED.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 17.—The people of Ludlow, Ky., are terribly excited this forenoon over the evidence which seems to them next to unquestionable that Major Hicks, a colored boy now under arrest, is the veritable assasin of Henry Williams in the Wednesday night tragedy. When the conclusion is fully reached that he is the man, there remains scarcely a question that he will be instantly lynched.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 17.—A crowd of 150 to 200 men gathered to-night to lynch the negro Hicks, now in Covington Jail, charged with the murder of Henry Williams. Marshal Goodson placed the prisoner in the most secure cell in the jail, brought in his police force of fifteen men, and, arming them heavily with revolvers, stationed them so as to command the only entrance to the jail. Besides these he organized a force of fifteen citizens armed with guns to patrol the outside of the jail. All night there has been a crowd of people about the jail gathered by curiosity to see what might happen. At midnight a force from Ludlow, armed in all conceivable ways, appeared at the jail and demanded the release of Hicks. The Marshal refused. No organized attack was made, but a few shots were fired and great excitement aroused for a time. The Marshal at 12:45 thought the Ludlow force would peaceably withdraw.

Reports from Covington at 1:15 say the crowd is dispersing, and there is every indication that there will be no further trouble tonight.

HENDRYX.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PAXTON, Ill., Dec. 17.—The line of defense, as indicated in yesterday's dispatch, was continued to-day in the Hendryx murder trial,—namely, that of proving the characters of Stovenour and Bailee, the murdered men, very bad in the community where they resided, and showing Hendryx to be a quiet, peaceable citizen. Some very forcible evidence was introduced against Stovenour, mainly in regard to his total depravity of heart and disbelief in the existence of a God. Evidence was also introduced regarding a conspiracy between Stovenour and Bailee as against Hendryx. About twenty-five witnesses were examined to-day. It is said by those who ought to know that the Court will adjourn at noon to-morrow until Monday noon, and that the case will not be concluded before Wednesday.

TRAMPS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., Dec. 17.—A gang of tramps near St. John's Switch, four and one-half miles south of here, on the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, took possession of the school-house for the purpose of making a lodging-place of it. A company of twenty men went to the school-house, intent on capturing the tramps, who, however, made their escape. One of the men who went up to the school-house carried his rifle with him, and attempted to shoot one of the tramps who had hurled a stick of wood at him, but the gun missed fire. When the chase was over the men returned to the school-building and found the books scattered over the floor, the desks turned upside down, and some of the windows broken. The people of that neighborhood are greatly worked up over the event, and, should another tramp ever get into that section, things will be made decidedly hot for him.

LAWLESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 17.—Yesterday afternoon John B. Lawless, charged with assaulting his mother, was released by order of the Judge of the Criminal Court on condition that he leave the city and remain away. This afternoon, however, having filled up with liquor, he again assaulted his mother with an ax-handle, cutting the scalp over the left eye, and severing an artery. It is likely she will die. Lawless is all that his name implies, and he will go to the Penitentiary for a long term whether his mother lives or not.

UP AGAIN.

BUFFALO, Dec. 17.—Joseph Bork, defaulting City Treasurer, who escaped conviction some three years since through the defective character of the indictments found against him, was arraigned again to-day on three new indictments, charging him with having appropriated 100 city bonds, valued at $100,000, on Oct. 1, 1875, and sums to the amount of $7,500 at different times. The defects in the old indictments were remedied, and the case will be brought to trial if possible at the present term.

CLODOMIRO COTA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—The case of Clodomiro Cota, the extradited Mexican revolutionist, was taken to the United States Circuit Court to-day, a new writ of habeas corpus having been obtained from that Court, and the State Court holding it had no jurisdiction in the case. The prisoner was turned over to the United States Marshal.

REYNOLDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCHESTER, Minn., Dec. 17.—The trial of Reynolds, for the murder of Desmond last June, has been in progress in the District Court since Wednesday. The jury was out nineteen hours, and failed to agree. Ten were for acquittal. The case is continued until the June term. This trial has so far cost the county $1,500.

HEAVY ROBBERY.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 17.—L. M. Myer, of Augusta, Ga., reported at Police headquarters that while on his way here he was robbed of $10,800, which was in a bag under his pillow. He says the robbery was committed between this city and Philadelphia, some time between 4 and 6 o'clock this morning.

A BIG HAUL.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 17.—This afternoon the residence of Mrs. Gov. Tod, in Youngstown, was entered by robbers, who stole $8,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry. A *Leader* special says the family was at home, and it is a great mystery how the robbery occurred.

EXECUTION STAYED.

HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Judge Westbrook to-day granted a writ of error and a stay of execution in the case of Henry Moett, the Taghkanic murderer. The cause now goes to the Court of Appeals.

IN A TRUNK.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 17.—The body of an unknown man, mutilated, was found in a trunk at Newcastle, Pa. It is supposed to have been shipped through from Philadelphia.

TRICHINÆ.

A Serious Case of It Near Troy, Kas.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Dec. 17.—The *Times* has advices of a horrible case of trichinæ near Troy, in Doniphin County, the victim being Ed McLaughlin, a farmer. He has been ailing for some time, and became much reduced in flesh. After doctoring from time to time he called on Dr. Wood, who ascertained that his complaint was trichinæ, and that of a very bad type. There are worms in this flesh by the millions, and can be scraped and squeezed from the pores of the skin. They have literally eaten up his substance, and he says he can feel them creeping all through his flesh. Dr. Wood is treating him, but thinks the case desperate. Mr. McLaughlin thinks he contracted the disease some few years ago from eating of a certain batch of sausages; but Dr. Wood thinks it likely that it was from eating pork at a more recent date.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Arrived, the steamships D. Steinman, from Antwerp; State of Nevada, from Glasgow; Cornwall, from Bristol; Celtic, from Liverpool.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The steamers Devon, Italy, and Henry Edye, from New York, and Prussian, from Boston, have arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 17.—Arrived, the Scythia, from New York.

SITTING-BULL.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 17.—Gen. Terry has just received advices from Maj. Brotherton, at Fort Buford, indicating that Scout Allison should on Saturday last, the 11th inst., have left the vicinity of Woody Mountain with the whole of Sitting-Bull's camp for Fort Buford, where they will formally surrender to the United States Government.

STUDENTS IN COURT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 17.—Eight of the students arrested for participation in the fight on the campus of the University of Pennsylvania last night were to-day held for trial on a charge of riot, and one of them, George Ferguson, on the additional charge of carrying concealed and deadly weapons.

BONDS REGISTERED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 17.—The Auditor to-day registered $75,000 of Douglas County 6 per cent funding-bonds which were exchanged for a like amount of 10 per cent bonds.

The Monaco Gaming Tables.

The editor of London *Truth* is afraid that the marriage of Roland Bonaparte and Miss Blanc is likely to lead to the suppression before long of the gaming tables at Monaco. The young lady is the daughter of the proprietress of these tables, and it is hardly likely that the French Government will, if it can hinder it, allow millions to be gained annually at trente et quarante and devoted to a Bonapartist propaganda.

POLITICAL.

How Matters Look in Wisconsin at the Present Time.

Pennsylvania Republicans Looking for a Successor to Wallace.

Poindexter, the Indiana Greenback Legislator, Largely Quoted.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Dec. 17.—The next Legislature is required to convene in the Capitol "on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in January," and organize and proceed to business. It is now so near the time of meeting that politicians on the Republican side begin to talk a good deal about the business that will come before the Legislature, and the political figuring that is always going on in Madison during the session. First comes the election of a United States Senator to succeed Angus Cameron, and the struggle now looks as if it would be a severe one, with the result in doubt. The only avowed candidates thus far are Keyes and Sawyer, and, as both gentlemen claim to be ahead in the race, it is safe to say that one or the other is mistaken, and will be consequently disappointed when the Republican caucus determines the matter. As there is no appearance of a dark horse at present, or of a third candidate to hold the balance of power and thus protract the controversy, it is quite likely that either Sawyer or Keyes will be made happy by an election. The local influence here at the Capital, where Mr. Keyes has resided for twenty-five years, is of course strongly in his favor, and on the other hand the sentiments of the Milwaukee Republicans are quite as decidedly in favor of Sawyer. The Milwaukee *Daily Murphey* assails both of these eminent Republicans by declaring Keyes to be a knave and Sawyer a fool. That they both should have incurred the hostility of such a mendacious sheet is greatly to their credit, and should endear them to the hearts of the people.

As the Lieutenant-Governor is made the presiding officer of the Senate by the Constitution, there is no squabble over his selection; but the 100 gentlemen who compose the Assembly will have to choose a Speaker, and the task this year will be more difficult than usual, in consequence of the abundance of good material to be offered. Thus far three gentlemen have put in an appearance as candidates, "all honorable men," and either of whom would make an acceptable Speaker. These are S. W. Pierce, of Adams, who has served three terms in the House; Myron McCord, of Lincoln, an ex-member of the Senate; F. C. McFetridge, of Dodge, an old member of the State Senate. It is not impossible but that the question of United States Senator may enter into the choice of the Speaker, and the first blood be drawn by the choice on that issue for one or the other of the candidates. In that case both Keyes and Sawyer would have a choice, and put forth herculean efforts not to be distanced in the first heat.

There is always a good deal of slate-making at every State Capital during the session of the Legislature, and the next one will be no exception to the general rule. A good many prominent politicians are always attracted hither during the winter, either by business or pleasure, and nearly all the leading lawyers come here to argue cases in the Supreme Court, or to lobby bills through the Legislature; so that the plans for the future are usually well discussed, and the pins sometimes set up. As soon as the election of Senator transpires, all hands will be engaged in determining the cast of the next Republican State ticket, and the question this winter is likely to present the case in a new aspect. It has been customary with both political parties in this State to nominate a Governor for the second time, provided he gave good satisfaction, the only departure from the rule being in the case of Gen. Fairchild, who was elected three times. Govs. Dewey, Barstow, and Taylor, Democrats, were nominated a second time, and the Republicans renominated Randall, Fairchild, Washburn, and Smith,—Harvey having died,—and Lewis and Ludington declined a renomination. Gov. Smith has had his two terms already, but it is now generally understood that he aspires to imitate Gen. Fairchild and go in for the third term. He has made an excellent Governor, but his Administration has not been signalized by anything that gives him a special claim upon the office, and other ambitious aspirants are in the field who will contend for the nomination. These incipient candidates for Gubernatorial honors are Lieut.-Gov. J. M. Bingham, a really able man and fit for any position; the Hon. Angus Cameron, at present United States Senator; Thomas B. Scott, who has been in the State Senate for ten years past; the Hon. Hamilton Richardson, of Rock; and possibly either of the two prominent candidates for United States Senator who gets defeated in the next tussle. As the western portion of the State has never contributed a Governor since Nelson Dewey, the first one that was chosen after the State was admitted into the Union, it is thought that Angus Cameron, who resides at La Crosse, will stand a good chance. Cameron has really made a very acceptable Senator, and everybody is surprised that he is not now a candidate for reelection. If he were such a candidate he would undoubtedly have had a large following.

The known candidacy of Gov. Smith naturally inspires hope in the breasts of all the other State officers that they may be chosen for a third term also. Mr. Guenther, the State Treasurer, has recently been elected to Congress over Bouck in the Sixth District, so that he will not be fishing for a third term. And it may as well be admitted that, if Gov. Smith and all the others in office form a syndicate for the purpose of getting themselves renominated, it will make a powerful organization, and to defeat which will test the strength and sagacity of all their opponents. A State Convention, however, of 266 delegates chosen fresh from the people, assembling six months after the Legislature adjourns, and after all the plans and intrigues of the session have effervesced with the sparkle of champagne and the smoke of the cigars, may possibly determine who shall be nominated the next time, and break slates, as they have often been broken before.

The judicial elections that will take place next spring will also be the subject of considerable discussion. It will be remembered that Judge Cole resigned his position as Associate-Justice of the Supreme Court in order that he might take the position of Chief Justice, with the knowledge that his claims would have to be submitted to the people for a vote in April. So, too, with Judge Cassoday, who was appointed to fill out the unexpired term of Judge Cole as Associate-Justice. It is not likely that the election of either Cole or Cassoday will be antagonized by the Democrats—certainly not that of Chief-Justice Cole; and with 30,000 Republican majority in the State, and Judge Cassoday one of its most conspicuous and popular members, it is not likely that a Democrat can be found who will want to try titles with him. Mr. Cassoday is the peer of any Democratic lawyer in the State in professional and personal fitness, and until it gets to be a disgrace to belong to the Republican party of Wisconsin he need not fear to have his merits passed upon at the ballot-box. The term is for ten years, and there will probably be a call issued this winter, as was done in the case of the late Chief-Justice Ryan, inviting both Cole and Cassoday to become candidates, and the call will probably be signed by the Bar of both political parties.

Circuit Judges are to be elected in the Milwaukee circuit in the place of Small, in the Sixth in place of Judge Newman, and in the Tenth in place of Judge Myer. As Judge Small's district has undergone a political revolution since he was first elected, if there were no other good and sufficient reasons for a change, he will probably step down and out.

The other business that will come before the Legislature will not be of an exciting nature nor likely to attract public attention. The statutes of the State have just been revised at enormous expense, and the revision accepted by the Legislature. The School laws have been codified by careful hands after almost infinit amendment, and ought to be allowed to have a little rest. The public institutions of the State are in good shape and in careful hands, having evolved out of great tribulation. By an amendment to the Constitution adopted some years ago special and local legislation have been prohibited, so that much of the business formerly transacted by the Legislature is now transacted by the Courts and by the Boards of County Supervisors. The next session promises to be short and uninteresting.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 17.—The New Albany correspondent of the Indianapolis *Journal* telegraphs an interview with a friend of Senator Poindexter, who, after claiming that the Senator has been misrepresented in these dispatches, is made to speak as follows:

Reporter of the *Journal*—"And you feel authorized to say that Senator Poindexter will not go into any combination, either for the organization of the Senate or otherwise, that will promote Gen. Harrison's Senatorial aspirations?"

To which Poindexter's friend replied:

"Precisely so. That's exactly what I meant to say, and you may emphasize this statement if you desire to give your paper the news in a reliable form."

It is a little surprising that the *Journal's* correspondent, who "desired to give his paper the news in a reliable form," did not see Senator Poindexter in person. He lives in that vicinity, and is at home. Had he seen him the Senator would have repeated just what he stated in this city on Wednesday, that he had never once thought of making his action in the organization of the Senate contingent upon the selection of a United States Senator. It never has been claimed in these dispatches or by Gen. Harrison's friends that Senator Poindexter would vote for Gen. Harrison or any other Republican. He is not asked to do so, nor is it expected that he will; but that he will not in anyway hinder the organization of the Senate on account of the likelihood of Gen. Harrison's election, he stated repeatedly when in the city, and statements to the contrary emanate not from the Senator, but from the opponents of Gen. Harrison, who know better.

Senator Poindexter is a man of too sound judgment to suppose that he can delay or defeat the choice of a Republican caucus for United States Senator. The Republicans have a majority of sixteen on joint ballot, aside from Mr. Poindexter, and the idea of sixteen surrendering to one is absurd.

Touching general legislation, Senator Poindexter is reported as saying that the Republicans cannot count upon his vote with certainty on any proposition about the management of the benevolent institutions. It is said he will vote for a bill to increase the number of Trustees from three to five or seven, and cut off the emoluments now attached to the position, a Board of Charities to have the supervising control of the institutions. Something like the one in existence in Ohio he favors also. But above all things he wants to remove the institutions off of the plane of partisan control. Superintendent Rogers, of the Insane Hospital, is said to have prepared a bill, or has it under consideration, to regulate the holding of insanity inquests. Probably better than any other person he recognizes the abuses practiced under the present system. It is intimated that nearly, if not quite, 50 per cent of the cases sent to the asylum from this county declared to be insane by a commission are refused admission because the facts do not warrant the finding.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 17.—The Senatorial question continues to vex the souls of the politicians throughout Pennsylvania. Quay said last night that he was not and he would not be a candidate. Hoyt is believed to be on the eve of withdrawing. Grover, it is feared by his friends, cannot rally enough strength among unpledged members of the Legislature to pull him through. It now seems as if the western part of the State would carry off the prize with one of three candidates, Moorhead, Bayne, or Oliver. The latter is understood to have the support of Cameron. Bayne has considerable strength, and may be taken up as a compromise man. Moorhead is backed by the business-men of the community, over 1,000 of whom have signed a petition to the Legislature urging his nomination.

A caucus of the Allegheny members will be held Tuesday next to decide whom they will support for United States Senator. The friends of each of the three western candidates are sanguine of indorsement. The contest is sure to lie between Moorhead and Oliver, with the chances about evenly divided.

CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., Dec. 17.—Judge David W. Small, of the Second Circuit, of this city, whose time expires in 1881, announces himself as a candidate for reëlection on the Democratic side.

As is usually the case, there are many new candidates for the position—many of them entirely incompetent to fill the place.

The Judge has usually filled his place with satisfaction to both parties, and has undoubtedly the best chance. Milwaukee City's claims for having the next Circuit Judge from there are true, yet the present lawyers who have been put up by friends as candidates are known to have good practices and would fail to give them up for the Judgeship.

It is also talked of making the Milwaukee district a circuit by itself and putting this (Waukesha) county on the First Circuit along with Walworth, Racine, and Kenosha Counties.

The Lately-Deceased Mme. Thiers.

Her marriage with the historian and statesman was the work of her ambitious mother, and, unlike most marriages thus contracted, it was a happy one. She was the daughter of a Paris stock-broker named Dosne, whose wife took a great fancy to Thiers from the moment of his first arrival in Paris, and, recognizing his great ability, resolved to make of him a conspicuous man. Mme. Dosne determined to polish him and divest him of his external oddities, and he conceived a passion for her which gave rise to not a little scandal,—indeed at a Court ball Louis Philippe's Queen turned her back on the lady when she advanced to make her obeisance. Mme. Dosne indignantly explained that she had taken an interest in her protégé because she was convinced that his genius would reflect glory on them while their wealth would further his aspirations, and declared that his position in their household was simply that of her destined son-in-law, an explanation which the Queen was compelled, through Thiers' importance to the Government, to accept. Mlle. Emilie, who had been educated in the worship of the future great man, was brought home from school and duly married to him some time before the revolution of 1848. She was a handsome woman, clever and practical, and proved his right arm throughout his long married life. Her sister Felicite, also a bright and handsome woman, remained unmarried that she might the more completely devote herself to the idol of the family.

Is "Damn" an Oath.

Freeman's Journal.

"Damn," as a noun substantive, is an old regular word, used frequently in English writers down to the first part of the seventeenth century. We do not see why so ponderous a word has been dropped by lexicographers. In some places, as if we speak now original sin lies heavily on us, it seems a most appropriate word. "We inherit with Adam's nature the damn cleaving to it!" This use of the word came down to our American grandfathers, and lasted even to the time when the "Continental currency" was a dead "loss." So came the expression, "Not worth a continental damn," or "dead loss." And for short: "Not worth a damn,"—or bit of paper that was a dead loss! It is not to the credit of our American lexicographers that they have not recognized this origin of a phrase purely American, and if "slang" at first, having a basis in fact, like a countless number of other words, it has been enrolled as a factor in our accepted language,—as "gerrymandering" has been. The people did better than their writers of primers, grammars, and dictionaries. Damn means a loss (in American parlance, as above, a worthless scrip). Damnable, for its general meaning, signifies "worthy of severe censure." Only when used in a theological connection does it imply what Puritans suppose. It most certainly is not "swearing." And, except by the imposition of the Puritan signification, it is not cursing. And yet we remember hearing people, using a phrase whose history they know not, say, "I do not care a cuss,"—meaning a curse.

The Hesketh-Sharon Wedding.

San Francisco Call.

The wedding of Sir Thomas G. F. Hesketh, Bart, and Miss Flora Sharon, second daughter of Senator William Sharon, will take place Thursday evening, the 22d inst., at the country residence of the bride's parents, at Belmont. The ceremony will take place at 8 o'clock, for which only about eighty invitations will be issued. A reception will follow, which promises to equal if not surpass the Grant reception at the same place last year. About 1,000 invitations will be issued, and special trains will convey the guests to the scene of festivity from this city, and others from points on the San Jose Road south of Belmont.

While at Honolulu Sir Thomas received from King Kalakaua the decoration of the Royal Order of Kamahameha I., in recognition of the services rendered by him in sending his yacht, the Lancashire Witch, from San Francisco to Socorro Island, to the assistance of the crew of the Mathilde, which was an Hawaiian bark.

How He Played It.

Detroit Free Press.

"Pomp" was a caller at a keno room in this city. One day last week he hit upon a plan to better his condition. He went confidentially to every keno player of his acquaintance and talked something like this:

"Now, see here, you have been losing some money up there at the rooms, and I know it. Now, I've been 'calling' the thing for $10 a week. Now, I've hit on a plan to beat the thing, and if you're fly I'll let you into it."

The player assented, of course. "Well, I'm getting a lot of balls made up at Chicago to beat the game with. They are boxwood filled with lead, and very heavy,—of course they'll come out first. Now, the balls are going to cost me $10; if you'll whack up $5 to help pay for them I'll give you a card with the numbers of the balls on, and you come up and play Wednesday night and 'keno' four or five times on it, and we'll make twenty apiece on it."

It is needless to say that each player consented, whacked up the "five," and solemnly agreed not to "give the snap away."

"Pomp" saw about twenty of the keno players, and got the "five" and the necessary promise from each one. The players were all at the rooms Wednesday night, and when they saw a strange "caller" they began to inquire for "Pomp."

"Oh, 'Pomp' skipped the town several days ago," replied the proprietor, and the gulled ones felt like crying "keno."

AMUSEMENTS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY..........Manager and Proprietor.
Farewell Performances of the
STRAKOSCH & HESS GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
This SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 2 p.m., GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE,
IL TROVATORE.
Mlle. OSTAVA TORRIANI as..........Leonora
Miss SARA BARTON as..........Azucena
Mr. BYRON as..........Manrico
Mr. CARLETON as..........Conte di Luna
Miss ARCONE.....Inez | Mr. ALLEN.....Ferrando
This SATURDAY Evening, Dec. 18, Farewell Performance, Bizet's Romantic Opera,
CARMEN.
MARIE ROZE in her great role of..........Carmen
Miss LAURA SCHIRMER..........Michaela
Mr. PERUGINI..........Don Jose
Mr. CARLETON (Toreador)..........Escamillo
Miss ARCONE, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. ARTHUR, etc.
Sunday night—Rice's new Extravaganza Company.

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THIS WEEK ONLY,
Al Phillips' Dramatic and Variety Combination.
Every night at 8 o'clock, and Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday at 2:30.
Monday, Dec. 20—FRANK FRAYNE and Dog "Jack" in SI SLOCUM.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT!
JARRETT & RICE'S
Grand Musical Comedy Oddity,
FUN ON THE BRISTOL,
Will come by special train from Cleveland, and give their initial performance at Hooley's on Sunday, Dec. 19, instead of Monday, as already announced.
Don't forget—Sunday Night! Sunday Night!

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite New Court-House.
LAST DAY OF THE
BOSTON IDEALS.
BELLS OF CORNEVILLE in afternoon.
Geraldine Ulmar..........as..........Serpolette
H. M. S. PINAFORE at night.
Geraldine Ulmar..........as..........Josephine
W. H. Fessenden..........as..........Ralph
Sunday night—Minnie Palmer's Boarding School Co.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Farewell False Friend.
Matinee this Afternoon at 2. To-night, Positively Last Appearance of
A. M. Palmer's Union-Square Company
IN
A FALSE FRIEND.
Sunday, Dec. 19, Jarrett & Rice's FUN ON THE BRISTOL.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Last 2 Performances } Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON. OF } Matinee and Night
RIP VAN WINKLE.
Monday—The Great and Only HERRMANN.

ELECTRIC APPLIANCES.
NERVOUS DEBILITY CURED.
The Vital Forces Restored Without Medicines

OUR ELECTRIC APPLIANCES are unequaled in their construction and efficacy, generating and diffusing a mild, continuous current, reaching at once the seat of disease, and by their electro-galvanic action upon the centres of the NERVOUS, MUSCULAR and GENERATING systems speedily restore the VITAL FORCES, LOST MANHOOD, and curing the worst cases of Seminal Weakness, Exhaustion, Impotency, and all diseases of the Urino-Genital Organs, without drugging the stomach. Nature merely wants natural aid, which our appliances promptly give. There is no known remedy that will so promptly and thoroughly reach and restore the nervous, muscular, and generative systems as electricity administered by the mild, continuous currents.
For Young Men, Middle-Aged Men, and Old Men there is a Natural Way out of Suffering and Trouble.
Special illustrated pamphlet sent in sealed envelope on receipt of 6 cents postage. Consultation free. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
TO LADIES—Special circular on Female troubles, and explaining special Electrical Appliances for cure of same, on receipt of 6 cents postage.
AMERICAN GALVANIC CO.,
Rooms 1 and 2, 134 Madison-st.

ST. JACOBS OIL.
St. Jacobs Oil
THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
SCIATICA,
LUMBAGO,
BACKACHE,
GOUT,
SORENESS OF THE CHEST,
SORE THROAT,
QUINSY,
SWELLINGS AND SPRAINS,
FROSTED FEET AND EARS,
BURNS AND SCALDS,
General Bodily Pains,
TOOTH, EAR AND HEADACHE,
AND ALL OTHER PAINS AND ACHES.
No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a SAFE, SURE, SIMPLE and CHEAP External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.
DIRECTIONS IN ELEVEN LANGUAGES.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.
A. VOGELER & CO.,
Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

CATARRH CURE.
Wei De Meyer's
CATARRH
CURE. One package is generally sufficient. A real cure of Catarrh for $1.00

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL—IN ADVANCE—POSTAGE PREPAID.	
Daily edition, one year	$12.00
Parts of a year, per month	1.00
Daily and Sunday, one year	14.00
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, per year	6.00
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, per year	6.00
Sunday, 16-page edition, per year	2.00
WEEKLY EDITION—POSTPAID.	
One copy, per year	$ 1.50
Club of five	5.00
Twenty-one copies	20.00

Specimen copies sent free.

Give Post-Office address in full, including County and State.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post-Office order, or in registered letter, at our risk.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.

Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

POSTAGE.

Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., as Second-Class Matter.

For the benefit of our patrons who desire to send single copies of THE TRIBUNE through the mail, we give herewith the transient rate of postage:

	Per Copy.
Domestic.	
Eight and Twelve Page Paper	2 cents.
Sixteen Page Paper	3 cents.
Foreign.	
Eight and Twelve Page Paper	2 cents.
Sixteen Page Paper	4 cents.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Room 29 *Tribune* Building. F. T. McFADDEN, Manager.

GLASGOW, Scotland—Allan's American News Agency, 31 Renfield-st.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—1319 F street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Opera-House.

Clark street, opposit new Court-House. Engagement of the Boston Ideal Opera Company. Afternoon, "Bells of Corneville." Evening, "Pinafore."

Haverly's Theatre.

Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of Strakosch and Hess' English Opera Company. Afternoon, "Il Trovatore." Evening, "Carmen."

McVicker's Theatre.

Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Joseph Jefferson. "Rip Van Winkle." Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre.

Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of A. M. Palmer's Union-Square Company. "A False Friend." Afternoon and evening.

Olympic Theatre.

Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1880.

THE Southern Pacific Road has been built out of the profits realized in constructing and operating the Central Pacific. The new line is paid for in cash. It has no bonded debt, and no obligations to the Government of any kind. It is many degrees of latitude farther south than the Central and Union Pacifics, and will not be subject to interruption by snow-storms. Men in a position to know say that when the Southern Pacific is in complete running order the present owners of the Central Pacific will abandon it, and devote all their energies to the new road.

THE New Orleans press have slowly yielded to the pressure that has been brought to bear on behalf of the National Board of Health; and all the papers of the city, with the single exception of the *Picayune*, now admit that the plan of a local quarantine must be abandoned. The National Board has established its quarantine at Ship Island, which is seventy-two miles from the city. Patients there will have the advantages of the cooling and salubrious breezes from the Gulf. The present quarantine is a low, damp marsh in the mainland, with fatal facilities for spreading infection over the mainland.

THE South Carolina Republicans have put forth a monstrously long report showing the wrongs practiced by the Democrats in the late election. This is a more than twice-told tale. Everybody knows that the reported Democratic majority of 54,000 for Hancock is fictitious; that on a fair vote the Republicans have 20,000 majority in the State; that tissue-ballots, false counting, illegal registration, violence, and fraud account for the whole difference. The Democrats of South Carolina admit all this in private conversation. If there be still one Republican or doubtful voter in the North who demands more evidence of the truth, he can have it by sending to E. W. M. Mackey, of Charleston, for this report.

SPARKS is an odd name for a Bourbon. There is a suggestion of liveliness in the word. But the man is anything but lively. Sparks is as cheerful and gay as an owl—no more so. He was the person who opposed the recess of the House for ten minutes when Gen. Grant visited that body. It is a significant fact that Sparks is Chairman of the Sub-Committee to consider Gen. McCook's bill putting Gen. Grant on the retired list with the rank and pay of General. Another member of the Committee is Bragg, of Wisconsin, who is also understood to be opposed to honoring Grant. The third member is Gen. McCook himself. It looks very much as if the Democrats intended to suppress the bill, for this session at least.

THE sale by the city of $850,000 of 4 per cent bonds at par shows two things: the high credit of the municipality, and the abundance of loanable money in this city where good security is offered. With the proceeds of the sale of those bonds the city will redeem an equal amount of 7 per cent bonds falling due April 1, 1881. The bonds to be paid off have been drawing $59,500 a year of interest. Those to be issued to replace them will only draw $34,000 of interest,—making a saving of $25,500 a year in the interest expenses of the city.

If the twelve millions of 6 and 7 per cent bonds of the city—mostly 7—were falling due, enough 4 per cents could be readily sold at par to pay off every dollar of them, which would save nearly $350,000 a year of interest which the taxpayers have to make up.

All over Illinois, the counties and towns in debt are refunding their bonds that are falling due in low-interest securities,—that is, so many of them as they are not canceling by payment outright from taxes. There has been a very considerable payment of municipal debt in Illinois during the past year.

JUDGE WOODS, who has been nominated to the Supreme Court by the President, improves upon acquaintance. There has never been any question about his legal ability. It was shown yesterday that he has been a resident of Alabama fifteen years, and is no "carpet-bagger," except in the narrow sectional sense in which the word is used in the South to designate all Northern Republicans. It further appears that he was a gallant soldier, having participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Resaca, Dallas, Atlanta, and Bentonville, and in the sieges of Vicksburg and Jackson. He was mustered out as Brigadier-General with the brevet rank of Major-General. He did not go South as an adventurer, but took with him $50,000 in hard cash, which he invested in Southern lands. For the last three years he has been a resident of Atlanta, Ga., where he has an elegant home and dispenses a most generous hospitality. Judge Woods is a brother-in-law of Willard Warner, ex-Senator from Alabama, an unflinching Republican of high character both as a man and a citizen. The secret of the Southern opposition to the confirmation of Judge Woods is that he sentenced the Ku-Klux criminals.

NATIONAL RAILWAY LEGISLATION.

Mr. Reagan, the Chairman of the Commerce Committee, is very confident that he will be able to secure serious consideration for his Inter-State Railway bill immediately after the holiday recess, or within a few days if no recess be taken. Yesterday, as usual, the private bills swept everything from the board in the House of Representatives. The program for to-day is to take up the Military Academy bill, which will, without doubt, be disposed of. Then it is understood that the way shall be cleared for the Refunding bill, and it is believed to be possible to reach an agreement and pass that measure in the House by Wednesday. If all this shall be done,—though any task is incident to constant impediments and great uncertainty in Congress,—Mr. Reagan has reason to believe that the Appropriations Committee will give him a fair field for urging the consideration of National legislation for the regulation of inter-State railroads, and he also thinks that the House, as a whole, is much more impressed with the importance of this subject than it was at the last session.

In spite of the rather cheering view of the matter taken by Mr. Reagan, it does not now look as though any legislation upon railway regulation will be matured by the present Congress. In the first place, other measures—such as the Apportionment bill—will contest for the attention of the House outside of the necessary appropriation bills. The Interior Department, with which the railroad affairs of the Nation have been identified, has other measures to urge in which it takes a deeper interest, such as the bill granting severalty in titles to Indians, the bill for the preservation of American timber, and some measure for the correction of defects in the Pension laws. Moreover, the project for a National Railway law has never received the active support of the Administration. The President himself is possessed with the delusion that it is too early for this Government to agree upon any system for the regulation of railroads, and that the passage of any law new would retard the new growth of railroads that has set in since the renewal of prosperity. Though the present Congress is Democratic in both Houses, the influence of the Administration in shaping or retarding legislation is important. It extends to the Departments, and the Departments have a large share in the preparation of the laws. The indifference of the head of the Government in this matter is reflected in the Interior Department. Mr. French, who is Auditor of Railroad Accounts, has presumed upon his rather nondescript position to recommend the passage of a law prohibiting, in general terms, all discrimination in "like possible service" from the same point, for the same distance, and on the same day, and there let the matter rest. If the railroad corporations could have the privilege of dictating the terms of a law, they could not hit upon any expression that would better suit their purpose. The veteran railroad manager must have laughed at this suggestion when he read it, as designed to exercise any control over unreasonable charges or unfair discrimination. If Mr. French were a hired attorney of the railroads, instead of a paid employé of the Government, he could scarcely make a proposition that would be more subservient to the railroad purpose of avoiding responsibility to the public under the law. This single instance shows how little aid or encouragement the project of National legislation on railway affairs has received from the Administration.

If the railway subject shall come up for serious consideration in the House, it will rest mainly upon the bill reported by the Committee, which is known as the Henderson bill, and upon the substitute known as the Reagan bill. The Henderson bill provides for a National Railway Commission, but seems aimed rather at investigations, reports, and future projects of law than actual remedial legislation. Its chief defects are that it fails to provide the Commission which it proposes to create with the proper authority for the summary process that is conceded to be necessary to any relief from railroad extortion and oppression; that it contains no penal provisions for the violation of the regulations laid down; and that it extends the supervision of the Commissioners to water-ways, which, being free, may be better let alone. Though Mr. Reagan, as Chairman of the Commerce Committee, reported the Henderson bill to the House, he immediately proposed a substitute, which is known as the Reagan bill. It prohibits discrimination, drawbacks, oppressive poolings, greater charges for a shorter than for a longer distance in the performance of the same service, and other notorious devices for robbing the public. It requires that the inter-State railroads shall adopt and keep posted schedules of freight rates and charges, which shall not be changed without five days' public notice, and provides for civil proceedings for triple damages, a quasi-criminal proceeding, and actual indictment, involving a fine of not less than $1,000 for violation of the law. The main defect of the Reagan bill is that it does not establish a Commission with certain judicial and executive authority necessary to aid in the proper preparation and prosecution of cases against offending railroads. It is true that the railroads desire, if any legislation be passed, that a Commission be provided, but they want a Commission with tied hands and restricted powers. The provisions of the Reagan bill, with some changes,—such as extending the time for the required notice of new schedules, and strengthened by a responsible and efficient system of a Commission to assist in the enforcement of the laws, after the manner of the English system,—would probably afford the most satisfactory solution of the problem. It is almost hoping against hope, however, to anticipate any such bequest from the dying Congress.

THE PROVISION FOR GEN. GRANT.

There is a fair prospect that some provision will be made by the present Congress for the retirement of Gen. Grant on the army list with a rank becoming to his eminent services, and upon full pay. The distinctive title of Captain-General seems to have been abandoned, and the President, though he would prefer to see his own suggestion carried out, has assented to the proposition contained in the bill introduced into the House by Gen. Anson McCook, which provides that Grant be retired with the rank and pay of General of the Army. The position was originally created for him. The point has been made that, if the bill shall pass in the present shape, there may, at some future time, be a conflict between Grant and Sherman. As the bill now is, Sherman would certainly be the ranking officer if Grant were recalled into active service in any emergency. Hence it has been suggested that Grant's rank as General should be fixed from the date of his original appointment, and his retirement from the time of his resignation,—without pay, of course, during the period that has intervened. The President would prefer this provision, as it would more nearly conform to his own recommendation, which seems to have been set aside mainly because the title of Captain-General was regarded as Spanish, and, therefore, objectionable. As a matter of fact, it is an old English title, and not any more incongruous than the other designations of high rank in which a Lieutenant-General is a higher officer than a Major-General.

It is evident that Gen. Sherman is a good deal disgruntled over the prospective reappointment and retirement of Gen. Grant. Gen. Sherman's private-letter-which-has-been-published only confirms what has been generally understood in Washington for several days relative to Sherman's sensitiveness on this subject. Though Gen. Sherman wrote upon the presumption that the rank of Captain-General would be created if any provision were made for Grant, he would have the same objection to the latter's retirement as ranking General. Gen. Sherman seems to take a selfish view of the case. It is not probable that Gen. Grant would be called back into active service except in the event of war, and, in such an emergency, there is no doubt that the American people with one accord would turn to Grant as their leader, if he were alive and in full possession of his faculties. It would be very unrepublican in Gen. Sherman, or any other head of the army, to resist such a call, and, indeed, resistance would not avail. Hence it is just as well that Grant's rank be definitively fixed in any provision that may be made for his retirement.

It may be expected that the same narrow and groveling spirit which prompted some of the Democratic members of the House to vote against a few minutes' recess to receive Grant, and who refused to pay their respects to him, will suggest some factious opposition to the proposed retirement, but it is believed that the majority of Democrats will frown down any such obstruction, and that the ex-Confederate element, led by Gen. Joe Johnston, will support any measure that the friends of the ex-President shall agree upon. President Hayes simply desires an agreement upon any proper basis that shall fitly recognize the eminent services of the great General of the War; and he is undoubtedly right in his assertion that ninety-nine people out of every hundred, without regard to party, will cordially approve of the movement, to which his recommendation has certainly given great vitality.

THE FITZ JOHN PORTER CASE.

The action of the Democratic Senators in passing the amended Fitz John Porter bill, which places that traitorous officer, after having been convicted by court-martial, upon the retired list with the rank of Colonel, is so infamous in its character that Union men will hardly be able to read about it without having their blood boil. It is an insult to loyal people, and an insult to the Union army which more than one officer will be quick to resent. It is not alone an infamous act because it is unconstitutional, because Congress has no power to make appointments in the army, or to restore officers after they are court-martialed out, and because his Southern friends have voted him back into the army without asking the President to pardon him, but because it is a defiance of Union sentiment, a defiance offered to every Union soldier, a slur upon every Union officer, and part and parcel of that Southern animosity to the Government which crops out whenever the opportunity offers itself.

Gen. Logan aptly characterized it when he said that he had more respect for a man who did his duty on the Rebel side than for a man who failed to do his duty on either side. He might have made his criticism still stronger by stigmatizing Porter not only as a man who failed to do his duty (for sometimes there may excuses for non-fulfillment of duty), but as a man who was willing to sacrifice the Union armies and prejudice the safety of the country to gratify his jealousy and hatred of a brother-officer. Gen. Grant, in his plain, blunt talk, hit the nail on the head, drove it in, and clinched it, when he said: "It did not look well for Porter to stay out of the War after his dismissal, as his loyalty was in question. He would have done well to vindicate it by going into the army as a private, if he could go in no other way. The country needed the services of every able-bodied man. Porter staid at home, and now comes forward, years after, and asks for pay. If a man loves his country he will serve it when in danger, and if he can't be a General he will be a private soldier."

Fitz John Porter was convicted of insubordination and of conduct unbecoming a soldier upon evidence that was as clear as the sunlight. All the special pleading in the world cannot clear away the fact that, in the hour of danger, when John Pope was trying to keep back Lee's army from making its Northern invasion, he refused to come forward to his relief. For that refusal to obey orders he deserved to have been cashiered in such manner as would have placed upon him the deepest and most lasting stigma that such despicably traitorous conduct deserved, and with him McClellan and Franklin also. And if that verdict had gone so far as to have condemned this trio of purposely-inefficient officers to death it would have been no severer punishment than their conduct merited. He owes the passage of this bill in the Senate to his Southern friends. Does any one suppose that if he he had been a Republican the Southerners would have come forward to his relief, asked for a new hearing, certified to his loyalty and good qualities as an officer, or voted to place him in the army again, especially when he had not been pardoned for an offense for which he had been found guilty? The Rebel South knows its friends. It knows those who favored its cause. It knows those who did not strike them hard. It knows those who at critical moments refused to obey their superiors and played into its hands. And it knows Fitz John Porter was one of this class, or its representatives would never have voted for this bill. The loyal people of this country will watch this bill with keen interest, and they will expect the President, should it come before him, to veto it promptly. The War is not yet so distant a memory that loyal men are willing to pay premiums for disloyalty, or to pension soldiers who refused to do their duty in the country's extremity.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVITT & JOHNSON, BANKERS, WATERLOO, Ia., Dec. 15.—Please explain who would be injured by making the silver dollar of equal value with the gold dollar, both being reduced to bullion; and who is benefited by the coining of a dollar of less value in silver bullion than the dollar in gold. I have read THE TRIBUNE fairly well for some years, and have not yet learned the answer to these questions.

I understand the general benefit or profit to the Government from buying bullion for say 90 cents, and issuing it at $1; what I want to "see" is the benefit to the receivers of the present silver dollar. You know the point, and I don't want to trouble you with words. Yours respectfully, E. JOHNSON.

We might answer this question by asking another: What good would be done by coining such a silver dollar as Mr. Johnson suggests? The new dollar would have no more purchasing power than the present one; it would pay no more debt, as it would be a legal-tender for one dollar, and no more; so that nothing would be gained to the holder by increasing its weight. One of the objections to the present silver dollar is, that it is too heavy and unhandy for portable currency purposes. It would be more unhandy still if it were larger.

But there are other and graver objections to increasing its weight to make its bullion value equal to the present worth of gold. In the first place, it would be impossible to fix the weight of the new coin to correspond with the value of gold. The bullion price of silver is determined by the London market, and that fluctuates and changes from day to day,—often varying 3 to 5 per cent in a single month. If the new dollar started off with enough bullion in it to be the London equivalent of gold, the mints would hardly get to work before the London fluctuations made it either too heavy or too light. If the former, it would not circulate in this country because it would be worth more than other money; it would then be more than a dollar, and would be exported and sold as bullion. But, if the price of silver declined in London, it would then be light "weight," and the same objection would be raised against it which the goldites now make against the standard silver dollar.

The Government mints would be compelled to call in and coin and recoin the silver money to follow the ever-changing value of bullion in London, and this could not be done; it is wholly impracticable. The mints, run at their full capacity, could not recoin our present silver money in much less time than two years; and how often and greatly might silver bullion change in value in London during that length of time?

Again, it is the expectation and opinion of those who keep posted on the subject that before long there will be an agreement of the principal commercial nations to coin a standard silver dollar of a given weight and fineness, that shall be received as a legal-tender in each of them, after the manner of the Latin Union. The German Empire begins to show signs that it is getting ready to retrace its monometallic steps and come into such an arrangement; and, where there was one banker or merchant in favor of bimetalism in England three years ago, there are a score now. Let the existing steady drain of gold from Great Britain and Germany continue for a while longer, and they will both be glad to join this country and France in establishing silver as a full legal-tender, on a uniform ratio of weight to gold.

To recoin and enlarge our silver dollars now would simply embarrass the future agreement for an international silver standard. The American dollar is now 16 to 1 of gold, whereas the European weight is only 15½ to 1. We shall probably have to reduce instead of increase the weight of the American dollar in any international convention,—and one is certain to be held sooner or later. The productions of the gold-mines of the world are fast falling off; the arts are consuming vast amounts of gold annually; and the necessity of reinforcing the gold money of Europe with silver will soon be imperative. We can coin a hundred millions more legal-tender silver dollars at its present general bullion value before there is the slightest danger of their depreciating below gold as money; and it will take over four years, under the existing coinage limit of two millions a month, until that sum is coined. Before the end of four years, Europe will be sick of monometalism, and have moved in the matter of the future of silver. It only requires an agreement of the principal commercial nations to monetize silver to make and keep it exactly at par with gold. The bullion value of silver will hereafter be its international legal-tender value.

WHAT A MAN THINKS GARFIELD THINKS.

According to "one of Gen. Garfield's intimate and long-time friends," the millennium is about to set in with great force. The Democratic party is going to die; the South is going to forgive the North for having saved the Union, and the great American Desert is to blossom like the rose by means of artesian wells and spring water to be pumped from the bowels of the earth. It may be remarked, firstly, that the Democratic party has been "going" to die for the last dozen or fifteen years, not daily, but quadrennially. But it happened, unfortunately for the theory of its early demise, that at the last election it was able, by fraud and other tricks, as perjury, forgery, etc., to poll as many votes into a few thousands as the Republican party could muster. Secondly, it may be observed that there has never been a time since Appomattox when the South was not agonizing to forgive their misguided Northern brethren for having had the temerity to "lick" them on their own sacred soil. But between the spasms of agony which have convulsed their mortal frames and disturbed their sensitive and chivalrous souls they have found time to impose certain prerequisit conditions to their proffered forgiveness. You must remove the army, says the Southern statesman; the United States uniform is offensive to my people. It must be understood, he proceeds, that my people shall be allowed to shoot "niggers" who have the impudence to vote in opposition to the wishes of their late owners; and if it happens that not enough "niggers" are killed to keep the aggregate of their votes below the majority line, my people must be permitted to abstract from the ballot-boxes a certain sufficient number of "nigger" votes and replace them with tissue-ballots. We are perfectly willing to forgive the North for its mistaken course in fighting for the Union, and we don't care a fig for having been "licked" by "mudsills," but my people must have local self-government, even if they have to lie, and cheat, and kill niggers to bring about the blessing. Then, too, "my people" must be allowed to send as many niggers as possible to the Penitentiary in order that they may be "hired out" to contractors; and, when so employed, "my people" must have the privilege of persuading the nigger convicts to abide by the contracts made in their behalf by the State by bloodhounds. If the dogs worry them, and chew them up occasionally, and sometimes kill them, so much the worse for the niggers. They shouldn't fly in the face of Providence by defying the power of local self-government. Then "my people" must be allowed to sneer at the Nation and occasionally to spit on the National flag by way of vent to their pent-up feelings. These are some of the "conditions" of the Southern statesman precedent to the forgiveness of the North by the South.

The probability is that Gen. Garfield is an excellent listener, and that he smiles so kindly on his "long-time friends" when they bore him that they retire from his presence with a strong conviction that they have molded, in advance, the main features of his Administration. Doubtless the particular "long-time friend" to whom we now refer accepted the genial smile of the General as equivalent to a full assent to everything he had proposed. How happy he was as he hurried forth in pursuit of a correspondent to whom he might impart what he thought Gen. Garfield thought, and what he thought Gen. Garfield would hasten to do after the 4th of March, 1881. We are to have a millennium, exclaims the "long-time friend" of the President-elect; the Democratic party is going to die; the South is going to be tolerant of the little weaknesses and follies of the North, and we are going to bore the Great American Desert through and through for spring water! Who told you so: did Gen. Garfield say so? inquires the correspondent. Not exactly, responds the long-time friend. Did he say *anything?* again inquires the correspondent. No, again responds the long-time friend; but I think he feels as I feel and thinks as I think, and I am dying to tell the public all about what I think Gen. Garfield thinks; for I am sure he agrees with me from the way he smiled when I told him that death was hovering over the Democratic party; that the South was aching to forgive the North and welcome carpet-baggers and capital to its borders, and that it would be the most splendid of all systems of internal improvements to bore the great American Desert for spring water! Fire away, rejoins the correspondent; and so we have, in great detail, what a long-time friend of Gen. Garfield thinks the President-elect thinks because he listens, and smiles, and perhaps dozes before the library fire, and says—nothing.

THE GREEK MUDDLE.

The Montenegrin question having been settled by diplomacy after two years or more of shilly-shallying, the Greek question, another of the unsettled legacies of the Berlin Treaty, now comes to the front and immediately there becomes apparent among the various Powers a disposition to shirk the responsibility of giving to that little Kingdom the territory which has been twice given and taken away from her, and which but two years ago all the signatory Powers were determined should be awarded to her. France having been the original advocate of the cession, but for some mysterious reason, possibly her dislike of offending Austria, who is jealous of Greek expansion, having cooled down to that degree that she will not use force to compel the cession, England urges that she ought to take the initiative, while France retorts that England, having suggested the Berlin Congress and claimed the Berlin Treaty as her own work, that brought "peace with honor," as "Endymion" Beaconsfield expressed it, should stand sponsor for Greece. Austria will do nothing, for, having fixed her eyes upon Salonica, and made her preparations for an extension in that direction to secure a commercial outlet in the Ægean, she will not countenance any project that looks like an occupation of any part of Macedonia by Greece. So long as the offensive and defensive alliance exists between Austria and Germany, it is not likely that the latter will be a party to any negotiation or forcible measures that are antagonistic to the former.

In Italy there is considerable Hellenic sympathy, but it is not strong enough to induce the Government to take any forward step or fire any cannon, being confined to the Garibaldians, who may go over as filibusters to aid the Greeks if open war breaks out. Meanwhile, the Porte, with its customary shuffling and masterly inactivity in doing the thing that should be done, proposes to cede the territory, but the cession must not include Janina, Metzova, or Larissa, which are the points that Greece particularly wants, as they are of some value, while the territory, with these localities left out, would be of no value at all, unless the possession of a strip of poor land, worthless for any purposes, can be considered valuable. With an impertinence and assurance that are almost sublime, considering that the territory was promised to Greece two years ago, that two Commissions have fixed or attempted to fix a satisfactory frontier, and that the territory has been given to her once or twice and then taken away, Turkey complains to the Powers that Greece is pushing forward her military preparations and that her bands of irregulars cross the frontier and prey upon the country.

The general outlook of the situation can hardly be considered as favorable to Greece. Each one of the Powers expresses its willingness to abide by the collective judgment of the whole; but, as every one of the Powers is determined to shift the responsibility upon some other one, a collective judgment appears to be as remote a contingency as the millennium, and European arbitration as intangible as a mirage on the desert. The Greeks in the meantime have placed themselves upon as strong a war-footing as possible. They have called out their last man, and placed their navy in the best possible shape, but both army and navy are small and weak as compared with those of Turkey, even allowing for whatever of irregular outside help she may get from Italy or elsewhere. If she takes the field next spring, as she now intends, unaided, she will certainly be crushed by her more powerful neighbor. Will the Powers stand by and see the Greeks overwhelmed after they withdrew from the field once upon promise of a cession of territory to them, and after they have waited for two years only to be put off with Commissions that did not intend to accomplish anything, with barren conferences and with an ingenious variety of wretched subterfuges and evasions, such as the Turks alone could invent; or will Russia, who now keeps so quiet, strike for them when the time comes, as she struck for the Slavic victims of Turkish tyranny three years ago? If Greece is left to Turkish mercy in her struggle for her territory which belongs of right to her, it will be the crowning dishonor of Europe. It is not this time a matter of sentiment, but of honor. A contemporary supplies this sketch of the present condition and progress of the Greeks:

> There are altogether about 5,000,000 Greeks in various parts of the world, and of these only about 1,700,000 live in Greece proper. Greece is a sterile country, and, including the portions of Thessaly and Epirus accorded by the Berlin Conference, is only twice as large as the State of Vermont. To believe that the teapot tempests of Coumoundouros or Tricoupis and a little more or less territory can have a lasting effect upon the great future mission of the Hellenic race is absurd. There is no doubt but that the finest race in the East have the worst Government in Christendom. Come what may, their home politics can hardly be in a worse plight than at present, and yet what wonders they have accomplished. Handicapped from the start, they have far outstripped all competitors. They have acquired a commercial power and influence which marks them as the race *par excellence* in the East. They have spread a complete network of banks and mercantile establishments throughout the length and breadth of the Ottoman dominions. They monopolize all commercial and agricultural undertakings. One Greek is a match for two Jews in banking and stock jobbing, and the Greek does not confine himself to these branches, but tries his hand successfully at shipowning, foreign commerce, and cotton-raising. The American petroleum trade in the East is entirely in Greek hands. They own over 90 per cent of the grocery, and provision, and wine business in the Levant. Nearly one-half of the entire profit on Egyptian cotton and grain finds its way into Greek pockets. They own three-fourths of the cotton-ginning mills in Egypt. In many cases a Greek will grow and gin the cotton, a second Greek will transport it to Manchester, and another Greek will bring it back as manufactured goods and resell it in Egypt. In Asia Minor the Greeks have got possession of every branch of trade and industry in the land. The Turks are in utter despair as to the future. The Greeks see their opportunity and are making the best use of it. Herr Humann, in the verhandlungen of the Berlin Geographical Society, shows with what wonderful rapidity the Turks are disappearing before the Greek. The town of Aivalyk, opposit to Mitylene, was in the twenty years' revolution entirely destroyed by the Turks of the neighboring town of Ajasmat, and its olive orchards and vineyards annexed. Now there are 30,000 Greeks in Aivalyk, but no Turks, while the "town" of Ajasmat consists of twenty wretched huts, but has a large Turkish cemetery. Herr Humann says that this is the rule, and not the exception, and he maintains that one could almost estimate the number of years it will take for the whole country, from the Sea of Marmora to Lycia, to be entirely inhabited by Greeks, while the Turks will have wholly disappeared. The land already abounds with Turkish cemeteries, to which there are no villages, and whose names are unknown. The Turks, through shiftlessness and debt, are compelled to sell their lands, and the buyers are invariably Greeks. Turkish towns are gradually decaying, and Greek towns and villages are taking their place. Thirty years ago Pergamos had 17,000 inhabitants. Of these 15,000 were Turks, and the other 2,000 were Greeks, Jews, and Armenians. To-day the population of Pergamos is 8,000 Turks and 8,000 Greeks. Not satisfied with monopolizing the trade and industry of Asia Minor, the Greeks are preferred in all the towns as physicians, lawyers, and teachers. The Greeks have not restricted their wonderful enterprise to the limits of the Ottoman Empire. They have obtained control of the entire portion of the trade of Central Africa, which is carried on by way of the Nile, the Red Sea, and Abyssinia. In every village of Upper Egypt, as well as in the Delta, there are two or three Greeks who have in their hands the local trade and monopolize the sale of imports from Europe. Wady Halfa, and Derber, and Khartoum, and Gondokoro are the headquarters of rich Greek merchants, who have spread a network of small dealers and commercial travelers throughout Nubia, the Blue Nile country, Kordofan, and Darfour. Nowadays the "Courageous African Explorer" must penetrate far, indeed, to find a place where he cannot buy a bottle of English beer, a cake of Windsor soap, and a box of German or Italian cigars.

SENATOR PLUMB, of Kansas, introduced this bill in the Senate of the United States Thursday week:

> *Be it enacted*, That the time for filing claims for horses and equipments lost by officers and enlisted men in the military service of the United States, which expired by limitation on the 31st of December, 1875, be and the same is hereby extended to two years from and after the passage of this act; and that all such claims filed in the proper Department before the passage of this act shall be deemed to have been filed in due time, and shall be considered and decided without refiling.

The War ended fifteen years ago. Officers and enlisted men who lost horses had ten years in which to file claims for compensation. There ought to be a very good reason, not known to common men, for the introduction of bills extending the time for filing claims of this nature.

THE following table shows when the Legislature of each State will next convene, the constitutional limit of the session if any, and whether biennial or annual meetings are provided for:

States.	*Session.*	*Limit of session.*	*Next Legislature meets*
Arkansas	Biennial.	60 days..	Jan. 10, 1881.
Alabama	Biennial.	50 days..	Nov. 7, 1882.
California	Biennial.	60 days..	Jan. 5, 1882.
Colorado	Biennial.	40 days..	Jan. 5, 1881.
Connecticut	Annual..	None...	Jan. 7, 1881.
Delaware	Biennial.	None...	Jan. 4, 1881.
Florida	Biennial.	60 days..	Jan. 4, 1881.
Georgia	Biennial.	40 days..	Nov. 3, 1882.
Illinois	Biennial.	None...	Jan. 5, 1881.
Indiana	Biennial.	60 days..	Jan. 6, 1881.
Iowa	Biennial.	None...	Jan. 12, 1882.
Kansas	Biennial.	50 days..	Jan. 11, 1881.
Kentucky	Biennial.	60 days..	Dec. 31, 1881.
Louisiana	Biennial.	90 days..	Jan. 12, 1882.
Maine	Biennial.	None...	Jan. 5, 1881.
Maryland	Biennial.	90 days..	Jan. 4, 1882.
Massachusetts	Annual..	None...	Jan. 5, 1881.
Michigan	Biennial.	None...	Jan. 5, 1881.
Minnesota	Biennial.	60 days..	Jan. 4, 1881.
Mississippi	Biennial.	None...	Jan. 6, 1882.
Missouri	Biennial.	70 days..	Jan. 5, 1881.
Nebraska	Biennial.	40 days..	Jan. 4, 1881.
Nevada	Biennial.	60 days..	Jan. 3, 1881.
New Hampshire	Biennial.	None...	Jan. 1, 1881.
New Jersey	Annual..	None...	Jan. 11, 1881.
New York	Annual..	None...	Jan. 6, 1881.
North Carolina	Biennial.	60 days..	Jan. 5, 1881.
Ohio	Biennial.	None...	Jan. 5, 1882.
Oregon	Biennial.	40 days..	Jan. 13, 1882.
Pennsylvania	Biennial.	None...	Jan. 4, 1881.
Rhode Island	Annual..	None...	Jan. 18, 1881.
South Carolina	Annual..	None...	Nov. 23, 1881.
Tennessee	Biennial.	75 days..	Jan. 3, 1881.
Texas	Biennial.	60 days..	Jan. 3, 1881.
Vermont	Biennial.	None...	Oct. 3, 1882.
Virginia	Biennial.	90 days..	Dec. 18, 1881.
West Virginia	Biennial.	45 days..	Jan. 12, 1881.
Wisconsin	Annual..	None...	Jan. 12, 1881.

THE new Justice appointed to fill the vacancy in the Supreme Court caused by the resignation of Justice Strong is thus described in the New York *Herald* (Ind. Dem.):

> Judge William B. Woods, nominated Justice of the Supreme Court, is a native of Newark, O. He was a successful lawyer, and in 1858-'9 was the Democratic Speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives and a leader in his party. He strenuously opposed all war measures of 1860 and the early spring of 1861. At first he opposed the Million Loan bill which passed the House immediately after the firing on Sumter, but before final action was taken he led the Democrats in a stirring war speech, in which he declared his intention "to stand by the Government in peace or in war, right or wrong." At first he only pledged himself to a war in defense of the territory of the North, but as the War progressed he took advanced ground, and in November, 1861, he entered the army as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Seventy-sixth Ohio. He rose to the command of a brigade, and his war record is excellent. As a Judge, since 1869, of the circuit embracing Louisiana, Georgia, and Florida, he has secured the respect and esteem of a large part of the conservative members of the Bar of those States, and has been urged by them for a seat on the Supreme Bench in papers which have been filed at Washington. At the same time, Southern Republicans have also strongly indorsed him. He has been fearless in his enforcement of the Federal laws in their application to questions growing out of the War. He tried and convicted the Grant Parish assasins, and pushed the wealthy whisky rings of New Orleans to the wall and caused their conviction and imprisonment. He is about 50 years old, and a man of great vigor, of pleasant address, and great firmness of character.

CONTROLLER CAMPBELL, of New York, has begun sweeping out ex-Boss Kelly's "sinecures." With one sweep of the broom fifteen clerks and messengers, doing nothing but drawing salary and electioneering for Tammany, were cleaned out of the office. The following letter was addressed to the persons whose services were dispensed with:

> CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 15, 1880.—SIR: The number of persons employed in this department is to be reduced to a proper business standard. Accordingly, there being no longer any necessity for your services as clerk, you are hereby dispensed with from and after December, 1880. Respectfully, ALLAN CAMPBELL.

The saving of salaries amounts to $17,395. Other sweeps of the broom are expected. The *Tribune* says:

> The changes in the City Departments are bringing to light some unpleasant facts. There are revelations in the Excise Office, which in Tammany hands was one of the most corrupt of close corporations. Of the appropriation intended to last until next May, almost five-sixths have been spent, although nearly half of the fiscal year yet remains. The Tammany Commissioners, doubtless, expected a "transfer of an unexpended balance" to get them out of the scrape. More than a score of inspectors and the counsel of the Board have now been suspended. No one will regret their loss if the suspension is endless.

THE action of the Railroad Commissioners of Georgia in issuing a peremptory order to all the companies in the State to reduce their rates on passengers from five cents to three cents a mile has taken the officials very much by surprise. The power of the Commission is absolute. In reporting on the subject it gave publicity to the following table, made up from a report recently presented to the French Chamber of Deputies by M. Waddington, showing the average rate of passenger fares in the principal countries of the world:

	First class, cents.	*Second class, cents.*
Norway	2.07	1.30
Turkey	6.01	4.40
Germany	3.10	2.32
France	3.81	2.87
Great Britain	4.43	3.22
Massachusetts	....	2.12
New York	....	2.35
Connecticut	....	2.51
Michigan and Ohio	....	2.52
Illinois	....	3.14

As the first-class compartments in European cars really correspond to our parlor or Pullman cars, it follows that the Georgia rate of travel in the customary passenger car is higher than in any European country or any Northern State.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—A commuter on the Chicago & Northwestern Road offered last night to wager $50 that the Island of Australia contained more square miles than the United States; also, that the Island of Australia contains more square miles than Canada; also, that Canada contains more square miles than the United States. K.

"Commuter" is wrong certainly in the first and second statements, and in the third also if Alaska is counted as part of the United States. The estimated area of Australia is 3,000,000 square miles; that of the United States (exclusive of Alaska) 3,026,494, or with Alaska, 3,606,601. The estimated area of Canada is 3,500,000 square miles, but much of its territory is as worthless as Alaska, and so is most of Australia.

THE official vote of Texas, just declared, gives over 85,000 majority for Hancock. This renders it almost certain that Gen. Hancock carried a majority of the popular ballots cast and counted. It also reduces somewhat the solemnity of Garfield's recent reflections on the supposed augustness of the popular decision in his favor.—*New York Sun.*

Not so. The official vote of Texas gives Hancock 93,000 majority. And yet Garfield has a popular majority of over 12,000 in the whole country.

A TELEGRAM from Austin, Tex., to the Galveston *News*, a Democratic paper, remarks: "Politicians, incredulous of the Governor's general denial of disloyalty to the unity of Texas, say if the Democratic leaders desire the division ghost laid let them by joint resolution declare their willingness for Congress to repeal the law which authorizes Texas to be divided into States."

THE Hon. E. M. Stillwell, Fish Commissioner of Maine, is making arrangements to establish a fish-hatching room in Bangor, expecting to hatch some 300,000 salmon there. He intends to forward 100,000 salmon eggs to Moosehead lake for the waters of the Kennebec, 100,000 to Norway for Sebago Lake, and 100,000 to Rangely Lake for the Androscoggin River.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

PONTIAC, Ill., Dec. 15.—Will you please give through your columns the number of votes Shelby M. Cullom had over all competitors for Governor of the State of Illinois in 1876, and oblige, J. B. JONES.

Cullom (Republican), 279,226; Steward (Democrat and Greenbacker), 272,432; Cullom's majority, 6,794.

THE *Interior* prints a very attractive Christmas number. The supplement is of tinted paper, and contains poetry, pictures, and things. THE TRIBUNE is glad to observe that the *Interior* has recovered from the biliousness which afflicted it a year or two ago. It has been taking lemon-juice, or lime-water, or something with a stick in it.

WHAT surprising things prejudice can induce a man to say! There is the editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, for instance, who sees nothing good in Gen. Sherman, and says of him: "He never won a victory." The March to the Sea was a victory none the less important because it was bloodless.

THE Bernhardt is beset with invitations to meet the blue-bloods of Beacon street in Boston, but thus far she has refused them all. This is turning the tables with a vengeance. Before she came the absorbing question was whether she should have any invitations; now it is whether she will accept any.

THE Census-Office bulletin shows the total population of Oregon to be 174,767; male, 103,388; female, 71,379; native, 144,327; foreign, 30,440; white, 163,087; colored, 11,680, which includes 9,506 Chinese, two Japanese, 1,679 Indians and half-breeds.

GEORGE H. HEPWORTH has returned from his tour in Ireland, and has accepted an invitation to lecture on what he saw there, in Steinway Hall Monday evening next.

PERSONAL.

A lady in Sangamon County sends in a poem entitled, "Is This All?" We are in great hopes that it is.

"An Exploded Gas-Bag," is the title of an editorial in a Buffalo paper. The bereaved family of the deceased journalist have our sympathy.

A Baltimore clergyman recently preached on the subject: "Why was Lazarus a beggar?" Probably Laz bought his wheat at $1.13, same as the rest of the boys.—*Chicago Board of Trade Report for 1880.*

"Here is a pretty good one: You ask a man what gem Gen. Garfield is most familiar with, and when he gives it up you say 'topaz.' This joke doesn't work so well, however, when the door you came in at has a spring lock."—*S. J. Tilden.*

Jane had a lame tame crane,
Jane had a crane that was lame.
Go, gentle Jane,
And feed the lame crane,
And then come back again.

—*Tennyson's new volume of poems.*

The Oxford Professors are much fretted by the proposed statutes providing that they shall do a little more work in the way of instruction. A correspondent of the *Academy* reminds them that teaching is one of the best touchstones for securing genuine research, and that they should take heart from Germany. "It cannot be supposed," he adds, "that English Professors are incapable of the tasks accomplished by their brethren in Berlin. If Mommsen, Zeller, Helmholtz, and Virchow can write as they do, with an amount of lecture-work far exceeding that proposed by the Oxford University Commissioners, there is ground to hope that what has hitherto—not wholly through its own fault—been nearly the idlest professoriate in Christendom, will again, with a position of a real educational force, make Oxford a power in the intellectual world."

"But papa"——

"Not another word. I'm a wild cat when my back's up, and don't you forget it."

The speaker was a hard-visaged man, dressed with an elegance that ill-accorded with his evident want of culture. She who had addressed him as "papa" was a fair-haired girl of 18 summers. Reared on the knee of luxury she had never known what it was to have her slightest wish thwarted. Her father, a plumber, was from the nature of his business a man of iron will, but he was not devoid of pity or generosity, as many a debtor whose house and lot he had taken in part payment for fixing the water-pipes, letting the balance of the account run along sometimes for two months, could testify. He had surrounded Cecil, his only child, with all that wealth could purchase, looking forward to the time when she would marry the eldest son of a Niagara Falls hackman, or some person of fortune commensurate with her own. But she had allowed her heart to be ensnared by the wiles of Cupid, and that morning had asked her sire's consent to her marriage with a poor but not proud young man whose agricultural operations on the Board of Trade had not been attended with success. It was this request that produced the answer given above.

Again Cecil pleaded with her parent not to crush the love that blossomed in her heart. The old man's mind went back to the happy days when he had told her mother of his love, and how they commenced life with nothing but strong arms and willing hearts. Placing his fan-like hand on Cecil's shoulder, the old man looked at her tenderly and said: "Look ye, my lass. You say you love this man and cannot live without him. Mebbe not. I have promised you a sealskin sacque this winter. Let us test your love. If you become this man's bride I shall not buy the sacque. In my hand is a check for $300. In the wheat-pit over on the Board of Trade is your lover. Which do you choose?"

Without raising her head she reached out convulsively for the check.

—*Chicago Folk Lore.*

PUBLIC OPINION.

New York *Tribune:* Mr. Pendleton has introduced the fiercest Reform measure of all. He would render it a misdemeanor for an officeholder to make even a voluntary political subscription, and a misdemeanor for any one to solicit a subscription from an officeholder, and invalidates the contract of any contractor who shall dare to make one. The Democratic party is undeniably sick, and its anxiety to turn monk is beautiful to behold.

New York *Tribune* (Rep.): After holding Court for many years in a circuit embracing six States, it is fair to presume that Judge Woods knows more about Southern matters than either of the Judges of mere local experience who were urged by the Southern papers. His ability is not disputed. Why, then, was there such a general opposition to his appointment? Is it not because the Bourbon Democrats who control the organs of public opinion in the South hoped to get a man on the Supreme Bench who would represent Southern theories of Government?

Springfield *Republican:* The tariff has killed the manufacture of photograph albums in this country. All the albums now sold by our booksellers, ranging from $2.50 up to ten times that sum each in value, are now of foreign make. Now, $2.50 is quite a value to put into a mere binding of blank pasteboard. The tariff admits these albums at 35 per centum duty, while it also maintains 35 per centum duty upon the fine leather used in their binding. If the duty were reduced upon the raw material probably the manufacture of American albums would revive.

Philadelphia *North American:* There is a moral in the overthrow of John Kelly which the professional politicians, not only in New York but in every other large city, will do well to extract and take to heart. No doubt John Kelly's defeat was due not to one but a variety of circumstances, but unquestionably it was caused more than anything else by the growing hostility to political "bosses." Intelligent people are everywhere making up their minds that municipal affairs should be conducted upon strictly business principles, and that public offices should not be chiefly used as political levers and means to a personal end.

London correspondence of the Liverpool *Courier:* Gen. Grant has been freely mentioned as being the successor to Mr. Russell Lowell in the post of Ambassador to England as soon as Gen. Garfield constitutes his Ministry. There are several reasons which make Gen. Grant's appearance as Ambassador here extremely unlikely. I am told that, writing to a friend now traveling in Europe, he has expressed his intention not to take office under the Garfield Government, and a further reason for the retention of Mr. Lowell in England is that the Garfield Ministry is certain to be as fully "en rapport" with him as that of President Hayes has been.

Dubuque *Herald:* The political downfall of Boss Kelly will be hailed by the Democracy at large as a political sanitary measure. It will act as a disinfectant throughout the country and a preventive to the contraction of the fatal disease known as bossism, should other localities become exposed to the infection. For years Boss Kelly has been a disorganizing element in the Democratic party in New York, and he has attempted to extend his bossism to the control of State and National Conventions. Mr. Kelly has at last received his award. He is turned out of office, and the signs of the times indicate that he will be deprived of the Presidency of the Tammany Society.

New York *Times:* The demand of Southern lawyers that the Supreme Court should be strengthened by the nomination of a man familiar with the State procedure of that section has been met by the nomination of a United States Circuit Court Judge with twelve years' experience in the South, and who has the distinction of having sentenced the Ku-Klux criminals and of having delivered the recent opinion in defense of the action of certain United States revenue officers who had, in self-defense, killed a "moonshiner." Judge Woods' nomination is not likely to meet with unqualified approval by any considerable proportion of the Southern members of the Senate. He, nevertheless, appears to be a perfectly capable man, and, if there are no better arguments against him than those derived from his resolute enforcement of the laws of the United States among a community which regards them with scant favor, he certainly ought to be confirmed.

New York Tribune: The Southern Bourbon press object to the promotion of Judge Woods to the Supreme Bench, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Justice Strong. The grounds of the objection to him are that he was not born in a Slave State. When names of available appointees are canvassed it is not agreeable for Northern people to hear objections urged against certain eminent jurists on the ground that they were not born in the South, although they have long resided in that section, and are thoroughly conversant with its affairs. Justice Field was not born in California, but no one complained when he was appointed that he was not a proper representative of the Pacific Coast. Justice Miller is not a native of Iowa, but he is none the less accounted an Iowa man. Why should it be insisted that Southern birth is essential to entitle a Judge to acceptance as a Southern man? Take, for instance, the case of Judge Woods, of Alabama, who has been nominated by the President for Justice Strong's place. He has been for a long time on the Bench of the United States Circuit Court, and his promotion to the Supreme Bench was very naturally suggested when the last vacancy was filled. He has lived fifteen years at the South, not counting the four years he spent there in the Union Army. But he was born in Ohio, and the Southern newspapers insist that he is not a Southern man. We would like to ask a plain question. Is not their real objection to him and others of his class the fact that they are Republicans?

New York Herald (Ind. Dem.): Some preposterous Southern men are in a bad state of mind at the nomination by the President of Judge William B. Woods, of Georgia, to be Judge of the Supreme Court. Judge Woods has been for some years in charge of the United States Circuit, including Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. He is an able and just Judge, and no fault has been found with him by the Bar of the Southern States; nor is it pretended in the South that he is either incapable or otherwise unfit. The complaint is that he is not a Georgian, but it is difficult to see why he is not or what he is if not a Georgian. He lives in his own house in Atlanta; he is a citizen of Georgia; he has lived in the South many years, and has presided over its most important Court. He was born in a Northern State, to be sure, and that seems to be an inexpiable offense in the eyes of some extra foolish Southern people. One wonders how long a man must live in a Southern State and be identified with all its interests before he can escape the reproach of being a Northern man. Judge Woods is, at any rate, a citizen of the United States, and that fortunately covers the whole case. There is a rapidly growing impatience among Northern men at the contemptible stupidity of Southern men in such petty matters as this. It arises largely out of an indescribably ravenous hunger for office among Southern politicians, who cannot conceal their fury when they are disappointed, and who revile each other just as fiercely as they attack a man of Northern birth when they see a place put out of their reach. Sensible Southern men show no such clannish feeling, but openly despise it, and attribute it to this greed among the multitude of half-starved office beggars, high and low, who stand about like so many fly-gobblers with their mouths open, hoping something will be dropped into them, instead of trying to earn an honest living by the practice of some useful industry.

New York World: During the next eight or ten weeks Cabinet-making will be the chief business of those who stand or think they stand in the inner circle of the leading Republican politicians who elevated or fancy they elevated Gen. Garfield to the Presidency. This Cabinet-making will also inspire the curiosity and supply a great deal of the political gossip of those Republicans who stand outside the inner circle and, like the hungry ragamuffins of Cruikshank, dine on the savory fumes that rise through the gratings from the kitchen below. Kitchen-cabinets always precede the official Cabinet. Of these there is a great variety. Some of these are gotten up for or directly encouraged by a President-elect as feelers, while others are concocted to promote the aspirations of this or that local leader. These kitchen-Cabinets are already making in all parts of the land. The Cabinet once made and at work, Gen. Garfield will never be again so important a figure in the popular imagination as he is to-day and will continue to be until the first session of the next Congress. During all this time he will be the fountain of political offices. To-day everybody who aspires to be a Cabinet Minister, or a foreign Minister, or a great Federal executive officer anywhere is at Gen. Garfield's feet singing hymns of praise and adulation. This will all be over a year from now, when the highest offices have been filled, and the disappointed loudly wail and curse, or sob and gnash their teeth in silence all over the land. When our Constitution was adopted the monarch in England could really select and did select the members of "the Cabinet." But since that day all has been changed in England. In 1789 "the Cabinet" in fact represented the Crown, but now the House of Commons finds its principal business in making or in unmaking the Executive. British voters select the House of Commons; the Commons indicate the leading Minister, who "distributes" Cabinet places under very imperative restrictions imposed by the result of the canvass for a new House. "The Cabinet" in England is now a committee of the Legislative Department. It is the first and greatest of Parliamentary committees. In its origin it is legislative; in functions it is executive. It has been aptly called "the hyphen which joins, the buckle which fastens" the legislative to the executive part of the State. In a word, the British Government is a "Cabinet Government," while ours is a "Presidential Government," in its executive relations. There are very good reasons for doubting whether our Presidential system, which fastens Gen. Garfield and "his Cabinet" on the country during the next four years beyond the reach of any human power outside the President and the Cabinet, is as good or safe as the English plan, which enables the British voters and the House of Commons to grasp "the Cabinet" any day and expel it from power. Certainly there is more real life and continuous interest in public affairs under the English system than under our American system, thanks to which no weight of grievances or vehemence of discussion can within four years change a Cabinet or a President.

New York Times: Those timid gentlemen in Congress who are afraid that the construction of a ship-canal across the Isthmus of Panama by an international company, with a Frenchman at the head of it, will result in some way in an interference with the rights of the United States are preparing once more to fulminate the Monroe doctrine and the "established policy" of the country against the project. The success of the subscriptions to the stock of the Canal Company, the establishment of an American branch, with Secretary Thompson as its Chairman, and the probability that the work will soon be begun in earnest, whatever may come of it later on, has aroused once more the belligerent spirit which has been slumbering while M. De Lesseps has been awake and active. Mr. Crapo, of Massachusetts, has fathered a new resolution declaratory of the American policy which President Hayes announced last winter and reiterated in a somewhat modified form in his last annual message. We do not imagine that the resolution, if adopted, would paralyze the canal enterprise, and we are sure that it would not embody the sentiment of the people of the United States, who have exhibited no hostility to the scheme based on the grounds set forth. But, if any resolution on the subject is to be adopted, it should make no false pretenses, and should contain some distinct statement of policy which the Government will be prepared to sustain, and which will also have some chance of being acquiesced in by other nations. If the United States has any established policy in regard to an interoceanic canal, it is that it should be a purely commercial affair; its neutrality should be guaranteed, and any protection that it might require should be strictly international. It has never yet declared any different policy from this, and this it has declared more than once. It forms the basis of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty with Great Britain, which still exists, and none of the severe criticism to which that famous compact was subjected in former years was directed to this concession of the international character of any canal that might be constructed across the Isthmus. As we have repeatedly shown, the Monroe doctrine has no application whatever to such a project as that which is now on foot. Its "spirit and declaration" were against any intervention of European Governments on this continent for the purpose of oppressing independent States or establishing their own political power in the Western world where independent States existed. Nothing of the kind is now proposed, and nothing likely to lead to anything of the kind. The Monroe doctrine did not assume any right on the part of the United States itself to interfere with the independence of the South American or Central American Republics. The United States of Colombia, after trying for several years to secure the coöperation of this country for the opening of a ship-canal across Panama, granted a franchise to a French company. In its concession it gives its own guarantee of neutrality, and prohibits any transfer of rights to any foreign nation or Government. Everything possible has been done to give the enterprise a commercial character and to preclude the idea of control by France or any other country. There is nothing in this hostile to any established policy of the United States or in violation of the Monroe doctrine. The doctrine of the resolution might more properly be called the "Hayes doctrine," but, whatever it is called, it is something entirely new.

Cuticura Remedies are prepared expressly to cure every kind of itching, scaly and scrofulous humors. Cuticura Resolvent purifies the blood, Cuticura heals external humors, and Cuticura Soap whitens and beautifies the skin.

FOREIGN.

Orangemen Organizing Secret Societies for Self-Defense.

Most of the Jurors Summoned for the Irish Trials Fail to Appear.

Jones' Cattle on Reaching Liverpool Can Find No Purchaser,

While Jones Himself Will Leave Ireland for His Own Particular Good.

Boycott Applies to Gladstone Claiming Relief for His Recent Losses,

But the Premier Views the Matter from a Statesmanlike Standpoint.

A Rumor Current that Davitt Will Be Held on His Old Fenian Sentence.

Crete to Be Offered to Greece as a Compromise Proposition.

IRELAND.

ORANGEMEN VS. LEAGUERS.

Special Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—At Portadown to-day a body of Orangemen attacked a Land-League meeting, but beyond wrecking the platform and scattering the Leaguers did no harm.

Meantime the Orangemen are preparing to meet and resist the Leaguers in another direction, and their Grand Master, the Earl of Enniskillen, has, in accordance with a set plan, appointed a vigilance committee to protect property rights in the island. The method of operation will probably be soon made known.

THE STATE OF ANARCHY

and fear which now exists in Ireland is startlingly illustrated by the declaration to the Bench by the jury impaneled in one of the several murder cases shortly to be tried that they do not and shall not consider as binding their oath to give "a verdict according to their conscience, because a verdict of guilty would inevitably cost them their lives."

SULLIVAN.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, the member for Louth, who yesterday secured the conviction of a fellow-member, Mr. Callan, to pay a fine of £50 for having libeled him, left London to-night for Dublin to prepare the defense of the indicted members of the League.

GROUNDLESS RUMOR.

The sensational statement published by the *Daily Telegraph* to the effect that the Government proposes to proclaim and enforce martial law in the disturbed districts of Ireland is without any foundation in fact.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

To the Western Associated Press.

CORK, Dec. 17.—There is great want of employment throughout the country, owing to the disinclination of landlords to lay out money. At several meetings recently held farmers were summoned to give employment to laborers. The agent of the Earl of Cork was requested to provide labor on the Earl's estate, near Charleville, County Cork, and he has just intimated that he will open works in that locality, and give employment until March, 1881.

ORDERED TO PATROL.

DUBLIN, Dec. 17.—The officer commanding at Birr, Kings County, has been ordered to patrol his district nightly with forty soldiers. The police patrol has also been doubled.

A "BOYCOTTED" MAN'S PREPARATIONS.

William Bence Jones, the victim of "Boycotting" at his, the County Cork, writes: "I am getting some resolute men from a distance, well armed, to protect the laborers who have left me. Two policemen sleep in my house and four others are stationed near my farm. I have applied for more protection, and troops are promised me Friday."

SPECIAL SERVICE.

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., Dec. 17.—The iron-screw troop-ship Assistance, about to undergo refitting, has been ordered in readiness to proceed within twelve hours' notice on special service to Ireland.

AN ENGLISH LIBERAL ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The *Times*, in its leading article on the Irish question, says: The followers of the Government are embarrassed, and for the most part do not know what to say, while few are bold enough to express their regret at the line their leaders have pursued. Whitbread, one of the most respected Liberals in the House of Commons, speaking at Bedford, last night, described vividly the reign of terror that had left no honest calling safe in a large part of Ireland, and avowed his feeling that the sad time had come when the Government might be compelled to use coercion. There have been Liberal Governments before the present,—Governments embarrassed by Irish difficulties, but they have not been slack to do what they could to assert the authority of the law. The contrast between the spirit of those times and the spirit prevailing now is little to the credit of the Government or that of the present generation. One of the worst evils consequent upon the Government's attitude is the effect it must have on the popular reception in Ireland of their remedial legislation. It is imperatively necessary that this legislation should be received as a satisfaction of justice, but it is too probable that it will be received as a concession to lawlessness with which the Government did not venture to grapple. If the arbitrary demands are not granted in the form which they have been made, it will still be said that what is given is the result of the demonstration of the irresistible power of a people determined to have their own way. Most false and foolish notions will thus be confirmed in the brain of the Irish peasant. The shortcomings of the Government thus threaten us with a recurrence of difficulties in the future, for their conduct will encourage a repetition of the tactics with which they have not ventured to grapple.

JONES TIRED OF IT.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—A dispatch from Cork states that offers of help are pouring in upon Mr. Jones. One friend offers a body of English navvies, but it is thought better to get a few men brought in quietly. Jones announces his intention of throwing all his farm into a pasture and leaving the country.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The rest of Jones' cattle were shipped yesterday without opposition.

THE PARNELL DEFENSE FUND

now amounts to over £10,000.

ORANGE CIRCULARS.

The Grand Orange Lodge has issued a circular urging their brethren to take measures for meeting, by means of signals, at any time of day or night under any emergency, and take means of protecting themselves. Another circular announces that a subscription has been opened for organizing a defense, and gives information with regard to the cost of arms.

BOYCOTT AND GLADSTONE.

Correspondence is published between Capt. Boycott and Gladstone. The former asks the assistance of the Government to indemnify him for some of the losses caused by his having to quit Ireland. Gladstone replies that the Government has already largely assisted Boycott with troops. To this Boycott replies that the army was sent to Lough Mask against his wish, and merely to preserve the peace, and regrets that the Government refuses him compensation.

DAVITT AGAIN.

A correspondent at Dublin hears on good authority that the Government intends to arrest Davitt immediately by canceling his ticket of leave.

ACTION FOR ASSAULT.

James O'Kelly, M. P., has instructed his solicitor to begin an action for assault against the Magistrate of Enniskillen who broke up a land-meeting at Brookborough Dec. 7, and ordered O'Kelly, who was one of the speakers, to quit the field.

JONES ONCE MORE.

Orders have been received at Queenstown for the dispatch of forty marines to Clonakilty, it is believed in connection with the "Boycotting" of Jones. The Liverpool consignees refused to receive Jones' sheep.

RATHER NEBULOUS.

The *Times*, in a leading editorial, says: "There is great uncertainty in regard to the degree of the agreement that was established at the sittings of the Cabinet at which remedial legislation was discussed, and it is to be feared that, on the vital subject of Irish land, an agreement of the Cabinet is rather nebulous."

ORDERED TO IRELAND.

The *Times* states that the First Battalion of the Twentieth Regiment, at Malta, is ordered to Ireland.

JURORS FINED.

Judge Dowse, in closing the Connaught Assizes, said that, of 212 jurors summoned, only half had attended, and absentees would be fined £20 each.

AFRAID TO DO IT.

A dispatch from Liverpool says: The consignees state that they refused to receive Jones' sheep because the Land League threatened them.

TENANT-RIGHT MEETING.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—A tenant-right meeting was held at Loughgall, County Armagh, to-day. Those present were principally Orangemen. A mob of fifty persons took possession of the platform, which they destroyed. A meeting was then held in an adjoining field. Resolutions passed in favor of peasant proprietary.

DAVITT.

A telegram from Dublin says it is confidently stated that Michael Davitt's ticket-of-leave is about to be canceled, and Davitt will be arrested.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DISEASE AMONG SHEEP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The foot and mouth disease among sheep is spreading all over England, and causes agriculturists very serious alarm, for the American competition has for some time past required that they should make the most of everything.

THE DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER DYING.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—A dispatch from Bournemouth, dated at 1 o'clock this afternoon, says the Duchess of Westminster, daughter of the second Duke of Sutherland, and Mistress of the Robes to the Queen, is sinking fast. Her death is only a question of a few hours.

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR EVESHAM.

Hartland, Conservative, was to-day declared to be member of the House of Commons for Evesham. Ratcliff, Liberal, was unseated, on petition, for bribery. Subsequently, Lehman, Liberal, was elected by 378 votes, against 376 votes for Dixon Hartland. Hartland petitioned, claiming the seat, and Lehman was unseated for bribery, and Hartland seated.

VICTORIA WOODHULL.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The notorious Victoria C. Woodhull was to have been married to Martin Lombard, a banker, but the ceremony was postponed in consequence of stories from America assailing her character. Mrs. Woodhull, backed by persons of influence, will commence libel suits here and in America to vindicate her name, which she says is spotless.

GOLD FOR NEW YORK.

Seventy thousand pounds sterling in gold were purchased yesterday in open market for shipment to New York.

FRANCE.

THE DE CISSEY CASE.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—The evidence furnished yesterday by Marshal MacMahon to the Parliamentary Committee investigating the De Cissey affair was a disagreeable surprise to the intransigeant enemies of the ex-Minister of War. MacMahon spoke of his old comrade in the highest terms, and declared he had no knowledge of the scandalous offenses imparted to him. They had nothing to do, the Marshal said, with his departure from the Ministry of War.

WILL RETIRE.

Emile de Girardin, the distinguished journalist and member of the Chamber of Deputies for the Department of the Seine, has informed his constituents he will retire from political life after the dissolution of the present Chamber.

THE PANAMA CANAL SHARES.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—A dispatch from Paris says: The allotment of the Panama Canal shares will be made Monday next.

GREECE.

THE WAR PREPARATIONS.

ATHENS, Dec. 17.—The Minister of War has invited tenders for supplies and provisions for 80,000 troops stationed on the Turco-Hellenic frontier.

ARBITRATION.

VIENNA, Dec. 17.—The *Political Correspondence* says the Powers are considering the idea of European arbitration of the Greek question. England has induced France to accept the idea, and has invited an interchange of views among the Powers on the project.

CRETE.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Some Continental correspondence, in dispatches to London journals, speak of the report that negotiations are proceeding between Turkey and Germany for a cession of Crete to Greece in lieu of other territory.

TURKEY.

A SANGUINARY FIGHT.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 17.—An Armenian journal publishes an account of a sanguinary fight between the inhabitants of a village in Turkish Armenia and the Turkish troops. The Russian Consul at Van has gone to the scene of the disturbance.

GERMANY.

THE BUDGET.

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—The Imperial Budget for the next financial year estimates the expenditure at 588,077,960 marks, which will be covered by the receipts of revenue and matriculatory contributions. The latter amount to nearly 24,943,180 marks more than the previous year.

RUSSIA.

THE WAR AGAINST THE TURCOMANS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 17.—Russia intends to take decisive action against the Turcomans at the end of December.

ROUMANIA.

ARRESTS.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 17.—Twenty arrests have been made in connection with the attempted assassination of Premier Bratiano.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 17.—An investigation into the attempted assassination shows a plot existed against Premier Bratiano.

VARIOUS.

PORTUGUESE DELEGATE TO THE SANITARY CONGRESS.

LISBON, Dec. 17.—Dr. Amado has gone to America as Commissioner of Portugal to the Sanitary Congress at Washington.

OKLAHOMA.

The First Blood of the Payne Colony Spilt by a Fractious Mule—Representatives of the Greeks and Chickasaws Visit the Colonists at Caldwell.

CALDWELL, Kas., Dec. 17.—Blood has been spilled upon the border. A new recruit that joined Company A was kicked on the jaw by a mule, and his jaw fractured in two places. Dr. Cutler, the colony surgeon, fears lock-jaw.

Two teams and ten recruits joined the colony to-day from Montgomery County.

The couriers from the western counties returned this morning with instructions to make no move at present.

Nothing can be learned as to what was done at the secret meeting last night.

A COLONY MEETING

was held to-day. Everybody was excluded from the camp except members. It is understood they passed resolutions to remain together, and no one should leave the camp without permission. This is understood to prevent parties from going into the Territory and taking claims.

It was expected that the opposition of the army would have broken up the colony and sent them back home to their families, but it seems to have had the opposit effect, as they think Congress will soon act, and then it will be a race for the choice of claims. Maj. Randall said to-day there need be no fear of an Indian outbreak if the settlers went in by permission of the Government, but there would be danger if the settlers forced their way in and the troops attempted to put them out.

THE INDIANS WOULD RISE,

thinking they were helping the Government.

Col. Coppinger left this evening for Leavenworth, leaving Maj. Randall in command.

The excitement was increased in camp by the arrival of B. F. Overton, Governor of the Chickasaw Nation; D. N. C. Duncan, of the Cherokees; and G. W. Grayson, of the Creeks. These gentlemen would never be taken for Indians, as they have only about a sixteenth Indian blood in their veins. They registered from Iowa to conceal their identity, but they soon found this was unnecessary, as the colonists were glad to see them.

Thomas Cloud, a full-blood, represents the Seminoles. They say that if the Government permits the colony to go to Oklahoma their people will raise an army of 5,000 to drive them out. They are very bitter. Mr. Grayson said to the colonists: "We are doing all we can to prevent the opening of the country, and you had as well go home, for we have bought and can buy your Congressmen like so many sheep and cattle."

They denounce Col. Boudinot as the Benedict Arnold of the Indian race.

A severe norther is blowing, and the staying qualities of the colony is being put to a severe test.

BOUDINOT'S STORY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—Col. Boudinot, a half-breed Indian who is in sympathy with the Oklahoma movement, says to-night that the public, and the newspapers particularly, are in gross error in regard to the equities of this question. The Government, he says, at present, and since the treaties of 1866, owns about 10,000,000 of acres of agricultural lands. This, and this only, is what the Oklahoma adventurers say they want to get their hands on. They have no intention of defrauding the Indians of an acre of land. Col. Boudinot says that the settlement of these Government lands by whites is demanded by every principle of public economy and justice to the citizens of the whole country. "If I thought anything would come of it," said Col. Boudinot, "I would have introduced a resolution authorizing an inquiry into this whole subject by Congress. When the question is examined the folly of keeping white settlers out of that Territory will be demonstrated."

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18.—1 a. m.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley areas of light rain or snow, followed by clearing weather, rising barometer, variable winds shifting to north and west, and stationary or slight fall in temperature.

For the Lower Lake region generally cloudy weather and areas of light snow, northerly to westerly winds, slight changes in temperature, and stationary or slowly rising barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, partly cloudy weather and areas of light snow, winds from northeast to northwest, with rising followed by falling barometer, and lower temperature during Saturday night.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, light snow, with partly cloudy weather, rising followed by falling barometer, stationary or lower temperature, variable winds.

PLANO, Ill., Dec. 17—The heaviest snowstorm yet this winter occurred here to-day.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 17.—A drizzling rain has fallen here to-day, making the pavements very slippery and pedestrianism dangerous. Several accidents by falls are reported.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Dec. 17.—A reliable man from cattle-ranges in Eastern Wyoming and parts of Nebraska and Dakota adjacent, says the ground is now bare of snow and cattle doing well. The loss of cattle during the storms of early winter were large but not disastrous.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17—10:18 p. m.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.040	28	11	S. E.	13	......	Fair.
[illegible] a. m.	30.040	28	77	S. E.	12	......	Fair.
10:18 a. m.	30.010	31	89	E.	12	......	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	29.936	29	82	E.	15	.09*	Lt. snow
9 p. m.	29.972	30	78	N. E.	10	......	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	29.976	31	79	N. E.	12	.05	Cloudy.

Maximum temperature, 35; minimum, 26.5.
*Melted snow.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		R'n	W'ht'r
Albany	25	26	W.	Fresh.	....	Fair.
Alpena	22	15	W.	Fresh.	....	Cl'dy.
Boise City	29	29	N.W.	....	.02	Cl'dy.
Buffalo	21	22	W.	Fresh.	....	Fair.
Cairo	49	48	N.W.	Fresh.	.01	Cl'dy.
Cheyenne	29	23	N.	Light.	....	Cl'dy.
Chicago	29	31	N.E.	Fresh.	.05	Cl'dy.
Cincinnati	40	39	E.	Gentle.	....	Lt.snw
Cleveland	25	25	N.E.	Fresh.	....	Cl'dy.
Davenport	30	27	N.E.	Fresh.	.05	Lt.snw
Denver	36	31	S.E.	Gentle.	....	Cl'dy.
Des Moines	29	28	......	Fresh.	.02	Cl'dy.
Detroit	28	27	N.E.	Fresh.	....	Cl'dy.
Dodge City	..	36	N.	Brisk.	....	Clear.
Dubuque	28	..	......	....	....	....
Duluth	28	28	N.E.	Fresh.	....	Cl'dy.
Erie	26	29	N.E.	Light.	....	Fair.
Escanaba	22	20	N.W.	Fresh.	....	Fair.
Fort Garry	20	18	S.E.	Fresh.	....	Cl'dy.
Fort Gibson	56	42	N.	Brisk.	....	Cl'dy.
Grand Haven	19	20	E.	Gentle.	....	Cl'dy.
Indianapolis	31	31	E.	Gentle.	.01	Cl'dy.
Keokuk	30	28	N.	Gentle.	....	Cl'dy.
La Crosse	30	26	N.E.	Fresh.	....	Cl'dy.
Leavenworth	35	35	N.W.	Fresh.	.01	Cl'dy.
Louisville	39	35	N.E.	Gentle.	.02	Cl'dy.
Madison	27	22	N.E.	Brisk.	.03	Lt.snw
Marquette	28	25	N.	Fresh.	....	Cl'dy.
Memphis	67	58	W.	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Milwaukee	25	27	N.E.	Brisk.	....	Cl'dy.
Nashville	54	50	N.W.	Gentle.	.02	Foggy.
New Orleans	68	64	......	Calm.	....	Foggy.
North Platte	29	24	N.W.	Fresh.	....	Cl'dy.
Omaha	29	28	N.	Fresh.	....	Lt.snw
Oswego	26	24	N.E.	Fresh.	....	Fair.
Vincent	23	23	S.	....	....	Lt.snw
Pioche	35	32	S.	Light.	....	Cl'dy.
Pittsburg	31	30	N.E.	Gentle.	.08	Lt.snw
Port Huron	27	28	N.W.	Fresh.	....	Cl'dy.
Rochester	25	23	W.	Gentle.	....	Cl'dy.
Salt Lake City	35	23	N.W.	Gentle.	....	Cl'dy.
Sandusky	31	33	S.	Light.	....	Cl'dy.
San Francisco	52	53	S.	Light.	....	Clear.
Shreveport	74	60	N.	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Springfield	34	38	N.E.	Fresh.	.20	Cl'dy.
St. Louis	35	33	N.	Fresh.	.03	Cl'dy.
St. Paul	27	24	N.	Light.	....	Cl'dy.
Toledo	27	28	N.	Brisk.	....	Cl'dy.
Vicksburg	77	66	S.W.	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Yankton	29	..	......	....	....	....

SUDDEN DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 17.—Otto Riebe, proprietor of the Delmonico Restaurant on East Water street, dropped dead this evening from the effects of apoplexy. He was only 27 years of age.

THE FREIGHT BLOCKADE.

The Baltimore & Ohio Road Makes Another Turn to Avoid the Pennsylvania's Obstructions at Philadelphia.

The Company Puts On a Line of Steamships Between Baltimore and New York, and Announces Its Readiness to Receive Freight Again.

That the Pennsylvania Road should be cited before the Court to show cause why the proper punishment be not visited upon it for willful violation of the decision rendered in the matter of the Junction Road in Philadelphia can be no surprise here in Chicago as well as elsewhere throughout the country. The course the Pennsylvania has pursued since the termination of legal proceedings and the lawful use of the track by the Baltimore & Ohio Road has become familiar to the reading and traveling public. It is well known that not a single train on the Baltimore & Ohio has been permitted to pass over the track in question in anything like reasonable time. The fast train leaving New York in the evening passes over the Junction Road about 10 o'clock, and the darkness of the night is taken advantage of, and red lights are shown all along the track for the purpose only of annoying the engineer and causing frequent stoppages. For a variation of this program freight-cars and cabooses, and the like, are left standing upon the track, and the delay thus occasioned has caused the Baltimore & Ohio to arrive in Philadelphia all the way from one to four hours behind time. This, however, has been made up on the splendid track of the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio, and, though trains have been late at times, it has very rarely exceeded an hour. With freight-trains this program of obstruction has been more favorable in its results to the rival road, and a serious blockade was created. The Baltimore & Ohio, as is well known, does a tremendous freight business, and from the West at this season of the year the volume of its freight equals if not exceeds any of the trunk lines. The principle of the course of the Pennsylvania appears to be that of the "dog in the manger,"—it practically says to the shippers of the West, If you won't ship by our line, your goods shall not go in or come out of New York. The Pennsylvania has for many years, in fact from the date of its existence, controlled the business between the East and the West, via Philadelphia and Atlantic coast cities. So long has this monopoly remained undisputed that now the Baltimore & Ohio has become the most powerful competitor in the entire territory, there appears to be no end to the chagrin and malice of the old line. Some days ago the Baltimore & Ohio was forced, owing to the trouble at Philadelphia, to give notice to shippers that it could take no more New York freight; this was a temporary protection against the further increase of the blockade, and to allow the road a brief time to perfect its arrangements for the transportation of this New York freight by other channels. Yesterday the line was again opened through to New York, the road putting on a line of steamships between Baltimore and New York. The water-front of the Baltimore & Ohio in Baltimore is the most extensive owned and controlled by any one corporation in Baltimore. For years the road has done its emigrant business at the wharves at Locust Point, emigrants stepping from the steamers to the trains of the B. & O. on the wharves. The freight-sheds at Locust Point are very extensive and of a capacity to accommodate an immense amount of freight, the tracks of the road reaching to the water front are entirely independent of the tracks through the city, and the facilities for the handling of freight are all that could be desired. The trains will be run directly to the steamers, and, where it is necessary not to change bulk, the cars can be run upon the ship and carried through to New York City intact. The regular time of steamers between Baltimore and New York is from thirty-six to forty hours, and this time can usually be made by the B. & O.'s Line. At ordinary seasons of the year twenty-four hours is a good average time for freight by rail between Baltimore and New York, but now, with the exceedingly crowded condition of the tracks, there is no doubt but what the freight of the Baltimore & Ohio sent to New York by water from Baltimore will reach that city in advance of the freight sent by any line all rail,—certainly it will be handled much more expeditiously, as the freight-yards in New York are literally so choked up that freight is liable to remain for some days after arrival before it can be reached in the cars. The passenger trains over the new line will be continued as before, and such time as is lost through the obstacles placed on the Junction Road by the Pennsylvania will be made up on the main branch of the line.

CONNEMARA COLONY.

Reports of Suffering Verified by Trustworthy Testimony—Two Days in the Coldest Weather Without Food or Fuel.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 17.—The truth about the charges of the suffering of the Connemara colonists is verified by L. B. Hodges, a disinterested and absolutely trustworthy citizen of St. Paul, who was sent out with the knowledge and consent of Bishop Ireland to investigate. The *Pioneer-Press* has just received the following from Morris, dated to-day:

I have just returned from a personal examination of affairs in Connemara Colony. I have seen with my own eyes a condition of squalid poverty and human suffering rarely found in any civilized community, disgraceful alike to the State, to the Colonization Bureau, and the resident priest. I visited nineteen of these unfortunate families, ransacked their miserable outfits, and affirm squarely and unhesitatingly that the report of Mr. Hutchins and the Morris Board of Trade, that it is a plain, unvarnished statement no true man will deny if he will take the pains I have to examine the business. Women and children have been more or less frozen in their shanties for the want of fuel. Some have told me that they went for two days in the worst weather without either food or wood. The chief, and, as far as I could ascertain, the only, food furnished these miserable creatures is corn-meal and rotten potatoes, until the people of Morris sent relief. Each family has a cow, but the cows are nearly dry. Only two or three of the whole lot are reported as giving milk enough to amount to anything. Their bedding is old, thin, and filthy, one or two cheap, half-worn blankets, and perhaps an equally cheap, thin, and filthy apology of a bed-spread or quilt being fully as much as will average to a family. The families are nearly all large, usually five to nine children. The most of these people fiercely denounce Ryan, the resident priest, as a brute, and from all I can learn I am compelled to indorse their opinion of him. I believe him to be a heartless brute, and an accomplished liar also. The wretched condition of the people is largely due to his heartless indifference and brutal repulsion when applied to for relief. It is folly for the clergy or their friends to deny longer, or misrepresent or conceal the true state of affairs in the Connemara Colony. Prompt supplies of food and bedding and firewood are now in order, also something to eat besides corn-meal and rotten potatoes. LEONARD B. HODGES.

I reported suffering among the people of the Connemara Colony; I have proved the truth of my statement by unquestioned authority. Father Ryan contradicts them, and tells another about our interview. My only object is accomplished. The suffering is relieved and will be removed. H. HUTCHINS.

Mr. Hutchins is the man who investigated the matter for the Morris Board of Trade and made the first report.

TEMPERANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 17.—To-day the State Temperance Alliance met in this city, only a small number of delegates being present, owing to the inclement weather. It is expected that other delegates will be in attendance upon the session to-morrow. Washington Hall was crowded to-night to listen to an eloquent temperance address delivered by the Hon. J. C. Pepper, of Aledo, President of the State Association.

No other Whisker Dye equals Hill's—50 cents.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dr. W. E. Scott, President of the College of Physicians, Montreal, writes: "I have recommended Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef as the best preparation used for Debility, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Fever, and loss of appetite."

America again takes the lead. "We could hardly believe our good luck when we ventured to ask for Burnett's Extract of Vanilla in Paris, to have it handed us; it was like meeting an old friend."

For constipation, biliousness, sick headache, indigestion, take Arend's Vegetable Bowel Regulator, the most pleasant, mild, and harmless laxative. It immediately relieves a headache, strengthens the stomach, stimulates the liver and kidneys, and purifies the blood. For sale by all druggists. Van Schaack, Stevenson & Co., wholesale agents. Main depot, Arend's drug-store, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

Fine Furs and Fur Trimmings, cheaper than elsewhere, at D. Lelewer's, 170 State street (opposite Palmer House). Repairing and relining tastefully executed at reduced prices.

MEDICAL.

CATARRH.

Complete Treatment for One Dollar.

Relief Instantaneous and Grateful.

Cure Rapid, Radical, Permanent.

One Bottle Radical Cure, One Box Catarrhal Solvent, One Improved Inhaler, All for $1.00.

DR. SANFORD'S COMPREHENSIVE TREATMENT

CATARRH. COMPLETE TREATMENT FOR $1.00. By means of the following treatment every phase of Catarrh is successfully and economically treated. Every part of the diseased surface is reached, cleansed, disinfected, soothed, and healed, weakness and pains of the eyes cured, dizziness, buzzing or ringing sounds in the head prevented, hearing restored, and the constitutional ravages of Catarrh checked.

As now delivered to the public, SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE is specifically adapted to the most advanced and destructive stages of Catarrh,—ulceration, rotting of the bones of the nose, impaired eyesight, loss of smell, taste, and hearing, putrid mucous accumulations in the head, droppings into the throat, furred tongue, fetid breath, loss of appetite, cough, defective memory, and prostration of the vital energies.

It is rapid, radical, permanent. No other remedy or combination of remedies, or methods of cure in the hands of the best physicians, can equal the results obtainable by an intelligent use of these great curative agencies.

Do not delay. Buy this great American remedy before you are a moment older. It is tried and true. It relieves instantly, and cures permanently. It is safe and economical, and has hosts of friends.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and IMPROVED INHALER, wrapped in one package, are now sold by all druggists for $1.00. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

General Agents, WEEKS & POTTER, Boston.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS relieve in 5 minutes.

MALT BITTERS.

If you wake up with Coated Tongue, Sour Stomach, Headache, no Appetite, take Malt Bitters.
If you suffer from Nervousness, Wakefulness, Hysteria, or Exhaustion, take Malt Bitters.
If you have Malaria, Liver Complaint, or any Kidney or Urinary Weakness, take Malt Bitters.
If a Delicate Woman or Nursing Mother, with Pale and Watery Blood, take Malt Bitters.
If you have Weak Lungs, Cough, Night Sweats, no Strength, no Hope, take Malt Bitters.
A pure, unfermented Extract of Malt, Hops, Calisaya, Iron, and other Blood Foods.
Beware of imitations similarly named. Every bottle bears the Company's Signature.

Malt Bitters Company, Boston, Mass.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Holiday List!

A convenient and suggestive reference for those in search of

"Appropriate Gifts."

Brocade Plush and Velvet.
Evening Dress Silks.
Fur-Lined Garments.
Seal Dolmans and Sacques.
Camel's-Hair Shawls.
Misses' Silk Dresses.
Children's Cloaks and Ulsters.
Robes de Chambre.
Rich Satin and Silk Skirts.
Lace Bedspreads and Shams.
Infants' Robes and Dresses.
Wolf and Fox Skin Robes.
Carriage Blankets.
Dinner Cloths and Napkins in boxes.
Fancy Vienna Bed Spreads.
Gents' Silk Umbrellas.
Fur Sets--Mink and Seal.
Sash Ribbons, "new styles."
Hat, Hair, and Neck Ribbons.
Art Embroideries--silk and wool.
Decorated Toilet Sets.
Genuine Turkish Embroideries.
Fans, Opera Glasses, Dolls.
Inkstand Desk Ornaments.
Fancy Candlesticks, Candles.
Ladies' Fancy Slippers (made).
Made Lace Articles.
Real Lace Hdkfs., Barbes, etc.
Silk Handkerchiefs, 500 styles.
French Emb'd Chemisettes.
Gents' Silk Mufflers.
Fancy Dress Goods.

And a large variety of Attractive, Useful Goods, at medium cost, suitable for presents.

A Handsome Box given with every half dozen of our Best Kid Gloves.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State-st. Washington-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S
West End Dry Goods House
Madison and Peoria-sts.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

Early inspection is invited to our large assortment of

Elegant, Acceptable, and Useful Goods
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

Fur-Lined Garments,
Handsome Shawls,
Rich Black Dress Silks,
Col'd and Brocade Silks,
Dress Goods,
Elegant Laces and Lace Articles,
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Hosiery and Knit Goods,
Gloves, Mitts, and Wristlets,
Handkerchiefs,
Fancy Goods, Leather Goods,
Dolls, Jewelry, Perfumery,
Table and Piano Covers,
Draperies, Curtains, &c.,
Worsted and Art Work,

At prices that must certainly prove that

"It Pays to Trade on the West Side."

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

KEROSENE LAMPS, &c.

During the Holidays we will retail at wholesale values, on our SECOND FLOOR, our Jobbing line of Holiday Goods, Kerosene Lamps, Chandeliers, Hall and Library Lamps, Pendants, &c. Our 25, 50, 75 cent and one dollar tables are worthy of special attention. A choice line of fine goods in our retail department.

BURLEY & TYRRELL,
83 & 85 State-st., Chicago,
One door north Field, Leiter & Co.

RUPTURE REMEDY.

RUPTURE,
AS TREATED BY
Drs. Logan & Cady,
202 STATE-ST.

READ THE EVIDENCE.

[illegible]

DRS. LOGAN & CADY: It is now [illegible] months since [illegible] Rupture, [illegible] new and painless [illegible] and I am [illegible] well and sound [illegible] from any [illegible] spectfully. CALEB RIGGINS.

OLD FURNITURE.

SYPHER & CO.,
741 Broadway, New York,

Have the Largest Collection of Curious Old FURNITURE they have ever shown. Dutch Mahogany, Italian Inlaid, and Flemish Carved Furniture. Teakwood from China. Treasures from the Demidoff Sale at San Donato. Rare pieces of Old English Silver, and many other articles of artistic and historic interest.

SYPHER & CO.,
741 Broadway, New York.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN

In amounts to suit on Improved Chicago Property, at 6 per cent interest, without commission. Apply to WM. V. JACOBS, 100 Dearborn-st., basement.

A SUPREME HORROR

Realization of the Terrors of Poe's Imagination.

Loss of the Ship Nonantum off the Coast of Newfoundland.

The Whole Crew Thrown into the Sea in Manning the Boats.

They Suffer Four Days, and Are Landed on the Rocks by a Miracle.

Six Days of Wanderings in a Land Totally Without Food.

Fifteen of the Seventeen Perish from Hunger and Cold.

The Two Survivors Found in a Dying Condition by Two Explorers.

Another Group of Four Persons Found in a Ravine Dead and Dying.

Evidences that They Had Gnawed Their Own Flesh in Their Superhuman Distress.

Special Cable.

ST. JOHN, N. F., Dec. 18—4 a. m.—By the arrival this morning of the Royal mail steamer Curlew from St. George's Bay, on the west coast of Newfoundland, your correspondent has received the full details of one of the most dismal and heart-chilling marine disasters that has ever been chronicled. There have been ocean tragedies on a vaster scale in the neighborhood of Newfoundland, and the air has at times been filled with the moans of the dying and drowning victims, whom fate and the accidents that pursue all those who go down to the sea in ships have

FLUNG REMORSELESSLY UPON THE ROCKS

against the beetling cliffs and amid the foaming breakers, but there never has occurred, within the experience of the oldest inhabitant of Newfoundland, a case of the total wreck of ship and the ruin of sailor combining so many elements of appalling anguish and nerve-quivering horror.

THE STORY

is a pathetic one, and tragical in the extreme, and I am able to do but meagre justice to its full compass of heartrending horrors, drawn out from the scant and incomplete but accurate and authenticated notes which have been placed in my possession.

DR. MALCOM,

who attended the sufferers, tells the following story: During the terrific gale of last week the ship Nonantum, of 1,000 tons burden, bound to Marseilles, was lost near the Highlands of St. George's Bay, and became a total wreck. Her whole crew, numbering 17, with the exception of two, perished miserably of cold, hunger, and exposure to the inclemency of the winter skies. The two survivors are the mate and one of the seamen. As soon as the ship's company discovered that there was

NOT THE SLIGHTEST HOPE

of saving the ship, they took to their boats, eleven taking refuge in the lifeboat, and the remaining six in the second boat. The third boat was stove in and swamped alongside the bark. I was called on Thursday last to attend the two survivors, whose limbs were badly frost-bitten, and will probably have to be amputated.

DURING THE INTERVALS OF THEIR AGONY

I gathered the story of their sufferings from the time they abandoned their vessel till I reached them, in the hope of somewhat mitigating their pains. The names of the two survivors are George Kadger, First Officer of the ship, and a native of Plymouth, England, and Patrick Dooley, an ordinary seaman, a native of Carbonar, Newfoundland. "We had not long pushed away from the side of the wreck," said Kadger, "when our boat upset and

WE WERE ALL PLUNGED INTO THE WATER.

We managed, however, to right her, but lost everything we had in the boat,—provisions, water, oars, clothing, and even our rudder. Yet we were very fortunate in being able to right her at all. We were then in a terrible condition. Neither compass, nor rudder, nor oar, nor bread, nor water, nor even a dipper to remove the water from the boat, now more than half filled. We were compelled to take our coats off to bale her out, which we succeeded in doing after som three or four hours of hard work. We were now fast nearing the land,

DRIVEN ALONG

by wind and sea, without either sail, or oar, or rudder to direct our course. We knew we were in the neighborhood of Cape Arguille, and we learned from Dooley, the only Newfoundlander on board, that the coast on which we were driving was a very treacherous one, without a single harbor, creek, or cover for several miles. However, whether by chance or good luck, we drove into a small inlet or cove in what appeared at first to be nothing but a perfect wall of iron-bound coast, and we were soon

TOSSED HIGH AND DRY ASHORE,

without having sustained any serious accident or injury. After being on shore a couple of hours, our cook, a colored man, who had shown signs of exhaustion all night, died, and we

BURIED HIM ON THE SEASHORE.

The remaining ten of us climbed up the cliff in the hope of seeing some sign or token that might lead us to a path or road that would in the long-run enable us to find out some settlement. When we reached the top of the cliffs nothing met our eyes but a long extent of low woods, across which nothing could be seen that would indicate any vestige of human life for miles at least in any direction. After traveling about in vain

FOR SIX DAYS WITHOUT FOOD OR FIRE,

and insufficient clothing, with the little strength that yet remained to us we

MADE A RUDE CAMP

of evergreen boughs and lay down to die, believing that we should never see a human face again, except during a few short hours our own haggard and hunger-pinched visages. After a little rest through the night, that brought little refreshment, we all determined to make one final effort to rescue ourselves from death in those solitary wilds.

"It was now Friday morning, and with shaking limbs and all the agony of hunger we rose one by one from our chilly pallets and started once more in the hope of reaching some human habitation, but we were now

A STARVING AND BROKEN-DOWN CREW.

One by one dropped in the snow, to remain there forever. A few took a different course from us, but quickly disappeared, and we knew that they had sunk down upon the cold ground, never to rise from it again. The Captain and myself and Dooley alone remained of the whole eleven who were washed ashore in the life-boat. The Captain did not stand long. His feet were frost-bitten so that he had to give up, and we left him behind. Dooley had no boots on, nothing but pieces of canvas wrapped around his feet, and his feet were terribly swollen with the frost, and I was afraid I should be soon alone. But Dooley proved himself to be an iron man, and we held on till evening, when we lay down, but it was not long before the joyful view of two human beings approaching us greeted our sight."

SO ENDS KADGER'S TALE OF WOE AND DEATH.

It appears that two young men had started about noon, on the Friday referred to by Kadger, to have a tramp out to the seacoast, as they had heard of a timber ship being wrecked close by. These men were inhabitants of the highlands of St. George's Bay. On their way to the seacoast they noticed footprints in the snow, which, from the strange direction and the zigzag movement made by them, they suspected to be those of strangers and castaways. They had not followed these tracks long when they saw, to their great astonishment, a man coiled up among some brushwood skirting a clump of tress. Behind him lay his comrade both of them completely exhausted. Both had laid down to die, but succor was now at hand, and the exhausted wayfayers received new hope at the sight of what proved to be their deliverers from a cruel death. The travelers from the highlands of St. George's Bay were well equipped with food and othe refreshments. A fire was quickly lighted, a refreshing cup of tea prepared, and bread and cold meat produced, which had an almost magical effect on

THE DYING SAILORS.

Kadger and his companion, Dooley, made a comparatively vigorous effort to get up, and the influence of a warm room had the effect of reviving their almost suspended animation. Kadger told, in feeble accents, to the welcome visitants the sad story of his own sufferings and those of his companions. He and Dooley had been ten days without food. They had left

THE CAPTAIN AND FOUR OTHER SEAMEN

in a ravine some two miles distant. Kadger and Dooley, after being somewhat refreshed by the beverage administered to them, were brought to the nearest settlement and kindly cared for. Immediately a party was improvised to go in search of the Captain and the other seamen indicated by Kadger as lying half-frozen in the neighboring ravine. After a very diligent search the locality where

THESE PERISHING WRETCHES

lay was discovered, but all save the Captain were locked in the rigidity of death. The Captain was badly frozen, but still showed sufficient evidences of vitality to warrant the hope that his life might be spared. The bodies of the dead were as decently buried in the lone gorge as was possible with the meagre means at disposal. Capt. Johnson was then carried to the neighboring settlement by the rescuing party, but had hardly reached the warm hearths and hospitable homes of the dwellers amid the Highlands, when

HE DIED AFTER HOURS OF PROTRACTED AGONY.

It was noticed by the search-party before burying the companions of the Captain in the solitary gorge where they were found that the arm of one man was completely eaten to the bone, as if the poignant agonies of starvation had incited the loathsome and abhorrent appetite of

CANNIBALISM.

Kadger and Dooley are both badly frost-bitten, and both are suffering from pulmonary congestion. They are likely to follow soon after their companions in suffering, and thus complete and round off this terrible tragedy.

CASUALTIES.

BURNED TO DEATH.

PETERSBURG, Va., Dec. 17.—Yesterday Anthony T. Tucker and wife, colored, living in Prince George County, locked their two children in the house and went out to pick peas. During their absence the building accidentally took fire and was entirely consumed. The two children perished in the flames. On returning home Tucker and wife found the house in ruins and the skull of the eldest child, the only evidence left of their children.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 17.—The dwelling of Robert Logie, at Tubrisentac, burned yesterday, the family barely escaping with their lives. A domestic named Jane Robertson perished.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 17.—The barn of Mr. Ewall, at Price's Hill, in the western part of the city, burned this morning, and Mrs. Ewall was burned to death.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 17.—While engaged in making up a train to-day, James Zeley, conductor of freight-train No. 7, fell under the wheels of a car and was literally cut in two. Death resulted in a few minutes. Deceased was aged 24, and has a mother living at Auburn, N. Y.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.—John Chew and John Mead, colored men, returning from work this evening, crossed the railroad tracks at Fulton Station, Western Maryland Railroad, this city, when they were struck by a train and were both instantly killed.

Frank H. Shallenberg, aged 70, a flagman on the Potomac Road at St. Agnes Station, just out of the city, was run over to-day by a train and killed.

NEW YORK.

Mining Speculation Scandalized by Recent Manipulations.

Railway Securities Strong and Buoyant, with a General Advance.

Western Union Still Beset with Demoralized Friends and Expectant Enemies.

A Flock of Unsophisticated "Lambs" Driven into the Wall Street Shambles.

Manner in Which Meat Is Cured of All the Diseases to Which Flesh Is Heir.

Circumstances Under Which a Georgian Israelite Lost His Money by Theft.

Jay Gould Making Preparations to Run the Eastern Associated Press.

MINING SHARES.

BOSTON CONSOLIDATED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The Boston Consolidated deal is evidently far from over yet. The stock has been depressed, owing to the Bank of the State of New York holding several thousand shares as collateral, and pressing the block for sale. On the other hand, it is affirmed that the bull pool is still in the field; that the Superintendent of the mine has 500 tons of ore on the dump, and is prepared to mill the same as soon as the market here recovers from the shock received. At present even dividend-paying mining stocks are utterly neglected, and negotiations for the sale of large properties in Nevada and Arizona have been at least temporarily suspended, owing to a feeling of mistrust fostered by recent events. This concatenation of circumstances has tended to materially assist those controlling

CENTRAL ARIZONA

in their efforts to secure cheap stock. Having thrust the stock down to $5, they managed to-day again to "freeze out" a number of marginal holders, and it may safely be asserted to-night that all weak-kneed Central Arizonites have had to let go. The knowledge that the eighty-stamp mill was crushing daily about 200 tons of good ore brought to-day many telegraphic purchasing orders from Chicago, only a portion of which could be executed, as the insiders had their brokers all day on the floor. It is understood to be the desire of a large number of large stockholders in Chicago and Baltimore that

JAMES R. KEENE

enter the Directorate of Central Arizona, and, as the annual general meeting of stockholders takes place the third week in January, this may then be accomplished. It is considered that Keene, having brought to such a successful end other enterprises he has been identified with, his name would lend prestige to this, undoubtedly one of the biggest mines in the country.

WALL STREET.

THE OPENING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The stock market to-day was strong and buoyant at the opening for the entire list, with the exception of Western Union, which further declined. In the upward movement St. Paul & Omaha was again the most prominent feature. Northwest, St. Paul, Rock Island, Chicago & Alton, Burlington & Cedar Rapids, Canada Southern, Hannibal & St. Joseph, and the Vanderbilts, also felt the upward movement. After the opening Western Union took an upward turn, and closed several points better than at the first hour. The stock speculation was buoyant toward the close, when the highest prices of the day were generally current. The upward movement received a stimulus from the easier condition of the money market, the advices from Washington that the Senate had refused to agree to the House resolution to adjourn over the holidays, which was interpreted to mean an early passage of the 3 per cent funding bill, and the purchases to cover short contracts in some of the leading shares.

The sharp advance and activity in the telegraph shares formed a conspicuous feature of the afternoon. The Wabash suddenly became very prominent, and advanced largely in late dealings. The St. Paul and Omaha shares were bought freely by parties identified with the Northwestern Road, which gave color to the reports of a consolidation with that system. Ohio and Iron Mountain were active at the close.

IN THE MONEY MARKET

this forenoon 6 per cent was the uniform rate for call loans, and there was less difficulty in getting money than yesterday. In the last hour at the Stock Exchange the rate for call loans fell to 3 per cent. The fair rate for the day was 6 per cent, and at this rate the market was less active than on any day this week. The payments by Mr. Jay Gould for the controlling interest in the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, and in the International & Great Northern & Texas, will probably set afloat several million of dollars held for the purpose of these purchases, which have been concluded within a few days.

The Treasury to-day bought no 6s of 1880.

The *Post* says: "There is no assurance that the present comparative ease will continue, and there will be none until the Treasury disbursements begin. The recent heavy imports of gold ought, however, to be felt next week, if they have not already to a limited extent begun to be felt. The trouble is that the speculation of the Stock Exchange threatens to increase the demand for money faster than the supply can be augmented until the large January disbursements of the Treasury begin.

RAILROAD BONDS

were active and generally buoyant on a well-distributed business. There were enormous purchases of Texas Pacific Rio Grande Division firsts, the price steadily rising from 95⅝ to 96¾. Denver & Rio Grande firsts and consols were actively traded in, and rose to 111¼ and 110¼ respectively. There were large transactions in the Indiana, Bloomington & Western incomes, which sold up from 66 to 66⅝ regular, and 68¼ buyer 30. Lehigh & Wilkesbarre incomes were also active, and rose from 80¾ to 81½. Boston, Stafford & Erie firsts were very prominent in the dealings, advancing from 45 to 46½, with later sales at 46 and 46½. St. Paul consols rose from 121½ to 124½. Northwest gold registered from 124 to 129; Cleveland, Columbus & Indianapolis firsts from 123½ to 126; Cairo & Texas firsts from 104¼ to 105¼, and Ohio Central incomes from 58¼ to 59. Rock Island 6s declined from 130 to 128; Rensselaer & Saratoga firsts from 138 to 137, and Iron Mountain second incomes from 76½ to 75½. Union Pacific firsts reacted from 122 to 121; while do firsts sold up from 115¼ to 116. Mobile & Ohio first debentures advanced from 85⅝ to 86¼; do thirds selling at 38, against 45 about a month ago. There was a very large business in

INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN SECOND INCOMES,

which made a further advance to 90. The advance in these bonds is based on the expectation that the Company will declare 5 or 6 per cent interest in January, and also on the recent arrangement with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road, whereby the International and Great Northern is to build a short line to connect the two roads, when there will be a joint traffic agreement to San Antonio from that point. The two companies are to build a joint line to the Rio Grande, a distance of 120 miles.

Stocks at the Mining Boards were without substantial change. The activity is confined to low-priced stocks of little intrinsic value, and the higher class dividend-paying mines are somewhat neglected. Ontario sold at $33½ and Standard at $22 per share

SHORN "LAMBS."

A NUMBER OF THEM OUT IN THE COLD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—A large number of "lambs" caught outside of the fold have lost heavily by the recent decline in Western Union and American District Telegraph, and many people who are not stock speculators have suffered badly through the great shrinkage in these stocks. Those who bought for a rally usually lost the most, and many have been thoroughly cleaned out.

A CASE OF THIS KIND

is mentioned of a gentleman who sold out his Western Union stock yesterday on a stop order after losing $50,000, being every dollar he possessed in the world. Mr. Sage, who was the last prominent bull in Western, and was said to be holding the bag, ran yesterday, and is probably now out. The bears in Western Union argue that the main trouble with this stock lies in the fact that it has

AN ENORMOUS CAPITAL

of $50,000,000, in addition to $20,000,000 of Atlantic & Pacific stock, which receives 12½ per cent of its gross earnings, and it has a bonded debt of its own amounting to $7,000,000. Mr. Gould is now duplicating those old lines, and the new wires will reach all the prominent paying points in the country by an expenditure of less than $10,000,000.

PRODUCE.

WHEAT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Winter wheat less active, even in the option line, and values were very unsettled. No. 2 red has shown the most decided irregularity, opening generally weaker and declining through the earlier trading in the way of options about ½@⅝c a bushel, but hardening a little near the close, to break again in the latest transactions to the lowest figures of the day, showing a loss since our last of ⅝@1⅝c per bushel; export call comparatively tame; No. 1 white on the contrary quoted stronger, gaining early in the day fully ½@1 cent a bushel on moderate offerings, and rather more inquiry, partly from shippers, closing, however, generally easier, and in the instance of the January option receding ⅝ cents per bushel. Spring wheat held more confidentally, but without much animation. Cable advices were of a more favorable tenor. Sales of No. 1 red at $1.25@1.26, closing at $1.25 bid; No. 2 red, $1.19½@1.20¼, closing at about $1.19½; do December at $1.19¼@1.19¾, closing at $1.19¼; do January at $1.20@1.21⅛, closing at $1.20; February at $1.22⅛@1.23¾, closing at $1.22½; do May at $1.24¼@1.24⅛, closing at $1.24½ asked; do steamer grade at $1.17; No. 3 red at $1.16⅝@1.17⅝, closing at $1.17 asked; do steamer grade at $1.07; ungraded red at $1.05@1.25, as to quality; No. 3 Milwaukee spring at $1.14@1.14½; ungraded spring at $1.06.

CORN, OATS, AND RYE.

Corn comparatively dull; early deliveries declined ¼@½ cent a bushel on old, and ⅜@1 cent a bushel on new crop, the latter having been pressed for sale; options were quoted a shade dearer, but unusually quiet; sales of mixed Western ungraded new and old at 55@58 cents, as to quality; No. 3, 55¼@55⅝ cents; New York steamer mixed at 56½@57 cents, closing at 56½ cents; No. 2 white at 58½@58⅝ cents; white Western at 58 cents. Oats—An active business reported, at, however, a further reduction of ¼@⅜ cent, generally ½ cent, a bushel, closing barely steady; sales of white Western ungraded at 43½@47 cents, as to quality; mixed do at 40@44 cents; white State at 46 cents; No. 2 Chicago afloat quoted at 43⅝ cents. Rye dull; quoted nominally as before. Barley firm, but dull.

PROVISIONS.

Hog products have shown little change except in the instance of Western steam lard, which advanced on a more confident speculative demand; Western mess pork in light request for early delivery; quoted at $13.00@13.25 for old; sales of 450 barrels, and in the option line inactive and lower; January delivery at $13.75 bid, and $14.40 asked; February at $13.90 bid, and $14.30 asked. Cut meats quiet at irregular prices. Bacon dull, with long clear quoted at $7.25, and short clear at $7.62½. Western steam lard more sought after for early delivery, closing at $8.90, and in the option line quite active at an advance of 7½@12½ cents, with December closing at $8.90; January at $8.92½; February at $9.02½@9.05; March at $9.12½ bid; April at $9.20@9.22½.

THE SENATORSHIP.

A NEW CANDIDATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—A special from Albany says a new candidate for United States Senator has entered the field in the person of Congressman Elbridge G. Lapham, of the Ontario district. He has returned from Washington, and entered upon a canvass, thus adding another to the list of stalwarts who are looking after Francis Kernan's seat. The machine managers and Senator Conkling have not as yet determined who they will present as the candidate of the stalwart machine. There appears to be considerable difficulty in agreeing upon the man or in harmonizing the stalwart interest of those mentioned. While this obstacle is found difficult to overcome, the friends of Chauncey M. Depew have made so much headway that

A NEW DIFFICULTY

has presented itself. A leading Conkling man, in referring to this new point to-day, remarked: "The machine is very strong, not easily beaten, and does not propose to be defeated in this contest, but it will be smashed unless it harmonizes and concentrates all its force upon a candidate. If it goes into the contest with its strength divided between two or three candidates it will be worsted. It, in fact," he continued, "begins to look as if the machine, to make success sure, will be obliged to select a man as its candidate for Senator who is

STRONGER THAN THE MACHINE ITSELF,—

That is, a person who can secure votes outside of the machine Senators and Assemblymen." This admission was a surprise, coming as it did from a prominent man in the party close to Senator Conkling, and perhaps explains why it has been found so difficult for the leaders to settle upon the man to be presented by them for United States Senator.

WAS HE ROBBED?

AN ISRAELITE FROM AUGUSTA, GA., CLAIMS THAT HE LOST $10,800.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The reported robbery of an Israelite from Augusta, Ga., of $10,800 in a Pullman car on the Washington express over the Pennsylvania Road last night has aroused some suspicion on the part of detectives and other officers here and in Jersey City that the matter is not altogether straight. Meyers is a dealer in dry goods and clothing at Augusta, and it is hinted that a contemplated prospective composition with his creditors down in Augusta may have led him to the announcement that thieves have made away with his cash, which he was very foolishly transporting by hand to this city. Meyers'

REASON FOR BRINGING HIS MONEY

in his hand is that he could save $27 in commissions on drafts on New York, and this was an object to him; and further, as he had traveled the route many times with large sums of cash about him, he thought it would be all right. Meyers says that when he went to bed he placed his waistcoat behind him, containing $300 and a gold watch. The sachel with the $10,800 in money he put under a sheet near the corner, between himself and the car-window, and laid one of the two pillows over the spot. He

GRADUALLY FELL ASLEEP,

and slept more soundly than he had slept for a long time. Between 4 and 6 o'clock he was awakened by the Conductor, who asked him for his ticket. Mr. Meyers mechanically reached for his coat, and it was in its place where he had put it before retiring. He then felt for the sachel containing the money, but it was gone. His waistcoat had not been touched. The watch and the $300 were safe. He then raised the alarm. Mr. Meyers also said that the Conductor, on being questioned as to whether any of the passengers had got off the train, replied in the affirmative, and gave him descriptions of them,—this being in conflict with a statement made to a reporter this evening by Mr. Knight, the palace-car Conductor. Mr. Meyers has placed the matter in the hands of the Pinkertons.

CAVE OF GLOOM.

DALY'S GANG OF HINDOOS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Augustin Daly has sent invitations to several clergymen to visit the Hindoo jugglers and Nautch dancers who recently arrived in New York from Bombay under contract to him. All of this Oriental company, excepting two, are Mahometans, the two exceptions adhering to the native religion of Hindostan. All are scrupulous in their religious rites and observances. Just now they are passing through

A "SEASON OF SORROW,"

which lasts twelve days. During this time they go through various stages of mourning, culminating in a frenzied lamentation, in which they roll about and tear their hair. While this spell is on them they perform no household duties, and neither dance, sing, nor converse with each other except in whispers. This unpleasant period is called the time of "The Mokerrum," or Tajia. These facts were obtained from Mr. Daly, who, however, did not explain whether he had sent for the clergymen as missionaries to these benighted heathen, or to give them an opportunity to study some features of Oriental life. Mr. Daly's sympathetic nature is touched by the sorrows of the Hindoos, and possibly he desires the clergymen to act as consolers. It has been suggested that the act in which they roll about and tear their hair would be very effective in a Bowery melodrama; but no plan has yet been perfected to utilize the anguish for the box-office.

SHANTY TOWN.

A TERRIBLE NUISANCE CLOSE BY ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, AND SCHOOLS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—A prominent physician said to-day to THE TRIBUNE correspondent: "One of the worst plague-spots at the present time in the City of New York is in the block occupied by squatters between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets and Third and Lexington avenues. On the north side of this shanty block is the New York Orphan Asylum, with at least 400 to 600 inmates, some of whom sickened and died during the summer of summer complaint or cholera infantum, caused principally by the foul exhalations from this squatter district. They were unable to have their southern windows opened during the summer for a little fresh air for these poor orphans. The Normal School in Lexington avenue lies on the northwest corner of this shanty block, and many of the scholars must have had their health injured. The beautiful Home for Old Women lies to the south, and many of these poor old women have suffered from the foul exhalations that this plague has caused.

THE GREAT ARMORY OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT

lies on the southwest corner, and many of the young men in their nightly drills must have suffered from the same cause. And last, but not least, the Mount Sinai Hospital is near the southern border of this block. In that hospital there have been sickness and death from it alone; many of the surgical operations have been followed by erysipelas and pyæmia. The women's ward faces this foul block, and patients have suffered, doubtless, from peritonitis. The medical officers of the Orphan Asylum have applied to the local police and the Board of Health, who say they are powerless to remove this deadly nuisance, because it belongs to the city, over which the Controller and Mayor of the city alone have power. The Committee of Hygiene of the County Medical Society, however, has heard to-day for the first time from one of the most competent lawyers of this city that possibly the title of the land

LIES WITH THE STATE.

An especial appeal may have to be made to the Legislature at Albany to remove this curse. The Controller and Mayor have been appealed to by the Society to abate this nuisance, and will be appealed to shortly by the medical officers of Mount Sinai Hospital, whose patients have suffered so terribly from it, not only from the exhalations from the surface of this ground, but also from the soakage of fluid filth under the very foundations of their hospital. Noxious vapors rise from the very ground under the hospital, so that closing the windows is no defense. Directly south of the Mount Sinai Hospital, across the street, is a large church whose members must suffer every time they attend service."

DISEASED MEAT.

HOW THE NEW YORK PEOPLE HAVE IT SERVED UP TO THEM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—A horrifying instance of the manner in which sick cattle are fed and shipped to the New York public has come to light to-day. The officers of the State Cattle Commission while pursuing their investigation in Queens County discovered at Hempstead an extensive feeding station for sick animals, where several hundred calves, bulls, and cows were kept all starving and in various styles of acute and chronic tuberculosis and pleuro-pneumonia. These animals the agent of the State Commission says are fed exclusively on soup made from the refuse of New York hotels. This is one of the many feeding stations located in the vicinity of New York, and the most filthy place the officers ever saw, and one of the pest-holes of the metropolis. Here cattle in the last stages of disease are slaughtered, and the carcasses carried to the sausage-maker, and no Meat-Inspector can detect the inhuman practice. The animals discovered had been taken to Hempstead on permit by a New York cattle-dealer, who, it appears, has made a practice of disposing of diseased cows and calves in the same manner for some time past. The officer, who made the discovery is authority for the statement that all the swill used as food for the cattle on the farm was cooked in a large caldron, and the mass of refuse in the caldron was of such a character that he has not been able to purify his hands since he put them in the caldron to discover the ingredients of the cattle soup then being cooked.

BARRED OUT.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD FIGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—In addition to the steamships of the Merchants' & Miners' Line, which is controlled by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, several vesels were chartered in this city and at Boston to-day to increase the means of carrying the Company's freight between New York and Baltimore. The opening of this new route, which has been made necessary by the refusal of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad to carry freight shipped by the Bound Brook route, may interrupt the existing agreements between the trunks for a division of the freight business at New York. The delay in the arrival of shipments that will result from making connection between New York and Baltimore by sea, instead of by railroad, is likely to force the Baltimore & Ohio Company to make concessions to shippers. By many railroad men it is feared that the conflict between these companies may result in the serious disturbance of existing pooling agreements. The report that the Pennsylvania Railroad has secured a controlling interest in the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Road is believed to be without foundation. Nearly the whole of the stock is held in Boston, and private information from there is to the effect that no change in the ownership of the road has been made.

THE IRON MOUNTAIN.

GOULD'S PURCHASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The purchase by Jay Gould of a large interest in the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad was completed to-day by the transfer and payment of the stock. Thomas Allen, President of the Company, is in New York, and his first work to-day was to make the transfer according to the bargain. He said that he had not sold his entire interest in the road, and that he would remain President probably until the next general meeting of the stockholders. In his railroad career he had built about 1,000 miles of road, and he was willing now to retire, partly at least, from the work of construction. Mr. Allen was unwilling to state the exact amount of stock sold to Mr. Gould, but admitted that it was sufficient to give him practical control of the Company, although it was not an absolute majority of the stock.

JAY GOULD.

ATTEMPTING TO CAPTURE THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Dispatch from "Gath."

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—John Kelly's paper has got up a story that Jay Gould is trying to acquire the New York Associated Press, so as to take away its contract with the Western Union Telegraph Company. Kelly says that Gould is now buying the stock of an evening newspaper and of a commercial morning newspaper, probably meaning the *Journal of Commerce* and the *Evening Express*. If Gould controls the *Tribune* and the *World*, this would make four papers out of the seven constituting the Associated Press. Kelly ought to know of what he talks. It is his own newspaper management which he thinks is threatened. Although the suggestion is a startling one, it is not unworthy of Jay Gould. Years ago, when Mr. Hubbard was advocating a postal telegraph, he epecially attacked the Western Union Company as the monopolist of the news. Several of Gould's friends in the press have been cut off from this news facilities. The understanding here is not that Mr. Gould controls the *Tribune*, or attempts to do so, but he, perhaps, is a lender of money on the majority of its shares.

The *Express* newspaper was captured by John Kelly from the heirs of the Brooks, who have instituted suit once or twice to get it back.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

has never been a very patient member of the Associated Press, and once patronized a rival Association. It is generally believed here that Gould controls the *World* newspaper. If he gets the votes in the Associated Press of the *Tribune*, the *Express*, the *World*, and the *Journal of Commerce*, he can control the institution. There then remain against him only the *Times* and the *Sun*. The *Herald* has always been respectful to him. There is no way by which the refractory papers can in such a case redress themselves but by going out of the Association. When you consider the enormous wealth of Jay Gould, and how the newspapers are tied up in their stocks, it is only wonderful that he did not take them in long ago. One of the anti-Gould papers is held by a very small margin of stock. The *Herald* is the only newspaper in New York which Gould could not acquire by purchase. He gave $2,250,000 for a railroad yesterday, and there is no paper in New York, with one exception, worth that amount of hard cash.

THE EXTRAORDINARY PERCEPTION AND NERVE

of this little man may be apprehended even at the whisper of this rumor that he means to pick up the seven stars of New York and take them out of the Western Union constellation and put them in his own. Three other New York papers—the *Post*, *Commercial*, and *Staats-Zeitung*—have contracts merely with the Associated Press. There are a large number of newspapers outside of the present Association desirous to be admitted, and if there is any truth whatever in the prevailing rumor, the end can only be a widening of the privileges of the Associated Press, and that great instrumentality rendered at least no enemy of Mr. Gould.

ITEMS.

FARRAGUT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The foundation of the new Farragut statue to be placed in the Madison Square Park is completed.

COMSTOCK.

On complaint of Anthony Comstock, agent of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, Louis Wall, who has several aliases, is held for trial at the Tombs Police Court for dealing in policy at No. 224 Grand street.

P. T. BARNUM MORTGAGING CITY PROPERTY.

Phineas T. Barnum and wife have executed to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank a mortgage for $200,000 upon their property on the northeast corner of Broadway and Houston street. The mortgage is payable in one year, with interest at 6 per cent.

THE LATEST TORTURE.

A toy wheelbarrow, with a trumpet attachment which emits a shrieking noise with each revolution of the wheel, is a late novelty.

MUD.

The street crossings in lower Broadway are again in an appalling condition.

A BURST FLY-WHEEL.

A fly-wheel in John Ettles' kindling-wood factory, on West Fifty-fifth street, burst to-day. One piece struck the boiler, which exploded, and the proprietor was fatally scalded. Another piece of the fly-wheel crashed through the roof of a tenement, 883 Tenth avenue. The occupants were uninjured.

A FRENCH BARK WRECKED.

The French bark Adolph has been totally wrecked on a reef about twenty-five miles to the south of Valparaiso, while en route to that port from Bordeaux. She was an iron vessel, valued at $80,000, and was not insured.

IMMIGRANTS.

Six hundred and eighty-nine immigrants arrived to-day. All the steamers report head winds and heavy seas.

CANADA.

Incidents in the Fight Over the Canada Pacific Railway Bill.

More Correspondence Wanted on the Long-Pending Fishery Question.

A White Elephant—A Batch of Inland-Revenue Statistics.

Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister—The Princess Louise.

IN PARLIAMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 17.—The last scene in the Cooke Church (Presbyterian) organ case, particulars of which have already appeared in THE TRIBUNE, was enacted this afternoon, when the Police Magistrate, after a six hours' trial, fined the defendants, James Bain, John Oliver, and John McMillan, $5 and costs or twenty days, and Anthony Bell $1 and costs or ten days. The two others were discharged. The case excited unusual interest, and the court-room was densely packed during the whole time.

In an article on the Pacific Railway scheme of the Government, the *Evening Telegram*, which generally supports Sir John Macdonald's policy, says: "The best thing to do, even now, is to abandon the negotiations with the syndicate and indefinitely postpone the work. There is

NO PRESSING NEED

of a railway to British Columbia. The undertaking upon which the country has embarked is too great for the people. They cannot afford to spend innumerable millions in building a railway which is not a commercial necessity, and is not to belong to them when built." The *Telegram* says that a commercial and financial crisis may be expected before the railway is constructed, and that the people in their distress may be driven to seek annexation to the States.

THE SYNDICATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 17.—The Pacific Railway syndicate continues to engage public attention here to the exclusion of all other matters. The debate was resumed this afternoon by Longevin, Minister of Public Works, who was followed by Sir Richard Cartright, late Finance Minister, and one of the most eloquent and incisive speakers of the Commons. The Government party are endeavoring to reach a vote before the holidays, but the Opposition are determined they shall not.

MANIFESTO.

To the Western Associated Press.

OTTAWA, Dec. 17.—The Opposition members of the Dominion Parliament have issued a manifesto to the people of Canada, protesting against the ratification of the Government's proposed Pacific Railway policy. It sets forth that the Ministers withheld information preventing discussion in the constituencies, and denied the right of the people to be consulted on the scheme. The manifesto concedes that the private construction of the road, aided by grants of money and land, under certain restrictions, is in the public interest, but the present subsidies are unproportionate to the work performed, and the restrictions imposed are detrimental to the country and future settlers. It claims that the country is now face to face with a great danger, and with the last opportunity of averting it; recites the terms of the syndicate's contract, and maintains that the prairie section to Kamloops will cost double the Government's estimate at the last session, and that the Company will monopolize the entire trade of the Northwest until the year 1900; refers to the

TWO GREAT CORPORATIONS OF THE NORTHWESTERN STATES

now contending for this traffic, the proprietors of one of which are interested in the present contract; deprecates the exemption of the Company's land and rolling-stock from taxation for twenty years, as giving an unfair advantage, enabling the Company to hold their land until its value is enhanced by the settlement of other portions; points out that the Government virtually gives the contractors the 706 miles already completed by Canada, besides a bonus of over $50,000,000 in excess of the estimated cost; considers the eastern or Lake Superior section unnecessary at present; strongly favors the construction of the Sault Ste. Marie Branch, as giving the country two competing lines to draw the products of the Northwestern States through the Dominion, and urges Parliament not to sanction a measure entailing a $40,000,000 increase of the public debt, and furnishing a pretext for excessive taxation.

OTHER NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Dec. 17.—It was announced in the House of Commons that the British Government had promulgated a measure, in conjunction with the Canadian Government, for the purpose of promoting immigration to Canada.

The Hon. Mr. Mackenzie will move on Monday next for copies of the correspondence between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States concerning alleged violations of the rights of United States citizens by Newfoundland fishermen; also, for copies of the correspondence between the Government of Newfoundland and the Imperial and Dominion Governments on that subject.

STELLARTON, N. S., Dec. 17.—Several small explosions occurred in the cage-pit of the colliery last evening and night. Notwithstanding the large quantity of earth pitched into the shaft, flames could be seen below. They did no damage to the surface-works when they reached there. Men are still engaged in filling in the pit. A new slope has been started on trial. The pay-roll for November is $14,000 less than in October.

A report of the Privy Council sets forth that in consideration of the fact that many of the Canadian chartered banks have reduced their rates, the time has arrived when it is desirable in the public interest to make the following changes: From and after the 31st of October, 1880, to close the 5 per cent stock-list; from the 30th of September, 1880, to make the rate on Government savings-bank deposits 4 per cent. A report, approved on the 25th of November, provides that hereafter balances in savings-bank deposits are not to exceed $30,000.

The Charybdis corvet, given to Canada by the Imperial Government as a training-ship, is likely to prove a white elephant. Already about $10,000 has been expended on that account. The minimum annual cost of training 300 boys on this ship will be $150 each, or a total annual expenditure of $45,000.

Sir Alexander Campbell has introduced into the Senate a bill entitled "An act respecting prize-fighting."

The annual report of the Minister of Inland Revenue for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June last has been presented to Parliament. It contains a comparative statement showing that the revenue accrued during the year just closed was $4,972,908, as against $6,087,683 for the year 1878-'79,—being a decrease of $1,114,775, or nearly 18½ per cent. There is reason for fearing that illicit distillation has largely increased, having been stimulated by the increase of duty on spirits. The number of illicit stills seized during the fiscal year was one-third more than the number seized during the previous year.

Mr. Mackenzie has moved an address asking for copies of the correspondence between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States concerning the alleged violation of the rights of United States citizens by Newfoundland fishermen; also, for copies of all correspondence between the Imperial and Dominion Governments respecting that subject.

STREET-CAR TRAVEL.

Inadequate Facilities for Intramural Journeying.

Plan for a Proposed Cable-Line on the South Side.

The System Worked Successfully in San Francisco.

More Cars to Meet the Morning and Evening Traffic.

Chicago, in some respects the most enterprising city on the continent to-day, has, strangely enough, allowed herself to be outstripped in the matter of street-car travel by her two great rivals,—New York at the East and San Francisco at the West. She has chosen thus far to depend almost entirely upon her lines of street-cars. Liberal franchises have been conferred upon companies in each division of the city, and their lines have been extended to meet the growing wants of the population in different directions.

There is probably not a family in the city the comfort of whose daily life is not in some manner dependent upon these street-car lines. There is not a foot of property within the city limits whose value is not in some degree affected by the facilities which these lines afford.

This being the case, it is a matter of the utmost importance to the welfare of the city that those lines should be so conducted as to afford the fullest accommodation to the people who are dependent upon them.

It is a notorious fact that at certain hours of every day the supply of cars on all of these lines is utterly and absurdly inadequate to the proper accommodation of the people who wish to ride during those hours. Men, women, and children are jostled and packed together in a way that is not only destructive of health and comfort, but is often shocking to the common decencies of life.

The companies, while admitting the existence of the evil, claim that they are powerless to prevent it. They assert that to employ the extra force of men and to purchase and maintain the large number of horses that would be required to furnish proper accommodation to the public during the crowded hours of morning and evening, all of which would have to stand idle during the other hours of the day, would compel them to run their business at a loss; and that, while the fare remains at five cents, it never can be possible for them to fully accommodate the public at all hours.

This may be true, and, if true, it follows that a remedy must be sought in some new direction. The most obvious direction in which to look would be towards some plan by which the use of horses could be dispensed with. This has been done in New York by means of the elevated railroads, and in San Francisco with underground cables, propelled by steam as a motive power. The latter plan would seem much more feasible and practicable for Chicago, and, if adopted, would do away with every excuse which the companies now have to make. Street-railroads operated on this system have been in use in the City of San Francisco for several years, and are a complete and undoubted success. They give entire satisfaction to the public of that enterprising city, and there seems no possible objection to urge against their adoption here.

The engine which supplies the motive power is located about midway of the line and generally some distance back from the street. The cables, made of steel wire, are underground, entirely out of sight, and their existence in a street would hardly be suspected by any one whose attention was not especially called to the fact.

THE CARS GLIDE ALONG

smoothly, and almost without noise, and with a motion very like that of a passenger elevator in a building. They can be run at any desired rate of speed, made to go fast or slow, to start or to stop, by the simple movement of a lever. And, what is more, they are at all times and in all ways under much more perfect control than any of the clumsy horse-cars ever invented. Horses are not at all frightened by them, and they move along and across the most crowded thoroughfares without the slightest difficulty. Being freed from the disagreeable accompaniments of the ordinary horse-car, they are considered desirable and are placed upon the choicest residence streets of that city, and there is no doubt that the system would prove equally popular here if once fairly introduced.

The river would prove an obstacle to its introduction on the North and West Divisions unless the tunnels could be utilized, but no such obstacle exists in the South Division. There seems no good reason why the South Division Company should not adopt this system at once, and give to its patrons the accommodations so long denied them.

The franchise which that Company enjoys is a valuable one and is a monopoly. The people who gave it to them without charge, who placed in their hands the undisputed control of the street-car business in the South Division, have a right to demand that the Company shall furnish to them the best accommodations that can be had. It is said that to reconstruct the lines and introduce this system in the whole South Division would cost in the neighborhood of $2,000,000. Even if it should cost that sum, or more than that, it should be no reason against its adoption, provided there is a reasonable assurance that in that way the crying evils of the old system can be overcome.

There is special reason for calling attention to the subject at this time, in view of the fact that the City Council has just ordered a large amount of street improvements, which are to be done during the coming year. Several of the streets that are to be paved, like State street, for instance, are horse-car streets, and, if this work is to be done at all, it ought to be done before the new pavements are put down. The importance of the subject in this city of overcrowded street-cars has been under consideration by a number of prominent, progressive people for some time past, and the San Francisco plan of being towed by rail is likely to become one of the great public questions of the day. That it has not done so before seems to be owing, more than anything else, to a very widespread lack of knowledge among the people generally that there is such a scheme in practical operation in San Francisco or anywhere else.

Learning of what was being so quietly discussed, and for the purpose of laying before the general public the features of a plan which has for several years back given the most perfect satisfaction in San Francisco, a TRIBUNE reporter called last evening on Ald. Clarke, who was known to have examined the

SYSTEM IN ITS ACTUAL WORKINGS

and to have expressed himself most enthusiastically over it. The result showed that the Alderman had not forgotten his observations or lost any of his enthusiasm.

"I am familiar with the San Francisco plan of running street-cars," said he, in answer to the reporter's plea for information, "because when in San Francisco last I took considerable time to study it up. When I came back I called on the officers of the South Side Company—for, on account of the river, it could probably never be practicable here except in the South Division—to see if I could not induce them to introduce the system on their lines. But so far, they have done nothing with it except to think over it, and to consider the question of cost and practicability. I think it would be a great improvement for the city, a precious boon to the public, and to the interest of the Company as well as to the city to introduce it."

"If practicable in San Francisco, why not here?"

"I think it would. The only question which has been raised as to its practicability, I believe, is as to whether it would work well in our climate, which is as unlike that of San Francisco as could well be imagined. Still, I do not think that would prove an insuperable objection. A civil engineer who has been connected with the building of the San Francisco lines—an old classmate of mine at the Polytechnic—was here some time ago, and, in discussing the subject, expressed the opinion that we could use the system here without any difficulty whatever."

"Before we go any further, could you give me a brief description of it?"

"I guess I can. In the first place the track, to all appearances, is precisely similar to our ordinary double track street railways, with the exception of a

CONTINUOUS OPENING OR SLIT

in the middle of each track about as wide as a man's finger. This opening runs the entire length of the route. The plan is to run two cars,—the first a leader, or, as some might call it, a dummy, and the second an ordinary car. Now for the necessary details. Projecting from the under side of the leading car, but invisible from the outside, is a flat iron bar which fits into this slit. Below the slit, and down under the track, is an endless wire-cable in a space about large enough for a small boy to crawl in. The cable runs on small pulleys, the motive power being a steam-engine placed about midway of the route. One wire is always running down one track and the other up the other, into the engine-house, and over and around ponderous iron wheels, or drums, which keep it in constant motion. This is your motive power,—an endless wire cable under the tracks, always in motion, running one way down one track and in another direction up the other. You want to start the car. The driver simply moves a lever in the middle of the car, and the lower end of the lever, beneath the slit in the track, grapples the running cable, by a peculiar device known as a clutch, fastens to it like a vise, and your car begins to move. A car on the other track, underneath which the cable is running in an opposit direction, is started in precisely the same manner, and thus you meet the demands of travel in each direction. There is no smoke, no horses, no jolting, but a quiet, steady motion very much like that you experience in riding up an elevator. The rate of speed in San Francisco is seven miles an hour, but by the particular operation of the clutch the driver is enabled to make the car go as fast or as slow as he desires, and by the use of the brake he can stop it much more easily and quickly than a driver stops one of our street-cars."

"Is there any peculiarity about the way in which the track is laid?"

"That is a peculiar element of the San Francisco plan, but whether it would be necessary to imitate it here or not may be a question. The first road laid there was put down by a number of wealthy stockholders in the Central Pacific Railroad, and was put down with the idea of

MAKING IT A MODEL ROAD,

as it is. First, they dug a trench three and a half feet wide and deep. Large pieces of railroad iron, bent in the shape of a V, were inserted in this trench at distances about ten feet apart. On the tops of these V-shaped pieces were riveted and bolted small T-rails, such as are in use by all steam railways. Then the whole trench was filled up, excepting the space left for the cable to run in, with concrete and cement. When the mixture hardened, they had a mile and a half of road which might be termed a continuous block of stone—a road which isn't at all likely to spread, sag, or sink, or to need any other repairs than those which may become necessary to the rails themselves."

"You do not think our climate would be much of an obstacle?"

"No."

"What of the snow and the ice? Would they not get into the slit between the rails and interfere with the operation of the road?"

"There is very little danger to be apprehended from the snow. The only danger would be in case of a sudden freeze some night of the water which might get into the slit. But that difficulty could be obviated by running the cables all night, or, if necessary, by putting in steam pipes to prevent freezing. In laying such tracks here the system would be somewhat more expensive for this reason, and because they would have to be protected against frost."

"Would there be any difficulty in turning curves?"

"No, I think not. They could have a cable running around a drum at each curve, which would answer the purpose. Mr. A. N. Towne, General Manager of the Central Pacific Railroad, which is largely interested in these San Francisco street-car lines, told me when he was here that he believed the

SYSTEM COULD BE USED HERE

without any trouble whatever. Of two parallel lines in San Francisco, one run by horses and the other by the cables, the latter soon took all the travel, and the other had to adopt the new and more popular system."

"What do you suppose would be the cost of remodeling the South Side system on the San Francisco plan?"

"It has been estimated all the way up to $2,000,000, but the improvement would pay even at that. The Company would have no horses to buy, and its increased traffic would result in a large increase of revenue. If it should be found inadvisable to adopt it all over the South Division at once, there is no better opportunity than that now presented to put it in operation on State street, which is soon to be torn up from Twelfth to Thirty-ninth streets and repaved. Then, again, the improvement would certainly do away with the crowded cars, because the Company could run cars just as often as it might wish to, and without any very greatly increased expense. When I was in San Francisco, I made it a point to inquire of different people what they thought of the new plan, and to look into its practical operation, and everybody I met spoke in its favor. In fact, there doesn't seem to be a practical objection to it. Nobody there has anything to say against it. It is almost perfectly noiseless, doesn't frighten horses, isn't dangerous in any way, and a car doesn't do as much damage as the ordinary horse-car even may be capable of doing, for the reason that it is much more easily controlled. For comfort, convenience, and speed it leaves the present system far in the rear, and, if ever adopted in Chicago, will become as popular as it is in San Francisco, where they probably wouldn't be able to do without it now."

It is understood that the South Side Street-Railway Company is quietly but

SERIOUSLY CONSIDERING THE QUESTION

with a view to at least experimenting with the new system on one of its lines. Several of the stockholders, notably S. W. Allerton and B. P. Hutchinson, are already enthusiastic over it, chiefly because of its convenience and the prospective saving in horseflesh, which is now the heavy item of expense in operating street-railway companies. It has been intimated, however, that there is possibly a legal difficulty in the way. Under its charter the Company is allowed to operate street-cars by horse power, but it would seem altogether reasonable that, if the Council should grant the requisit permission, it might substitute cables, particularly since no additional element of danger would thus be introduced to complicate matters, but rather an element of safety. Up to date, however, the Company has not gotten far enough along in its discussion of the practical workings of the plan to enable it to say what it will do.

A "Pennsylvania Dutchman" Who Has Been the Father of Forty-one Children.

Reading Eagle.

"Yes, it's so," said the man.

"O John, you must be mistaken," replied his third wife.

"Well, I tell you it's so; I ought to know!" was the emphatic reply of John Heffner, who lives on Maple street, between Chestnut and Spruce, this city.

A reporter for the *Eagle* had called upon Mr. Heffner to learn the correct history of his much-talked-about great brood of forty-one children.

Heffner is sparingly built, smokes a short pipe, and makes a living in the rag business. He is 65 years old, and has a pleasant smile, and a cheerful greeting for all friends. The story of the man's married life as related by himself is probably the most remarkable one on record. He was born in Germany in 1815. When 25 years old—in 1840—he married his first wife, who lived eight years. She became the mother of seventeen children in that time, having twins in the first year of their marriage. The next year another pair of twins were born. Each succeeding year for four years thereafter, Mrs. Heffner became the mother of triplets. The seventh year was signalized by the birth of only one child. Mrs. Heffner died, and was laid away in the village church-yard in Germany. The widower had now a family of seventeen children, the oldest only 7 years of age. Three months thereafter a young lady took charge of the children, and in course of time she became the second Mrs. Heffner. The first wife had died in February, 1848. In February, 1849, this second wife presented Mr. Heffner with a boy. On Christmas day of the same year the nineteenth child was added to the Heffner flock. The family was now larger than any other in that part of the country. Five years passed on, and Mr. Heffner's household was increased by the addition of ten more children, a pair of twins being born every year. There was now a lull, and for three years thereafter only one child was born unto them. In 1854 he came to this country with his family, and the last three children were born in America. In 1857 his wife died, having been married nine years. He was now the father of thirty-two children, twelve of whom had died, leaving twenty to be taken in charge by a widow, whom he married in 1858. Mrs. Heffner number three had one child by a previous marriage. She became the mother of nine more children in ten years, by single births. His last, or third wife, is still living. None of the first set of seventeen children survive. Two of the fifteen of the second wife's children still live, and three of the third wife's nine. In a period of twenty-eight years—from 1840 when he first married, to 1868, the date of the birth of his last child—he became the father of forty-one children. The five who are still living are girls. With the stepchild that the last marriage added to the list, forty-two children have called John Heffner "father." The old man has long since forgotten the names of his numerous progeny, and can only recall those born in later years.

FINE BEEF.

Results of a Microscopical Examination of Fine Cattle.

Why It Does Not Pay to Buy Low-Grade Beef.

A Good Word for Stall-Fed Animals—Judging by External Appearances.

At the request of the State Board of Agriculture Dr. G. Sprague, of this city, has prepared an exhaustive paper giving the results of a series of careful microscopical examinations of samples of meat cut from several of the carcasses butchered at the Fat-Stock Show recently held in this city. It will be remembered that the breeders of Short-Horn and Hereford cattle entered several head of selected steers of the two breeds, in a contest for the slaughter prize, and also that during the deliberations of the awarding committee the feeling ran very high as to the relative superiority of the meat. The microscopical tests were made at that time, but not so thoroughly as the State Board desired. The able paper of Dr. Sprague has been condensed as follows, and the result of that gentleman's examinations cannot fail to attract great attention from the producers, meat cutters, and consumers of the country.

Dr. Sprague introduces the paper by anatomical comparisons, which, although technically of vast importance, do not relate to the merits of the meat examined, and he then states that:

> The specimens examined under the microscope, and also subjected to tests by cooking, were taken from the loin at the point of division of the fore from the hind quarters of the 2 and 3 year old Short-Horn grades, and from corresponding parts of the Hereford grades of like ages, these being animals slaughtered and dressed in competition at the recent Fat-Stock Show in this city. Specimens from same part of carcass were procured at a butcher shop on Adams street, where only high-grade steers are cut up, and of low grade from two South Division shops, as also from the wholesale establishment on West Jackson street. A careful examination in every state, from moisture to extreme dryness, running through a period of ten days, shows no discernible difference in color, structure of fibre, or the equable distribution of fat vesicles and fat, among the muscular fibres of the show steers. So after thoroughly weighing and sifting every feature of the structure of fibre and fat, in the two breeds, as represented in the high grades presented as specimens, we conclude that superiority must be determined by early maturity—pounds of gain upon a given amount of feed; relative weight of offal of best to poorest parts, and by the test of public taste, based upon the exterior form and finish, as from outward appearance some prefer one breed and others the other. The specimens of high grade steer beef procured on Adams street, showed nearly all the qualities of high marbling of the exhibition steers, and there were no differences in color, fineness of fibre, distribution of fat vesicles, nor in flavor or odor where cooked, though there was some difference in the degree to which the fibres were filled with nutritive substance.

THE SCRUB MEAT.

> But a comparison of the scrub meat, or that part of it known as scalawags, with the high grade, prompts us to ever in future turn our backs upon and refuse to take upon our plate a cut from the class referred to. The lean fibres from this class of carcasses are like rubber, and are held together by a glutinous substance, and not by cellular tissue and fat vesicles, filled with fat and easily separated, as in the case of the high-bred steers. The specimen pieces of the scrub meat—and this held good with the six examined—commenced to curl as soon as the drying process commenced, and in three days the pieces were curled up at the edges, and thoroughly dry; whereas the cuts from the high grades remained moist, juicy, and lay flat upon the paper, though on hand three or four days before the others were procured. When dry, the cuts of the scrub meat had no flexibility, would break before they would bend, and when cooked were without fat, juiciness, or flavor, while the specimens from the high grades maintained all these qualities after having been kept for a full week exposed to the air.

The Doctor made a practical test by cooking samples of all the meats referred to, and his deductions from that test are simply a corroboration of the opinion that the

HIGH-GRADE MEATS ARE THE ONLY ONES FIT

for the table. Upon the question of excessive fatness about which so much has been said and written, the examiner, after minutely describing where this excess of fat is to be found and the immediate cause thereof, says:

> It would be very proper, and a step in advance, to offer a prize on the beast, or rather to the man who should breed and rear the beast, capable of showing the highest specimen of marbling with the least accumulation of fat, merely as such, outside of and measurably away from the muscles. Men can express their likes and dislikes, it costs nothing to do this, but mere expressions of opinion cut no figure in so strictly a practical matter as growing meat for the million. The true inwardness of the subject is, as a rule, very imperfectly understood, though the ways of getting at a better understanding are being gradually found out. The idea entertained by some, generally vegetarians, that fat accumulated in the system is the result of fatty degeneration of muscles, is erroneous in every particular. Fat in the human system, and in all animals, is as natural an element as are the muscles and skin. That some portion of the muscular system may—as is occasionally the case with the heart, which is a (hollow) muscle—be the seat of deposit of an unnatural amount of adipose matter, causing the muscles to become pale and the heart's motions feeble, is no proof that all fat presents evidence of degeneration. The blood, in perfect health, contains fatty elements which in its rounds are given off and taken in by the fat vesicles, these latter holding it in store. The blood also carries the material out of which finger nails and hair are made, leaving this at the proper place to replenish waste; and it would be just as proper to charge the hair and the finger and toe nails with being a degeneration from muscular substance, as to charge this to the usual accumulation of fat in the system of man or beast.

Cattle-breeders have always been divided in opinion as to the superiority of meat grown upon the frames of bony steers which are pasture-fed. Some breeders claim that meat thus made must of necessity be of a better quality on account of the continual outdoor exercise afforded and the natural food which the animal takes, while just as thorough and practical men insisted upon the correctness of their views, that

A STALL-FED STEER

would produce as good, sound, hardy muscle and as choice meat as could be shown upon an animal fed in the open air and upon natural food. After stating that no one questions that exercise hardens the muscles, the Doctor says

> The notion entertained by some that an animal cannot be mainly kept in a stall and be made to produce healthy, sound meat is a nonsensical assumption, not sustained by physiology, nor is it by experience. That such an animal is liable to fatty degeneration is equally nonsensical. The evidences of health in the stall-fed ox are just as apparent, under reasonably favorable circumstances, as are the evidences of soundness in an apple grown in a fixed position upon a limb.

Many of the most prominent breeders of the country pin their faith upon the idea that they can by handling ascertain and determine whether an animal will show marbled meat and other signs of good blood and thorough breeding. Because a steer presents a soft, glossy hide, and the proper fullness in parts that indicate good blood and equally good care, these gentlemen have been known to go so far as to offer to wager large sums of money that animals showing these outside signs of excellence would, upon being butchered, show highly-marbled meat. In fact, they have professed to be able to locate this choice beef before death. Dr. Sprague has always held that this was not only impossible but preposterous, and that

THE BUTCHER TEST WAS THE ONLY ONE

that could establish the presence of these desirable qualities. Upon this subject he says:

> We acknowledged to having looked upon these meat tests with no little interest, in that we hoped to prove that the outward signs of a fine handler would point quite unerringly to the quality of the meat fibre and the marbling of this. So we selected a steer having a soft mossy coat and mellow skin, with the other indications of a fine handler in a marked degree, upon which to apply the tests so long recognized and acted upon by breeders. This steer, upon being cut up, gave no evidence of any higher marbling of flesh than either of the others, no matter what their touch under the hand. Failing to find corroborative evidence in this regard, we applied the microscope with care, in the hope of discovering a muscular fibre susceptible of minuter division by far than the fibre of other steers in the show, that came under the butcher's hand. In this we may have been in a measure successful, as the minute filaments of the muscular fibre of the fine-handling steer appeared under a lens of high power to be a little finer than others possessed, though the difference was not pronounced,—was in fact slight, not manifest enough to base a distinction upon. This will be conceded when it is considered that the slight difference, if any existed, was only discovered through a very high magnifying power applied to a single filament, being the 100th division at least of a single minute muscular fibre. One object of this examination has been to discover, if practicable, outward signs that would point with tolerable certainty to the inner structure during the life of the animal, that we might be able to predict, while the animal was upon its feet, what its fibre would be upon the block, and the extent to which this would be marbled.
>
> Hence it is quite fitting, at this stage of the discussion, to refer to the fact that the deer as well as many other animals have exceedingly soft coats and pliable skins, yet no marbling of the flesh. These facts have their bearing, and point distinctly to the need of more lessons and closer study. We should think it doing violence to intimate that a steer of coarse outward texture and heavy bone would show flesh of equal quality with one possessed of a moderate bone and general marks of fine texture upon the surface. But, as for any difference observable in the exterior structure of the steers shown at the late exhibition, appearing to indicate a finer flesh fibre, or better degree of marbling, we think the evidence brought out through the tests upon the interior structure point not very distinctly to either beast.
>
> It occurs to us to hint, in conclusion, that the Board of Agriculture should require experiments upon low as well as upon high-grade meats, and that these tests should include the careful cooking and testing of the cooked samples. This test is applied to all other kinds of food entered for prizes. Our bread, butter, cheese, and preserve makings do not now need the safeguards of prizes and tests nearly so much as do our meats, as the differences in the latter are so imperfectly understood, even among the better class of consumers.

The breeders of high-grade cattle for beef purposes will be sorry to observe that Dr. Sprague throughout his critical tests fails to say

WHICH OF THE CONTESTING CATTLE

passed the best examination under his powerful glass. The Hereford and Short-Horn men are now engaged in a struggle for supremacy, or rather the Hereford breeders are attempting to overthrow the old supremacy of the great Durham family. The general public can have but a faint idea of the lengths to which rival breeders will go in presenting the good points of their stock to the buyers who roam through the cattle districts in search of bargains. Knowing the intense feeling which exists, and which must from the nature of things continue to exist for years to come, Dr. Sprague has shrewdly and properly declined to commit himself, but simply presents for the benefit of the consumers certain facts, from which they may readily determine whether it is advisable to buy the "bull beef" offered upon the blocks of the average butcher, or to cater to a trade which will afford them high-grade meat, and prevent foreign exporters from securing the best beef raised upon the western prairies.

FLORIDA.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Dec. 14.—We find everything lovely in this ancient city. The air is soft and sweet with the breath of flowers (the thermometer ranges from 70 to 80); and their colorings would make a Chicago florist's eye snap, or fire a Chicago maiden's heart with love—of the beautiful.

This State is well named "Florida." Flowers of every hue abound, and birds of gorgeous plumage vie in coloring and excel in song; but it takes the colored boys to melt the very bird-notes into a wilderness of waving melodies. A negro serenade must be heard,—never can be described,—and a negro band can waste music almost all night on one's lawn, if variations of ices and cakes "lay 'round promiscuous."

Directly east of us lies Matanzas Bay, a scant mile wide, between the city-wall and Anastasia Island. This bay runs south to Matanzas, eighteen miles; and the island named Anastasia is a narrow reef of coquina rock between the bay and the ever-restless billows of the Atlantic Ocean.

This, you know, is the oldest city in the United States. It is thirty-four miles south of Jacksonville, and has a population of 2,500, which is doubled or trebled in winter. Frosts are seldom here.

The sea-wall, a solid coquina work, crowned with granite blocks about four feet wide, extends the entire length of the city. It was built by the United States Government in 1837,—making a pleasant promenade and substantial protection from the sea.

The Cathedral was built in 1793; the Presbyterian Church in 1830; the Methodist Church in 1846; the old lighthouse in 1760, and the new one (perhaps the finest on the coast) in 1874; the monument of Maj. Dade and his 107 men in 1812; the Confederate monument on the Plaza in 1871.

Among other places of interest are the old Convent, the old Cemetery (Spanish), old Fort San Juan de Pinos, and the city gates.

Yachting on the bay is pleasant, and one can charter a boat, with a negro skipper, for two or three hours, to sail or fish, for half a dollar.

I saw to-day a couple of negroes carrying two great bass on a pole between them. I should judge the fish weighed between thirty and forty pounds each. "How do you sell them, boys?" "Fifty cents apiece!" The scales on their sides were about the size of a half-dollar, and I should think were not thicker or more opaque than those on an average Jerseyman's eyes, judging him by his voting wisdom. Such goggles would disqualify any colored man to cut bait for the "Solid South" politically.

I can't understand the "why" of Jersey voting. A great manufacturing State, sober, should be Republican to the heart. I lay it to her whisky. "Strong drink is raging." "Jersey lightning" is Democratic.

The orange-crop is promising, and gathering in some orchards has commenced. Everybody writes you about the romance of golden fruit-clusters peeping out of enameled green foliage. I content myself by telling you that we can buy nice sweet oranges for $2 per hundred at our door. Guavas are about the same price. Strawberries we will have by next week.

The hotels are being much enlarged and embellished, under expectation of a greater number of visitors than ever before. Guests are now coming on every train. The old town is likely to be packed full.

St. Augustine is probably the most popular winter-camp on the Continent. "Come early, for a good seat."

The Presidential election passed quietly here. In the interior some foolish "Crackers" and bad whisky made mischief, and cheated us out of our honest Electors. Florida is Republican, and will yet prove it by "spelling-books." There is a lot of Minorcan white trash hereabouts. They can't read, and haven't capacity to learn. Every one of them is a "Solid South" Democrat. What a constituency for a decent political gentleman to boast of!

The colored boys are advancing in manhood and self-reliance. They learn fast; are keen judges; many of them are excellent citizens, accumulating property by honest industry; and all are Republicans. Intelligence is shooting around by steam and lightning. Ignorance and cruelty must fall. Give us light! God speed the right!

I forgot to tell you that a monster here challenged my vote. I smiled on him, laid off my hat, raised my hand reverently high toward "the Eternal and the Continental Congress," and the Genius of Liberty struck one in Dixie on the bell of Time for Garfield and Arthur. It my first challenge in almost a half-century of voting. I rather enjoyed a skirmish, wrapped, as I consciously felt myself, in the dear old Stars and Stripes, and thus shielded against any State-rights rag, from the "Palmetto" to the "Rattlesnake."

Last week we held our city election, and made a clean sweep, electing the entire Republican ticket by handsome majorities. The contest was sharp, with a few bitter passages, and the victory was complete. The Democrats have gone in, and pulled their holes after them. It is eminently fitting to start the "crack" through the first settled town in the United States. It spreads like wildfire. Darkness vanishes. God is in the whisper, "Let there be light!" Free schools, free Bibles, free thoughts, free speeches, and freemen, forever! This halo is glory enough for one day in Dixie. Yours,

L. H. T.

SACRELIGIOUS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Dec. 17.—Summonses were issued and served upon James Bain, Anthony Bell, John Oliver, James Johnson, and John McMillan, charging them with having unlawfully disturbed a religious service in Cook's Church. The proceedings have grown out of the removal of an organ from Cook's Church by force a short time ago.

A Rich Man Without a Nickel.

Providence Press.

One of our wealthy men, who was indulging in reminiscences the other evening, said that some twenty-five years ago, when State banks were in existence, he was in New York with $1,000 or more of Rhode Island money in his pocket, and yet he could not purchase a ticket to Philadelphia, because they would not take his money, fearing that it might be counterfeit. A few evenings ago this same gentleman thought he would like to get home before the hour he had appointed for his carriage to come for him, and he was therefore about to take a horse-car, but, feeling in his pockets for money to pay his fare with, he could find nothing but an empty pocketbook and a small knife. He walked home.

THE RAILROADS.

Important Meeting of Passenger Agents at St. Louis To-Day.

Objections of Property-Owners to the Burlington Ordinance.

City Freight-Depots Crowded with Out-Bound Merchandise.

THE EASTERN FIGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 17.—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to-day issued an interesting statement of their views in connection with the complication that has arisen in regard to their new through line to New York caused by the recent action of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railway Company. The Baltimore & Ohio people state that when they established their new route, Dec. 1, they did not purpose taking their freight traffic from the New York Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, but the latter Company notified them they would no longer transfer any of their Baltimore & Ohio freight over their New York Division as had been done before. The Baltimore & Ohio Road then arranged to send their freight by the Bound Brook Line, but President Hinckly, of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railway, blocked them out again by stating that a contract with the Pennsylvania Railway prevented him from delivering the Baltimore & Ohio freight to the Bound Brook Line, or receiving from the Bound Brook Line any freight that was to pass over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

The reply of the Baltimore & Ohio Company was that Mr. Hinckly, as President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Road, had again and again given the Company assurance that he would give precisely the same facilities to the Baltimore & Ohio and the Bound Brook traffic that he gave to the Pennsylvania traffic. The President of the Philadelphia Company admits that he did give these assurances. The Baltimore & Ohio people intimate that they are perfectly willing for the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railway Company to submit their alleged contract to the counsel of the Pennsylvania Railway Company, and get his opinion as to whether or not the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad is legally bound to refuse the Baltimore & Ohio freight destined to or from the Bound Brook Line, which the Pennsylvania Company has declined to receive. Meanwhile the Baltimore & Ohio freight to New York will be carried by steamer from Baltimore. It is quite evident from the tone of things at the Camden Station that the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad must give assurances to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the Bound Brook Line that at the end of ninety days it will open its line as free to them as the Pennsylvania Company, else the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia may expect a rival line. It is learned that the money has been offered from several sources for the construction of this line.

THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY.

The opposition to the passage of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy ordinance without the amendment putting the complaining property-holders in a position to prove damages continues unabated. A TRIBUNE reporter called yesterday upon Charles H. Durphey, Secretary of the Chicago Dock Company, which is one of the complaining property-owners in the territory bounded by Harrison street on the north, Twelfth on the south, the river on the east, and Beach street on the west, and obtained from him a statement of the situation from the property-holders' standpoint. Any one familiar with the geography of the locality will remember that the Alton and Fort Wayne tracks occupy the westernmost portion of Beach street, with switches running to the property of the complainants east of Beach street and between it and the river. The present mode of outlet to Canal street is across these tracks, and over Bunker, De Koven, Taylor, Forquer, Ewing, Mather, and Sebor streets. But the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy has bought up all the property between Harrison and Polk, Beach and Canal streets, for warehouse purposes, and it will probably ask for the vacation of Mather and Sebor streets at no distant day. Thus two of the present outlets will be gone. From Polk street south, and across the present outlets, it contemplates laying its tracks immediately to the west of Beach street. These will take up about half the block between Beach street and Canal, making egress from the property on the east extremely difficult, if not impossible. Now Beach street, exclusive of the Alton and Fort Wayne tracks, gives from twenty-seven and a half to twenty-nine feet of available space for teams between Twelfth and Polk streets, and considerable less from Polk to Harrison. Under the ordinance, it is proposed to construct a viaduct at Polk street, with lateral approaches from the north and south. For the present means of outlet the property-holders would get these approaches and the viaduct, which, it is claimed, are not nearly so convenient as the present mode of egress. To the extent that they would be cut off from Canal street through the blocking of the cross streets with a network of railroad tracks, and compelled to use Beach street—or what is left of it—in order to get to the approaches to the Polk street viaduct, the property-holders south of Polk street claim that their property would be materially damaged. Those north of Polk street, while perhaps not in as bad condition as those south, inasmuch as the proposed approach from the north is fairly convenient to their backdoors, also set up a similar claim. All that they ask, according to Mr. Durphey, is that the Railroad Company be compelled to furnish them an outlet to Canal street, say by a viaduct at Taylor street, or, if they can't do that, pay such damages as they may show they have suffered.

The gentleman referred at some length to the great interests at stake in this particular locality, and was strong in expressing his disapprobation of an ordinance which gave the Company so valuable a franchise without—in case the amendment should ultimately fail—affording the property-owners a chance to show that they had incurred damages. If they didn't show damages, they certainly couldn't collect any. None of them had any idea of selling out, nor was there any job in the thing, but a simple desire to have justice, and a determination to have it if it could be obtained. The ordinance, without the amendment, contained no provision for the protection of the property-owners. It provided that the city should be indemnified against any judgment that might be recovered against it, but no right of action was given by the original ordinance, either against the city or the Railroad Company, and even if a right of action was given against the city, Mr. Durphey was unable to see why the Council should require property-holders who were damaged to sue the city, instead of the parties causing the damage. To entitle the property-holders to legal redress without the amendment, the injury must be physical. For the depreciation of the value of property, caused by the inconveniences in approaching or leaving the property, no action would lie. If, however, the ordinance should finally pass in its present shape,—that is, with the amendment,—then the property-holders would be entitled to recover whatever damages they could prove might have resulted to them from acts done under the provisions of the ordinance. In short, with the amendment, they would have to prove their losses in court before they could recover, and further than this they did not ask. As to the intimation that the Company would go back on the ordinance if the amendment was kept in it, Mr. Durphey said he didn't believe it would do any such thing, though its interest, of course, was to oppose the amendment, and get the franchise just as cheaply as it could.

THE PASSENGER WAR.

It seems that the four New York trunk lines whose dispatch was published yesterday that they do not countenance the cut made on rates East from St. Louis and that they will demand their proportions of full tariff rates on all through business from St. Louis, are really determined to carry out the measure in good faith, for the St. Louis are greatly agitated over the matter, and have called a meeting to be held at St. Louis to-day to consider the situation and see what action should be taken in view of the determind stand taken by the Eastern trunk lines regarding their little cut. The indications are that they will go back to tariff rates, as they can hardly afford to keep up the sale of tickets at the reduced rates, as in such event their proportions of the rate would run from 50 cents to $1.

The General Passenger Agents of the roads leading East from this city are greatly elated over the change in the situation, as a restoration of the rates from St. Louis East will enable them to maintain tariff rates from this point, and prevent them from taking part in the fight between the Western lines. The Chicago & Alton people also feel good over the action of the Eastern trunk lines, as it will stop competition on Eastern business from St. Louis by rival lines, and will enable them to push the war on the Wabash. The Alton is independent of the Eastern trunk lines on account of having an Eastern outlet via Bloomington and the Lake Erie & Western, the latter having joined it in the fight. Since the beginning of the war it has been making rates to the East from St. Louis & Kansas City at from $5 to $7 less than by other routes, and consequently carried the bulk of the Eastern business. The reduction made by the St. Louis lines a few days ago hurt the Alton somewhat; still it continued to do a good business over the Lake Erie & Western, as its rates were still from $2 to $3 less than by other roads. If the regular rates from St. Louis are now restored again, it will have so much of an advantage that it will again be able to command the bulk of the east-bound business from Kansas City and St. Louis.

THE BOUND BROOK WAR.

The action of the Baltimore & Ohio establishing a line of steamers between Baltimore and New York to take the freight from its lines to the latter city until its difficulties with the Pennsylvania Railroad regarding the use of the Bound Brook route, and the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroads, can be settled, is giving the railroad managers here considerable concern, as it is feared that this action will precipitate the long-threatened war on east-bound freight rates. As soon as the present freight blockade on the Eastern roads can be lifted, and the roads become able to take all business that offers, the Baltimore & Ohio will be compelled to make lower rates than by other lines on New York business, as otherwise shippers will not be willing to ship by rail and water when they can have the use of all-rail lines. As soon as the Baltimore & Ohio takes such steps, it is very likely that the Pennsylvania will at once follow with a similar reduction, and this will compel the New York Central and Erie to make the same rates. Thus the rates will be gradually forced down until they reach bottom figures. As such an outcome would prove disastrous to all the Eastern roads, great efforts are being made to induce the Pennsylvania and Baltimore & Ohio managers to settle their differences by making mutual concessions. As both parties are stubborn and greatly exasperated against each other, it does not look as if an amicable arrangement can soon be brought about. The Pennsylvania means to force the Baltimore & Ohio back again on its lines between Philadelphia and New York, and the Baltimore & Ohio is equally determined to stick to the Bound Brook route and maintain an independent line to New York.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after Sunday, Dec. 19, the through express trains over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad will leave Chicago as follows: Ottawa and Streator express, 7:50 a. m.; Galesburg passenger, 7:50 a. m.; Nebraska express, 10:10 a. m.; Dubuque and Sioux City express, 9:45 a. m.; Downer's Grove accommodation, 11 a. m.; Pacific fast express, 12:01 p. m.; Kansas and Colorado express, 12:01 p. m.; Kansas City and Texas fast line, 12:01 p. m.; Aurora Sunday passenger, 1 p.m.; Aurora passenger, 3:15 p.m.; Mendota and Ottawa express, 4:25 p. m.; St. Louis passenger, 4:25 p. m.; Rockford, Freeport, and Rock Falls express, 4:25 p. m.; Aurora passenger, 4:35, 5:30, 6:20 p. m.; Des Moines, Omaha, and Lincoln night express, 9:05 p. m.; Texas night express, 9:05 p. m.; Kansas City and St. Joe night express, 9:05 p. m.; Freeport and Dubuque express, 9:30 p. m.; Wednesday and Saturday theatre train, 11:15 p.m. The principal and most important change is in the time of leaving of the Kansas City, Colorado, and Pacific fast-express trains. These trains now leave at 12:30 p. m., but after to-morrow will leave here at 12:01 p. m., nearly half an hour earlier. The Nebraska express, which now leaves at 10:30 a. m., will leave at 10:10 a. m., and the Dubuque and Sioux City express, which now leaves at 9:30 a. m., will leave at 9:45 a. m. The Mendota and Ottawa express, the St. Louis passenger, and the Rockford, Freeport, and Rock Falls express will leave ten minutes later than they do now.

NATIONAL RAILROAD SUPERVISION.

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, in commenting upon the recent letter of Judge Black regarding National supervision of railroads, communicated recently to the New York Board of Trade, makes the following pertinent remarks:

> It is a curious fact that nearly all the newspapers of the country, particularly those of the South, favor railroad legislation, based upon the opinions of Judge Black, as communicated recently to the New York Board of Trade. On the other hand, railway journals and other publications which are devoted entirely to railroad interests, and wholly dependent on the roads for support, denounce Mr. Black and the New York Board of Trade in unmeasured terms. As the newspapers more nearly represent the sentiment of the masses, in fact shape their opinion to a great extent, it may be taken for granted that the people are alive to the importance of prompt and unmistakable action on the part of the law-making power of the country. The issue between the industrial interests of the people and the railway companies may be said to be fairly open, and the lines separating them will continue to grow wider and more pronounced until the whole question is settled in a way that will insure protection to both. They are not necessarily opposed. Indeed, their natural relationship is one of dependence one upon the other. It is only upon the assumption and the exercise of wrongfully acquired power by one or the other that antagonism is created. In all great questions affecting the integrity of the Nation the masses are generally right, and can safely be relied upon in any emergency, whether it be an attack from without or from within. But in dealing with the carrier companies, the fact that they have rights that must be respected must not be lost sight of. The millions of money invested in the railway system of the United States was so expended on the supposition that its rights would be recognized and protected and the people, officially granting franchises and individually yielding the right of way, understood it to be for their mutual good and advantage. Hence the natural and legitimate relationship between them is one of cheerful coöperation. But unfortunately this does not exist in all localities. The fault, however, does not lie altogether at the door of the railway companies. The material prosperity of the country which followed railway building had the effect, in a large degree, of losing sight of what the results might be if these separate organizations should ever be consolidated under the ownership of a syndicate whose interests were not identical in the same measure with the several localities, as were those of the projectors of the roads, and in failing to provide proper safeguards. Indeed, they not only failed to adopt precautionary measures for protection against possible monopolies, but went to the other extreme by favoring, in every possible way, railroad construction by giving subsidies, county, municipal, and individual aid to any and all corporations. The field was open to all, and all that was asked was railroads guaranteeing, indirectly, freedom from all restriction as to their operation. The people became unwatchful through their own prosperity and misconception of the real functions of common carriers. In the meantime, through combinations and consolidations, these independent, neighborhood railroads have grown into gigantic monopolies, greater almost than the people themselves, whose duty it now becomes to ascertain the remedy for the existing and prospective evils, the result of their own shortsightedness, and apply them. But, in so doing, extremes should be carefully guarded against. Retaliation is in no sense a wise policy. The common sense of the American people will not tolerate harsh or reckless legislation. But what they do demand and what they will have is perfect and absolute protection from transportation monopolies. To accomplish that the railways must be made subservient to the interests of the public.

EMIGRANT RATES.

The war on emigrant business from New York to the West between the trunk lines still continues, and fears are expressed that if the matter is carried much further more serious trouble may be the result. The Pennsylvania opened the ball by reducing emigrant rates from New York 20 per cent, which induced the Emigration Commissioners at Castle Garden to send all business via this road. The New York Central, after a little hesitation, followed suit, and now comes the Erie, and it also announces that until further orders it would make the same reduction of 20 per cent on emigrant passenger tickets as offered by the Pennsylvania and New York Central. This puts all the three lines on the same footing again, as far as rates are concerned, and it is therefore believed that the Pennsylvania will make a still further reduction, in order to bring its competitors to terms. The Pennsylvania demands a larger share of the emigrant business than it has received heretofore, and the other roads refuse to grant such concession.

BURSTING FREIGHT-HOUSES.

For over a year past the wholesale merchants of this city have been subjected to serious inconvenience and delay, and consequent loss, because of a lack of facilities at railroad freight-houses for unloading, weighing, etc. It has frequently been the case that where teamsters reached the freight-houses with assorted loads they were compelled to wait half a day before it was all removed from the wagons or trucks. The delays have become so frequent and the loss to the trade of the city so great that the merchants caused the following request to be circulated and signed:

> The undersigned merchants of Chicago respectfully request the railroad companies to furnish immediate relief for the embargo on outward-bound freight caused by the immense increase of business, for which no adequate provision has been made. We suggest as temporary relief the increasing of the number of men, warehouse trucks, and scales to an extent sufficient to insure the speedy distribution inside of the warehouses of loads of merchandise consigned to several destinations, enabling truckmen to discharge their entire load at one door of the warehouse.
>
> J. V. Farwell & Co., Field, Leiter & Co., Sprague, Warner & Co., S. D. Kimback, Franklin MacVeagh & Co., Hibbard, Spencer & Co., Andrew Brown, Thomson & Taylor, Keith Bros., Henry W. King & Co., C. M. Henderson & Co., Cahn, Wampold & Co., Leopold Bros. & Co., Charles P. Kellogg & Co., Meyer, Strauss & Goodman, L. Gould & Co., and sixty-six other large firms.

C., W. & M.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELKHART, Ind., Dec. 17.—Norman Beckley, General Manager of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railway, went to Indianapolis this morning to have a consultation with Horace Scott, President of the Vernon, Rushville & Greensburg Railway, regarding the connection of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railway with that road. The Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railway Company want the Vernon, Rushville & Greensburg Railway to come to Knightstown instead of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan going to Rushville for the connection. How the arrangement will be settled remains for the future to decide. The building of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railway from Anderson south to connect with the Vernon, Rushville & Greensburg Railway is certain. Work will be commenced as soon as the weather will permit.

ITEMS.

A meeting of General Freight Agents of Illinois roads will be held at the office of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad next Monday to equalize freight rates to interior points in Northern Illinois.

Mr. George H. Daniels, General Ticket Agent of the Wabash, has just issued, for free circulation, a Wabash Railroad Directory, containing a full list of the general officers, conductors, baggagemen, telegraph and coupon stations of that road and its numerous branches. The little book will be very convenient for reference to those interested in this property.

The *Railroader*, a journal devoted to the interests of railroads, and which in point of excellence can safely claim a place beside the best of the kind in the country, has lately passed into the hands of Messrs. W. R. Leffet and Fred Reed, two experienced journalists, who will, no doubt, succeed in keeping up the standard of the paper, and will make it several degrees better.

The General Freight Agents of the North and South lines held a meeting Thursday at Detroit for the purpose of considering lumber rates and to hear the report of the Committee on Rates appointed at the Columbus meeting a few weeks ago. The Committee reported adversely to a change in rates at the present time. Still they thought that a revision of the tariff would be advisable. Another committee was appointed to take the matter into consideration and report to an adjourned meeting to be held at Indianapolis Jan. 12, 1881. It is not believed that any change in the present lumber tariff will be made before spring.

The Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway gives notice that on and after Jan. 1, 1881, the following rules will be adopted governing stop-over privileges on this line: A passenger holding a first-class unlimited ticket will be permitted to stop off once only on the lines east of the Mississippi River, for which purpose a stop-over check good for fifteen days will be issued. No stop-over checks will be issued at any point west of the Missouri River. Parties wishing to stop en route must buy to the station at which they desire to stop, and re-buy from that point. No stop-over checks given on limited tickets of any kind.

It is reported that within a month or so work will be commenced on a narrow-gauge railway from Chattanooga to the summit of Lookout Mountain. The report is that a company of wealthy capitalists, headed by Col. E. W. Cole, have made a proposition to Mrs. Whiteside, the owner of the Point, whereby, for certain considerations, she will permit said Company to build a line of railway running from the Union Passenger Depot to the "Point" on top of Lookout Mountain. It is said that the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia, the Western & Atlantic, the Cincinnati Southern, the Nashville & Chattanooga, and the Alabama Great Southern are favorable to the scheme and have sanctioned it, and when the road is built will attach coupons to all their through tickets, entitling the holders thereof to stop over in Chattanooga and be given transportation to Lookout. It is also stated that as soon as the road is built a magnificent hotel, capable of accommodating 1,000 guests, will be erected on the mountain, and that the entire Point will be converted into a beautiful park and supplied with all conceivable conveniences, and made as beautiful as any in the land.

A SAD LOVE STORY.

Ending in the Suicide of a Young Wife.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 17.—A sad love story ended in a tragedy on the Warsaw pike, in the suburbs of Cincinnati, this evening. An alarm caused by the burning of the stable of Mrs. Ewald called out the Fire Department. In the ruins was found the charred body of her son's wife, Mrs. Barbara Ewald. Near by lay the iron skeleton of a thirty-two calibre Colt's revolver, with every chamber empty. The Coroner noticed a protuberance in the abdomen, and had the remains carried into the house, and, opening the abdomen, took from it the smoking body of a half-baked female fetus of about five or six months' gestation, large and well formed. Calling the husband, he asked how long they had been married, and was told nine weeks. Young Ewald said the child was his; that he knew of his wife's condition when he married her. They had loved each other for several years, but had been prevented from marriage by the opposition of both families. The families were next neighbors, though separated by a considerable distance, and hence the lovers saw each other often. The girl was under age, and, finding that by no means could the opposition of the girl's mother, Mrs. Schultz, a widow, be overcome, he had purposely seduced her, upon the discovery of which fact her mother's opposition vanished, and the two were married. The young husband was terribly affected.

There is reason to suspect that her husband's love was not sufficient to shield her from the taunts a girl is compelled to bear under the circumstances, and shame at her condition had affected her mind, for a letter was found after the discovery of the body, lying in the house on a piece of furniture, which indicated suicide under insanity. It ran: "My Husband: With grief I write a few words to you. My last hand, and last look, and last kiss for you. Take it not hard, loved, darling husband. I must leave you now forever. Think not hard of me, for I am in such misery here. I told you if it turned out so, my life is not for this world. I cannot bear those words. There will be peace in our graves. My last love, kissing your place in bed, I will see you no more alive. Husband, forgive me, as I have asked in my prayers. My last love to my mother, and all my friends, Tilda Henry, and that sweet brother Harry. With tears I write husband."

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Maj. T. H. Bradley, U. S. A., is at the Pacific.

L. Fletcher, of Kearney, Neb., is at the Tremont.

A. F. Nason, of Hartford, Conn., is at the Palmer.

C. W. Jennison, of London, England, is at the Tremont.

Luther Dearborn, of Havana, Ill., is at the Sherman.

S. B. Foote, of Red Wing, Minn., is at the Sherman.

John L. Olem and George O. Webster, U. S. A., are at the Palmer.

H. R. Belknap, of Washington, D. C., is registered at the Palmer.

John F. Bell, of Dundee, Scotland, is registered at the Tremont.

George C. Hazelton, M. C., of the Third Wisconsin District, is at the Palmer.

Prof. Charles Melville, of New York, is among the guests of the Sherman.

The Hansens and Palughis, who are afflicted with trichinæ, are gradually recovering.

James Morton Millar, Esq., will depart this evening for Canada to enjoy the Christmas holidays.

T. Walton Thompson, manager of the Queen's Insurance Company, of London, Eng., is at the Pacific.

Charles Arnd, a lawyer, residing on the North Side, has been appointed Justice of the Peace, vice Justice Wilson, resigned. He received his commission yesterday.

C. E. Perkins, Vice-President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and S. S. Merrill, General Manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, are at the Pacific.

Carl Pretzel will lecture Wednesday evening at Farwell Hall on "What He Knows About Political Liars." His field of observation during the last six years has been an extensive one.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribune Building), was at 8 a. m. 30 degrees; 9 a. m., 30; 10 a. m., 29; 11 a. m., 31; 12 m., 30; 8 p. m., 29. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.53; 8 p. m., 29.57.

The Chicago stenographers will hoist in their annual banquet on New-Year's Eve. The following is the list of officers: President, Charles Scates; Vice-President, A. M. Griffen; Secretary, W. H. Edwards; Literary Committee, J. L. Bennett and John Ritchie.

Officer Edward Laughlin yesterday shot and killed a mad dog belonging to Joseph Nowak, of No. 586 Halsted street. The animal was running about the yard, chewing up into kindling wood the fence-posts and everything else that he came in contact with in his efforts to get away.

Mrs. Frances Dephart, of No. 89 Front street, last evening complained to the police that at 7:30 o'clock a Mrs. White had called at her house and had insisted on leaving there a female baby 1 month old, belonging, as she said, to Minnie Schwartz. The waif was sent to the Foundlings' Home.

The suit of J. M. Armstrong vs. the Hinsdale-Doyle Granit Company is again on trial before Judge Moran. On the first trial, before Judge Rogers, the plaintiff was non-suited because the means used by him to get the contract with the county for the defendant were considered contrary to public policy.

John R. Clark, the temperance lecturer, was to have spoken at No. 159 Twenty-second street last evening, but he failed to get an audience, and the lecture was postponed until to-morrow afternoon. There were not to exceed ten persons in the hall at any one time, which was attributed to the unfavorable weather.

William Sweeney, of No. 18 Chatham street, ran his team and wagon into a farmer's wagon at the crossing of Larrabee street and Chicago avenue at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and, falling from his seat, had his right leg and shoulder badly bruised. No blame is attached to the driver of either wagon, as the collision was purely accidental.

The Saloonkeepers' Association met at the North Side Turner-Hall yesterday afternoon, Vice-President Clemens in the chair. A list of members in arrears was read, and the Secretary was instructed to notify them to pay up. It was voted that a general meeting of the Association be held the 7th of January to revise the by-laws of the Association.

A flying rumor that pleuro-pneumonia prevails among cattle in the West is contradicted by the largest buyers and commission-men at the Stock-Yards. They say they have been through Texas, Kansas, and the stock-raising country of the West, and have neither seen nor heard anything to indicate the existence of pleuro-pneumonia.

It was expected that the report of Charles H. Reed in the case of the Irvin estate would be filed in the Probate Court last evening, as Mr. Young, his attorney, had taken the papers to the residence of Mr. Reed for his signature, but he was found to be quite ill with pneumonia, and unable to listen to a reading of the report, so its filing was deferred.

At the January meeting of the Illinois Social Science Association the subject for discussion will be, "How Best to Advance the Cause of School Suffrage for Women." The special point for discussion will be the immediate advancement of the cause. The Legislature meets this winter, and unless something is done now there must be another delay of two years.

Frank Ridley, 48 years of age, living at No. 192 Grove street, was run down by a team of horses attached to a farmer's wagon owned and driven by Joseph Hiller, of Blue Island. Mr. Ridley was walking slowly along Twenty-second street, near Stewart avenue, and those who witnessed the accident say the blame was all his own. Dr. Moore, who attended him, says his injuries are not serious.

The Chicago Gynæcological Society held their regular monthly meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening. Dr. Jackson read an interesting paper in which he discussed the question as to whether the operation of craniotomy is ever justifiable. The discussion which ensued was followed by the usual collation, which was participated in by Drs. Miller, Byford, Roler, Merriman, Jackson, Bartlett, Earle, Nelson, and Etheridge.

The residence of Mr. William B. Jacobs, the publisher, was last evening the scene of a delightful private reception, the occasion being the début into society of his young daughter. The parlors of the house, No. 47 Bryant avenue, were thronged with well-known society people of the South Side, and the young débutant brilliantly entered the social world. The evening was pleasantly passed, music was furnished by John Hand, and supper by Kinsley.

Mr. A. W. Marble, of No. 295 Michigan avenue, and a lady friend, while out sleigh-riding last evening were dumped out upon the pavement at the corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-second street by the capsizal of their cutter. The team started to run away, but were prevented by Officer Stark. Mr. Marble had his right shoulder dislocated, and was taken at once to the residence of Dr. D. A. K. Steele, No. 2128 Indiana avenue. The lady escaped uninjured.

Charles Bennett and Bernard Mahon were picked up homeless and destitute yesterday at the corner of Blue Island avenue, and were taken to the West Twelfth Street Station. They are boys, aged 13 and 11 years, and the elder says he belongs at De Kalb, Ill., but was driven from home by his father. His companion came with him to the city, hoping to find friends and relatives who would befriend them both. They were quite disconsolate at being stranded so early in life.

At the annual communication of Harbor Lodge, No. 731, A. F. and A. M., held at their hall in South Chicago Wednesday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: George K. Edwards, W. M.; Dr. M. B. Arnold, S. W.; J. D. Wright, J. W.; A. R. Beck, Treasurer; W. J. McVay, Secretary; R. L. Lindley, S. D.; E. P. Summers, J. D.; W. B. Arnold, S. S.; J. M. Walton, J. S.; A. Krimbill, Chaplain; A. J. Bourroughs, Organist; Peter Johnson, Tyler. The officers will be installed Wednesday evening, Dec. 22.

At a meeting of Rescue Temple, Templars of Honor and Temperance, No. 5, a very handsome altar, of the value of $50, was presented to the Temple by Past Grand Worthy Templar H. B. White, of Akron, O. In a speech explanatory of the altar and its meaning, he urged the members to go on in their good work of rescuing the intemperate, and especially warned the young to shun the sparkling cup. Comp. Timothy Parsons, Past Grand Worthy Templar, of New York, replied, in behalf of the Temple, in a very forcible speech.

A number of prominent Irishmen held a meeting yesterday evening in Justice Scully's office and perfected arrangements for the holding of a mass-meeting in Maskell Hall Sunday evening of Irishmen willing to take part in the establishment on the West Side of a Union Land-League, to act in concert with other similar organizations in this city. It was decided that the meeting should open at 7:30 p. m., and that invitations to address it be extended to Judge Moran, Justice O. L. Morrison, W. K. Sullivan, and William J. Hynes. It was decided that, as soon as the oratorical part of the meeting was over, it should proceed to form the West Side Union Land-League.

One of the omnibuses used in conveying workmen to and from the McCormick Reaper Factory, in the southwestern portion of the city, while turning out of the street-car tracks at the corner of Halsted and Adams streets at 6 o'clock last evening accidentally capsized. There were twenty-three passengers in the 'bus, and all were more or less injured, but only one seriously. His name is Henry Moberg, and he lives at No. 177 Bremer street. He received a gash five and a half inches in length, reaching from the eye to the top of the head, which was not considered dangerous by Dr. E. P. Murdock, who attended him at Kirkley's drug-store on the corner. John Kopp was the driver of the wagon.

Coroner Mattson yesterday held an inquest upon Ah Yung, a Chinese laundryman who became impoverished by his too great love for draw-poker, a game for which, unlike his celebrated countryman Ah Sin, he had no aptitude, and who, in consequence of his inability to pay his debts and live upon his own resources, committed suicide by taking an overdose of opium. His brethren were unwilling to have it understood by the public that opium was poisonous, or that one of their number had committed suicide, and they protest that too much poker was all that ailed him. The Coroner's jury thought otherwise, and returned a verdict of death by suicide. An inquest was also held upon Joseph Hampe, who died at No. 356 Centre avenue in consequence of injuries received by accidentally falling from a scaffold upon which he was at work building a chimney.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has issued a circular letter to the public in regard to the temperance campaign which is now being prosecuted by them in the city. The circular states that the Union has been led to this work by a sense of the fearful violation of the State and city laws which is the crying evil of the present times, and they have taken this method to arouse public sentiment in regard to the enforcement of the righteous laws upon our statute book. They appeal to Christian pastors to take up a collection in all the churches in the city to enable them to carry on this needed reform, Sunday, Dec. 19. They close their appeal in the following words: "In this work we are endeavoring to preserve the peace of homes as yet inviolate from the presence of the curse of strong drink, as well as to deliver those already captive. Will you not make this cause your own for the hour or moment, and deal with it as us as if your son, your daughter, your home were the one to be defended from this gigantic evil?"

That the public demand pure goods and that adulteration does not pay is shown by a little fact which a Tribune reporter discovered while at Marengo, Ill., attending the annual Convention of Illinois Dairymen. Mrs. E. F. McKenney, a lady living in that town, four years ago made some currant-jelly, more than she could use, and concluded to try and sell the surplus in Chicago. Her husband, who was employed as a bookkeeper by a firm in the Stock-Yards, brought down a sample to a grocery-store on Cottage Grove avenue. This jelly was sold for a good price, being pure, good, and home-made. The next year, there being inquiry for it, other fruit was sent down by the lady, and during the past two years the trade has grown to such an extent that a large fruit-packing concern is now in operation there, run by Mr. and Mrs. Kenny, the production of which for the year has already been exhausted. In 1877 this same lady was awarded a medal at the Paris Exposition for her goods, which up to that time had never been intended for a public market.

A Tribune reporter called yesterday evening upon Mrs. Silk at her residence, No. 284 South Morgan street, and heard a second recital of the woes she has suffered at the hand of her sister, Mrs. Morel de la Durantaye and her nephew, Sumner Guyot, who, through the connivance and with the aid of the former, married little Mattie Silk, the only remaining unmarried child of the sorrow-stricken old lady. The story did not differ in any important degree from that already published in The Tribune, but, perhaps, more fully set forth the nature of the plot which the aunt and nephew are alleged to have carried out. The old lady expressed with great determination her intention to follow up and punish the pair, and explained that she is awaiting the arrival of certain documents establishing the fact that her daughter was under 14 years of age when Guyot married her, which secured, she will at once begin criminal proceedings against her sister and nephew for perjury, the former, she alleges, having sworn that she was the legal guardian of the child, while the latter swore that she was 16 years of age.

THE FANNING PICTURE SALE.

The second day's sale of the Fanning collection of water colors, at O'Brien's gallery, was well attended, the bidding was more spirited, and better prices were obtained than on Thursday. Among the more noticeable sales were: "The Serenade" (93), by Belli, $32.50; "Piccolo Player" (98), by Guardabassi, $25; "The Letter" (107), by Simonetti, $47.50; "Roman Peasant Girl" (109), by Toperio, $45; "Lowestoft Lighthouse" (112), by Stanfield $80; "In the Garden" (113), by Simoni,—one of the most finished pictures in the collection,—$95; "Bouquet" (115), by Rivoire, $62.50; "Girl with Fan" (116), by Castano, $60; "Mephistopheles" (120), one of the last of the works of Zamacois, $186; "The Penitent" (121), by Ricardo, a pupil of Fortuny, $50; "Heads of Two Old Men," companion pieces by Drummond (127 and 128), were eagerly competed for, and were finally knocked down at $150 each. "The Boudoir of Madame Valliere" (132) by Gioga, full of rich color effects in the rococo style, fold for $195. Guardabassie's "Beatrice Cenci," one of the most highly finished pictures in the collection, was purchased by Mr. O'Brien for $200. "Return from a Walk," by Timonetti (140), was the subject of a contest between two prominent Board of Trade men. It was sold for $70. "Breaking Cover" (146), a splendid study of two dogs was sold for $100. Faulkner's large landscape, "Monkstown Castle" (143), fetched $125. Hespolito's "Moor Reposing" brought $250, and the purchaser refused an advance from a buyer who came in late. "Good Morning," a charming bit of color and full of sentiment by Spread, of this city, realized $72.50 after a spirited competition. The sale will conclude to-day with the offering of ninety pictures, including a portrait of George IV., the late Princess Alice, daughter of Queen Victoria.

CHICAGO AVENUE VIADUCT.

An adjourned meeting was held last evening at Aurora Turner Hall for the purpose of considering the matter of securing the construction of a viaduct over Chicago avenue and Halsted street at the Chicago & Northwestern and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad crossing. About forty citizens were present. Col. Rafferty, from the committee appointed at the previous meeting, reported that they had called on Commissioner Waller for estimates of the cost of the work, and that official desired the petition to reach him through the Council, to whom it should be presented by Ald. McGrath. The latter agreed to do so next Monday night. The petition is to be so amended as to include Halsted street.

It was stated as a rumor that the railroad companies would give $80,000 towards the project, and the Committee was instructed to wait on the companies and see what they would do. The meeting subsequently adjourned until Jan. 7.

A meeting of citizens of the Seventeenth Ward will be called for the purpose of aiding in the work.

PROF. FRANCIS L. PATTON

has at last announced his intention of accepting the offer of the Robert L. Stuart Chair of "The Relations of Science and Philosophy to the Christian Religion" in Princeton Theological Seminary. Prof. Patton corroborated the statement last evening to a Tribune reporter who called at his house. He will remain in the Seminary of the Northwest and will continue to act as pastor of the Jefferson Park Church until spring, when he will leave with his family and take up his permanent residence at Princeton. To the reporter Prof. Patton said that he found the burden of the church and the Professorship too great for him, and he had begun to break down. The principal reason for the change, he said, was his desire to lead a literary life, for which he believed there are greater advantages offered at Princeton than in his present position. He was last night engaged in preparing his letter of acceptance to be forwarded to Princeton, and his letter of resignation addressed to the Trustees of the Seminary. He requested the reporter to state the matter authoritatively, that there might be no further doubt as to his position. He regretted exceedingly having to leave this city, but looked forward with pleasure to the prospect of a pleasant life's work at Princeton.

NOT A CANDIDATE.

A reporter yesterday met Secretary-of-State Harlow, who was on a flying visit to Chicago, and asked him what truth there was in the statement that he was a candidate for Secretary of the Senate.

"None at all," said the Colonel. "When my term expires and I turn over the office to my successor, I shall come up to Chicago and go into business. I have been in politics for the last twenty years, and you can authoritatively announce that I am now through with that business."

WHISKY KILLED HIM.

A young and apparently respectable man giving the name of D. B. Collins was arrested early Thursday evening by Officer Barrett, who found him so helplessly drunk in the streets that he was obliged to get a horse and wagon in order to get him to the station. He was able to give his name, and, in answer to questions put to him by the station-keeper, said that he was 25 years of age, English by birth, and a clerk by occupation. He was put down-stairs at about 7 o'clock. Yesterday morning he appeared perfectly sober, and went up-stairs for arraignment before Justice Walsh without making any complaint. A fine of $3 and costs was imposed. While in the bull-pen he was seized with a fit, but he soon recovered and was led back down-stairs. At 12:30 o'clock he was found ill in his cell by some of his cell-mates, who notified Turnkey Mahoney. He was very weak and helpless and was breathing very heavily. Dr. Webb was called in, but death had already ensued. From letters and memoranda found upon the prisoner it would appear that he hails from Syracuse, N. Y., and that he has friends in Michigan. In order to hear from some of his friends Coroner Matson postponed the inquest until next Monday.

CONNERY OF THE "HERALD."

The question, "Have you seen Connery of the *Herald?*" was a by-word about the hotels, railroad offices, and theatres yesterday, and the victims of the alleged newspaper man were compelled to set up the drinks many times during the day to sympathizing friends. The person in question, however, failed to materialize, and it is believed that he has perpetrated the "Arab act" and silently stolen away, as his propensity for stealing anything and everything is so marked. He did not return to the Grand Pacific Thursday afternoon to claim the suite of parlors he engaged, and Sam Parker said yesterday he was sorry he had wasted so much oil in the preparation of his Bogardus kicker for the reception of his friend from the Orient.

Upon the newspaper exposé of this gigantic fraud his unknown victims made themselves known, and the extent of his crooked schemes is appearing. The Northwestern Road is among the victimized, and he tried to blackmail Commissioner Hoyne by threatening to bring to public gaze some of the indiscretions of his youth. In this he failed, however, as Mr. Hoyne knew that history of that remote period would not be sustained by the memory of even the oldest inhabitant.

It now transpires that Mr. Henry S. Gray, alias Connery, of the *Herald*, was at one time connected with the detective force of New York City. He came to Chicago shortly after the fire, and worked as a reporter on a morning paper. He had never had any experience in the business, but, as he was shrewd and sharp, he did some very good work, and was retained for some time by the paper. In the course of time his employers learned that he was unreliable, being possessed of a remarkably vivid imagination and a remarkably short memory. Since that time he has floated about the country, gaining a livelihood by doing newspaper work, and "working" the public on the strength of alleged newspaper connection. He is a married man, and his wife has often visited Chicago with him. He has a brother who is a reputable business-man in this city, and who knew nothing of the escapades of his relative until he read of them in yesterday's Tribune, so it is unnecessary to connect his name with the case.

THE FOUNDLINGS' HOME.

The following additional contributions to the Foundlings' Home Fund have been received, and are hereby duly acknowledged:

Baeder, Adamson & Co.	$15.00	McNeil & Higgins	$10.00
L. T. Minhart	50	J. F. Currey	50
W. C. Wright	50	J. S. Hallenbock	50
J. E. Martin	50	G. B. Coffin	50
Total to date			$180

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

Ald. Lawler, in his speech made in the Council against the smoke ordinance, said: "It is time enough to pass such an ordinance when it is asked for by the people; but the petition of a few dry-goods merchants, bankers, and physicians I do not deem sufficient." This is the contemptuous manner in which the Alderman from the Eighth Wards speaks of a petition containing, it is true, but a few hundred names out of the tens of thousands of Chicago voters,—containing, however, the names of people representing tens of millions of capital, and of physicians who have in their hands the lives of thousands of Chicagoans. Still, insomuch as this objection—weak as it is—may have some weight with some of the unthinking Aldermen, why cannot the Citizens' Association, or some similar organization, get up petitions for general circulation, and accumulate a list of names which Ald. Lawler will acknowledge deserves respect and consideration from the number of signatures. Let the Eighth Ward be canvassed, as well as other sections of the city, and, perhaps, when the Alderman finds the majority of his constituents petitioning for the abolition of this nuisance, he will be induced to modify his views on the subject. The agitation for the abolition of this smoke nuisance will not stop. It will continue until the evil complained of is abated. But the good result aimed at can be accomplished, perhaps, more quickly if the Citizens' Association will carry out the suggestion above made.

THE CITY-HALL.

The smoke-burner ordinance will be revived in the Council Monday evening, and it is predicted that it will pass.

City-Engineer Cregier is to orate at Freeport on the evening of the 27th at a grand banquet of the Masonic fraternity.

Among the building permits issued yesterday was one to the Gray Iron Company to erect a three-story factory corner of Erie and Kingsbury streets, to cost $25,000.

F. H. Hill & Co., corner of Franklin and Congress streets, yesterday sent the Fire-Marshal a check for $100 for the benefit of the Fireman's Benevolent Fund.

Engine Company No. 21 yesterday took charge of the new engine-house on Taylor street near Third avenue, and the "boys" are "at home" to their friends.

The City Engineer prepared an estimate yesterday for a bridge at Dearborn street. The cost will be about $70,000, which is exclusive of land and property damages.

A case of small-pox was reported from No. 46 Thirteenth place yesterday. The source of the disease could not be traced, but the patient was removed to the Hospital, and his wife accompanied him.

A delegation of citizens along Blue Island avenue called upon the Mayor yesterday to urge that the grade of the bridge over the mouth of the canal be lowered. The matter was referred to Commissioner Waller, and he will look into it.

Ald. Lawler announces that if the Burlington & Quincy ordinance meets with the old-time opposition Monday evening in the Council, he will move that it be placed on file. The Alderman has championed the cause so far, and, of course, knows what he is about.

The Mayor was yesterday in receipt of a letter of inquiry from Germany about the whereabouts of Zackariah Klein, who in 1875 lived at No. 426 Archer avenue, where he lost his wife. The writer sets forth that Mr. Klein's children have a moneyed interest across the water, and he wants to hear from them.

The Superintendent of Buildings and Fire-Marshal Swenie inspected the Grand Opera-House yesterday and found it in fair condition. They recommended, among other things, the purchasing of additional hose and the building of a twelve-inch wall in the basement as additional protection against a fire, which the owners agreed to supply at once.

The chemist of the Health Department yesterday presented the result of his analysis of thirty samples of sugar. In the report more attention was paid to describing the manufacture af the article and the processes it passes through than anything else, perhaps because the samples turned out so well. Only one sample was found to contain any matter deleterious, and this was copper which came from the kettles in which the sugar had been boiled. Glucose was found in the brown sugars in small quantities, but the usual adulterations were almost entirely absent.

A delegation of citizens, headed by ex-Park Commissioner Muus, called at the rookery yesterday and urged the building of a bridge across Thirteenth instead of Fourteenth street. They argued that a bridge could be built over Thirteenth street, to be approached by a viaduct over the Western Indiana Railroad tracks on the east, for about $250,000, whereas to build a bridge at Fourteenth street the outlay would be about four times that amount, taking everything into consideration. They furthermore claimed that a bridge at Thirteenth street would be more desirable than one at Fourteenth street, outside of the matter of cost, and their suggestions will be laid before the Council at an early day.

THE BOND SALE.

Quite a number of persons were around yesterday to purchase the refunding bonds, but they were confronted with a placard announcing that they had all been sold. The Controller also received a large number of checks, which had been forwarded as a margin on intended purchases, but they had to be returned. Those who had been fortunate enough to get hold of the bonds were happy, and were refusing an advance of 2 per cent on them. Some of them, however, were sold at a premium of 1¼, and the banks were understood to be offering this amount, and anxious to get all they could. The authorities are satisfied that they made a mistake in selling the bonds at par, and also in allowing them to be gobbled up by the few, but it is too late now to correct the trouble, and both the Mayor and Controller seem reasonably well satisfied with the result. If they had had an idea that the bonds would have been as popular as they proved, however, they would have adopted a different course, no doubt, but they congratulate themselves on the fact that the sale has saved the city about $25,000 per annum, being the difference between the interest on the old and new bonds, and think they have accomplished a good thing.

The city authorities say that they took counsel with bankers before the sale, and were told that it was very doubtful if the bonds would bring par. Hence it was that they made no effort to get more than their face for them.

SEXTON'S CONTRACT.

Commissioner Waller yesterday addressed the following final letter to Contractor Sexton in reference to his contract on the new City-Hall:

Department of Public Works, Dec. 17.—*P. J. Sexton*—Sir: In your contract with the city you agree and bind yourself to finish "all the ironwork required in the erection of a building for a city-hall on Block 37, etc.," the work to be done "in accordance with plans for the doing of the same on file in the office of the Department of Public Works of said city, said work to be done agreeable to the plans, specifications, and details, and to the entire satisfaction of the Superintendent, whose interpretation of the same and his decision shall be final and conclusive as between the city and the contractor." The plans on file in the Department of Public Works show that the T iron for the roof shall weigh not less than 10¼ pounds to the lineal foot, and the Superintendent interprets and decides that your contract requires you to furnish said T iron of this weight per lineal foot. The skylights are embraced in your bid, and in the written part of your contract; they are shown complete on the original sectional drawing on file in the office of the Department. The Superintendent interprets and decides that these skylights are embraced in your contract, and must be furnished by you. Your contract covers "all the iron required" for the building. That it was understood by the then city authorities that your contract did cover all the iron needed is clear from the fact (independent of your contract itself) that they made no other provisions to get it; while it could not have been overlooked that said skylights, costing over $10,000, were indispensable to the completion of the plans. I write now this final letter to know whether you will furnish, under your existing contract, T iron for the roof weighing not less than ten and one-fourth pounds per lineal foot, and the skylights as shown on the original sectional drawing.

Please answer promptly and decisively, yes or no. Respectfully, **Chas. S. Waller**, Commissioner of Public Works.

No answer was received during the day, but if Mr. Sexton does not agree to do the work according to the city's interpretation of the plans his contract will at once be declared forfeited, and the work will be relet.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Charles Feldkamp, general clerk in the Sheriff's office, has been absent from duty for a few days on account of serious sickness.

Simon Flaxman, the much-capiased dry-goods man of Braidwood, Ill., secured his liberty yesterday after being bailed out for the third time.

The case of the Town of Lake vs. George Nichols and sundry other residents of the Town of Lake, for the condemnation of certain property for the opening of Wright street from Fifty-seventh to Fifty-eighth streets, was tried before a jury in the County Court yesterday, a verdict being rendered for the value of several pieces of land, aggregating $4,560. Judgment was entered, and both parties to the suit expressed themselves as satisfied with the result of the proceeding.

Commissioner Hutt visited the County Building yesterday and inspected the rooms formerly occupied by Jailer Currier with a view to ascertaining the amount of alteration which will be necessary to convert them into a room for the Grand Jury.

The Committees on City Relations, Education, and Jail Accounts met yesterday afternoon and passed a few bills. The latter Committee approved Sheriff Hoffmann's dieting estimate for the three months ending Dec. 6, amounting to $6,936. The Joint Committee met and accompanied Mr. W. E. Hale, the elevator man, to the Hawley Building, where they were shown the workings of a double-power elevator, designed to save water for the light loads. Mr. Hale claims that it saves fully half, and he estimates the difference in the price to be $1,650. After examining this machine the Committee were taken to Mr. Hale's office, where they were shown drawings of a triple-power elevator which could be constructed at a very slight extra expense.

FEDERAL NOTES.

Seventy barrels of alcohol were exported from the city yesterday.

The gold disbursements at the Sub-Treasury yesterday were $5,000.

The Sub-Treasury redeemed $16,000 in silver yesterday, and paid out $9,000.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday footed to $47,032,—a larger total than has been reached for some time back. Of this amount $41,381 was for tax-paid spirits, $4,177 for tobacco and cigars, and $1,433 for beer.

Following is the list of dutiable goods received at the Custom-House yesterday: Comstock & Co., 3 cars barley; Lyon & Healy, 18 cases musical instruments; Sprague, Warner & Co., 422 cases prunes; Benson Bros., 20 barrels and 50 half-barrels fish; Samuel McCausland, 16 bags grass-seed; De Wilde & Co., 5 one-eighth-casks gin; Davidson & Sons, 5 cases granit; Leahy Bros., 1 case woolen shawls; collections, $6,837.

There are as yet no traces of Thomalen's movements or present whereabouts. The investigation into his accounts is still going on, and has resulted up to date in showing that the stamp orders found at his house were suppressed on the office books, and, with very few exceptions, correspond exactly to entries of stamp purchases in the manufacturers' books for the same dates. The Government authorities interviewed Mitchell, one of the bondsmen, yesterday, but without discovering that he knew a hundredth part of what he gave out that he knew about Thomalen's affairs. The police, the detectives, and everybody else seem to be quite as much in the dark as to where the peculating stamp-clerk is hiding as they were when they first took hold of the case. One view of the matter is that he is still in the city, though if he is he has succeeded wonderfully in lying low.

POST-OFFICE INSPECTOR STUART

has at last brought into the toils a mail depredator for whom he has kept an eye peeled since January last. The individual in question is one William Stewart, who formerly lived in Cleveland, but who passed through some time in January last on his way from California. His stay was brief, but not unprofitable. In some way or other, probably by applying at the general delivery office, the returning Clevelander was given a letter addressed to plain "William Stewart, Chicago, Ill," but containing a wind-fall in the shape of a draft for $280. The inclosure was from J. A. Bishop & Co., of Muscatine, Ia, who had had dealings with William Stewart, the well-known wholesale grocer, and who took this not unusual method of squaring up their accounts. With this valuable bit of information to work on, the William Stewart who wasn't a wholesale grocer, and to whom the letter and the draft in no way belonged, proceeded to put money in his purse. Calling upon a gentleman by the name of Thorpe, whom he had known in former years, he persuaded that gentleman into indorsing the paper on the strength of the statement that he had just sold out his business in Muscatine,—a place where he had never been,—and that the draft represented part of the purchase money. In short, Mr. William Stewart, formerly of Cleveland, succeeded in getting $280 in cash, and then left town. The Iowa parties in time began to clamor for an acknowledgment of their draft, and were somewhat astounded when William Stewart, the grocer, informed them that he hadn't received any. Mr. Thorpe, in the course of events, became liable as indorser of the draft, and mourned the day he met his friend of former years. After a long hunt Capt. Stuart received intelligence day before yesterday that the much-wanted draft-appropriater was in Cincinnati. Post-Office Inspectors Porter and King went down Thursday night and telegraphed Capt. Stuart yesterday that they had caught the bird of passage, and would land him here this morning. When the case comes to trial it isn't apt to peter out, as Tuttle's did the other day, the letter which accompanied the draft rendering any excuse that he didn't know for whom the paper was intended utterly out of the question.

THE OLD TUNNEL.

PREPARING TO PUMP IT OUT.

The work preparatory to pumping out the old lake tunnel is going on slowly, the city having no machinery and being obliged to borrow and hire what is necessary. One of the two boilers needed is in place, and the other would have been before this if it had not required patching. Two donkey engines have been secured. The pumping is to be done with the latter,—the only machines which can be utilized. It is proposed to pump from the shore shaft, on the North Side grounds, 100 feet from the lake. This shaft is eighty feet deep and and nine feet in diameter. While water is now taken from both the old and new tunnel for the city's use, the former can be closed and the pumping-out done without trouble. The gates at both ends—the shore and the crib—will be closed, and the donkeys placed on a movable platform in the shaft and lowered as the water recedes.

How long it will take to clear the tunnel is a question. Its capacity is about 220,000 cubic feet, and the two donkeys can throw into the lake about fifty cubic feet per minute. At this rate the work could be done in a week. But there may be leakage. There is no suspicion of weakness in the walls, yet the gates may not close tight enough. Should the pumps at the shore end fail to reduce the volume fast enough, other pumps will have to be set up at the crib, though it is desirable, if possible, to avoid this, since the expense would be large at this season of the year.

There is said to be no real necessity for removing the water from the tunnel,—that doing so is simply throwing away several thousand dollars. It is true that the bore was made thirteen years ago, but the City Engineer believes it is intact. There may be considerable sediment on the bottom, and it would be well to remove this. All the preparations will be completed next week, and the pumping will then begin. This is certainly a very bad season to do such work, as the cold weather will double the cost; but as the Council has ordered the tunnel to be pumped out, in order that its condition may be ascertained, the Commissioner of Public Works must obey orders.

INSPECTING FOR TRICHINÆ.

DR. DE WOLF PROFESSES TO BE AMUSED

by Dr. Fenger's suggestion that hogs slaughtered in Chicago be examined for trichinæ; but on a question of this kind Dr. DeWolf is at a disadvantage, for he has no practical knowledge of the subject, while Dr. Fenger is intimately acquainted with it. A reporter yesterday called Dr. Fenger's attention to the remarks of Commissioner De Wolf, and asked him what he thought of them. Said the Doctor:

"It shows great naiveté when the Health Commissioner in the great City of Chicago, in 1880, believes the trichinæ question to be solved or at an end by the boiling of pork. That boiling kills the animals and makes the eating safe has been known for twenty years, and, if this had been the remedy, Dr. De Wolf would never have seen a trichina. He ought to know that people at large cannot be induced to boil smoked sausage, and some, even, cannot be induced to boil hams, notwithstanding the numerous examples and all that has been written on the subject.

"It is difficult to see what difficulty there is in the examination of pork in this country as compared with Europe. It is certainly more important here, on account of the more frequent occurrence of trichinæ.

"It is hard to see how the community here was benefited by the Health Commissioner causing Drs. Belfield and Atwood to examine 100 hams two years ago, as there is to-day in this city no store at which a ham stamped as free from trichinæ can be bought. The main question as to the practicability of examining the pork is the cost. First, can the trade bear the expense of 25 cents per hog or one-eighth to one-twelfth of a cent per pound? Second, do the customers care to pay the additional cost in order to be safe in eating their pork in whatever form they choose? If this be so, the examination of pork will be forced in spite of the authorities.

"The examination is perfectly easy and practicable; any one, man or woman, can readily become an expert, as it is absolutely unnecessary to be a doctor or a professional microscopist to perform this, as every one at all conversant with the matter knows. It is not at all necessary to examine fifty specimens from each hog, as the Health Commissioner appears to believe. Ten specimens, two from each extremity and one from each side of the diaphragm, will be all-sufficient, because, if no trichinæ are found in these parts, there can be only a few trichinæ scattered through the meat, and a few of them are harmless.

"A young man or woman may work six hours a day. In half an hour ten specimens from one hog can be examined. Examinations can easily be made of twelve hogs per day, and these at 25 cents each, or $3. Many can be found who will be competent to do the work, and willing to work for this amount. Any young man or woman of average intelligence can learn in a short time, say a week, to make sufficiently accurate examinations, and so the main difficulty in the establishment of examinations of pork seem to exist more in the imagination of the Health Commissioner than in reality. Experience in European cities has shown conclusively that the people buy the stamped meat, buy it readily and gladly. It has been complained of in England that American pork is more liable to contain trichinæ than European pork, and this has been used unjustly in order to depreciate American pork. Such an examination as has been mentioned above would put an end to this complaint."

THE FIRST REGIMENT.

HOW THE BAZAAR IS GETTING ALONG.

The second evening of the First Regiment fair was marked by the disagreeable weather which almost always interferes with the success of the entertainments given under the auspices of the command, but, notwithstanding this drawback, the attendance between 8 and 10 o'clock was quite large. The main hall presented a bright, gay appearance, although the gas acted badly, flickering and wavering in a provoking manner. The various departments were in full blast, with the exception of the art-gallery, and the diminutive cash-boys were kept busy during the evening.

The preparations for the opening of the art-gallery are progressing favorably, and the public will be permitted to view its beauties this evening. Capt. Purington had a force of men at work last evening hanging the paintings, and this room will no doubt be one of the most attractive features of the bazaar when the arrangements are completed. It has dark walls, and a square of gas-jets above, on the plan of the art-rooms in the Exposition Building, and the light is admirable. A reporter was permitted last evening to take a peep "behind the scenes," and he noticed that there were already on the wall works of art from the brushes of Pickering, Eden, Hall, Rehme, Holmes, Platt, Elkins, Phillips, and Ekbiad, our local artists, as well as Dolph, Miss Hunt, and others as widely known. It is expected that contributions from the Vandyke collection, of New York, will arrive to-day. At one end of the room there has been placed one of the amusing convex mirrors, which distorts the images of those standing in front of it in a grotesque manner. The art gallery is immediately to the right of the entrance to the lower hall, and there will be no extra admission charged to visitors. One of the members of the Academy of Design is arranging a catalog, which will be ready upon the opening of the room this evening.

Directly across from the art-gallery is

THE MUSEUM,

and this room was thrown open last evening for the first time. The curiosities on exhibition are many and varied, and the room was filled during the evening with sight-seers. To the left of the entrance is the figure of a magician, in a glass case, and he performs a series of bewildering tricks for the consideration of a "nickel," which is to be placed in a hole at the top of the case. The machinery connected with the figure was out of order last evening, and a number of nickels were paid without any satisfactory result, except to the treasurer of the regiment. The management promise to have the defect repaired at once, however. In the centre of the room is a large working model of the Corliss engine used at the Centennial. On the south wall is a large picture labeled "The Butterfly Ball." It represents a grand ball in progress in an immense hall, and the faces of the dancers and spectators bear a striking resemblance to those of local and national celebrities. This picture will not be a curiosity to the gentlemen, but it may be appreciated by the ladies.

The booths in the main hall were filled with a prodigal and bewildering array of pretty faces, all wearing the seductive "fair smile," and the goods melted away before the enchanted purchasers. The brass-buttoned gentlemen attended to the lottery business, and succeeded in reaping a barrel of dollars. At the headquarter booth were two elegant Waltham watches, to be given to the most popular First and Second Lieutenant in the regiment, and the voting was quite spirited, many "repeaters" being on the ground. It is needless to say that they were not interfered with by the militia. In the contest for the Drum-Major's baton Billy Nevans has the pole, though a dark horse named "Bonney" is crowding him. There is also a handsome Bible and cushion on exhibition, and this is to be awarded to the most popular clergyman in the city.

This afternoon there is to be a matinée from 2 until 6 o'clock, at which no admission will be charged, and there will doubtless be a large crowd on hand. Wednesday afternoon there is to be a second matinée, and a special train will be run from Milwaukee over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road. There will also be matinées Thursday and Friday.

THE PALACE HOME.

THE BUILDING OF THE FUTURE.

Mr. J. W. Whitfield, of Fond du Lac, Wis., civil engineer, etc., has sent in a photograph of a colossal building which he says is a picture of the palace home of the peaceful arts and sciences, designed for the City of Chicago. This building is to occupy a square whose sides will extend a distance of 582 feet. The east front will be occupied by a hotel, to be called the "Electric," with an entrance hall 97 feet wide by 165 feet in depth, leading to a vast rotunda of 200 feet in diameter with seventy-two thirty-feet columns supporting the floors above. The remainder of the building will be appropriated to art and science, where the different societies coming under those heads will have their headquarters. One room in the second story, 582 feet long, eighty feet wide, and twenty feet high, will be devoted to the purposes of a library. On the north front, the upper floor of 280 feet by eighty, with a wall-surface of 400,000 superficial feet, will be used as a picture gallery. There will also be a theatre for scientific lectures.

Springing from the basement will be a wrought-iron tower 200 feet in diameter. The exterior, cased in brickwork up to the base of the colosseum, will be composed of, first, the tower proper; second, the colosseum of two stories, on the cornices of which will be presented colossal statues of the great masters of art and science; third, the dome of 200 feet in diameter; and, fourth, its three towers, one of which will contain a circle of electric lights sufficient to illuminate the surrounding atmosphere for some miles. In the interior of the tower will be, among other things, a grand music-hall calculated to seat, with its galleries, 10,000 people. The whole structure above the walls of the main building will be of iron. It will be warmed by steam, lighted by electricity or gas, and will have thirteen elevators. The hight of the tower from the basement to the top of the cross will be 565 feet. Says Mr. Whitfield in conclusion:

"The benefits afforded by this establishment to the City of Chicago may be justly appreciated in considering its great attractions for travelers; its extensive educational properties; the increased facilities to business, and the safety to person and property presented by this new-born sun, which, in daily taking the place of its retiring brother, will forever banish dark-robed night, with her costly criminal progeny, far away from the City of Chicago."

AMUSEMENTS.

"PINAFORE."

Sir Joseph....................Barnabee
Capt. Corcoran....................Whitney
Dick Deadeye....................Frothingham
Ralph....................Karl
Josephine....................Marie Stone
Buttercup....................Adelaide Phillipps
Hebe....................Miss Calef

There is nothing so novel about "Pinafore" that it needs special mention as an opera. That it still has drawing power when in the hands of a new and competent troupe, was shown by the large audience which witnessed its representation last evening at Haverly's by the Ideal company. There were many features of novel interest in the performance, since there were many variations in the text as well as in the music of some of the principal numbers, which were transposed, and in some cases evidently rewritten, to suit particular voices. Marie Stone's *Josephine* is thoroughly familiar here, and needs no further mention than the statement that she has greatly improved in it, both singing and acting the part with more ease and effect. Adelaide Phillipps' rôle of *Buttercup* was an entirely novel one, and the only one that has been in keeping with the spirit of the work—namely: that it is a burlesque of Italian opera. She played it from this standpoint in a melodramatic way that was very funny, and sang it in the same style also, delivering the recitative in the approved Italian method, as well as the songs, one of which, the Buttercup ballad in the first act, was deliciously absurd in its dress of trill, shake, and cadenza. Miss Calef's *Hebe* was pretty and pert, but not comparable in these respects to some representations of it we have had here. Barnabee was an admirable *Sir Joseph*, with his quiet, droll humor, and made a decided hit with the "Ruler of the Queen's Navee," which gained for him a double encore, he replying with fresh verses each time. Whitney was not as happy in his acting of the *Captain* as in some of his other rôles, but he sang it superbly, especially the "Fair Moon," which gained an encore, by the depth and sonorousness of his glorious voice. Frothingham's *Dick Deadeye* was a capital bit of extravaganza, and he is the only *Dick Deadeye* we have had here who could sing. Karl's *Ralph* was also given with fine effect, and he was the victim of several encores that were well merited by the expressive and spirited way in which he sang his songs. The chorus was prompt, strong, and enthusiastic, and the whole work went off with a refreshing dash and abandon. This afternoon "The Chimes of Normandy" and this evening "Pinafore," with Miss Ulmar in each.

ENGLISH OPERA.

Marie Rôze took her benefit last evening at Haverly's, on which occasion "Mefistofele" was repeated to a very large and brilliant audience. The performance calls for no special mention except that Mme. Rôze repeated her great success in the dual rôle, and that Miss Barton, who was substituted for Miss Annandale, the latter being sick, scored a success, which is very surprising when it is considered that she was singing her rôle for the first time. This afternoon "Il Trovatore," and this evening "Carmen" closes the season.

ADRIAN COLLEGE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Adrian, Mich., Dec. 17.—The Rev. M. B. Taylor has been appointed Acting President of Adrian College, vice George B. McElroy resigned. Mr. Taylor is 38 years old, a member of the Pittsburg Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, and lately accepted the pastorate of Plymouth Church here. He left Knox College, Illinois, to serve in the Union army, and after the War concluded his theological culture in the Boston, Mass., Theological University. The selection is regarded as admirable.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., BUSINESS COLLEGE.

This wide-awake school for business and English training is drawing hundreds of students from all parts of the West. Solid, practical instruction, unsurpassed location, and moderate expenses place it in the front rank of business colleges. Next term opens Jan. 4, 1881. The illustrated college paper sent free to any address.

RICH AND BEAUTIFUL.

Those seeking for holiday presents should examine the elegant assortment of satin and velvet covered toilet bottles, sachets, cushions, etc., decorated by hand-paintings,—new, novel, and cheap, to be found at the Perfumatory of Steele & Price, 110 Randolph street.

The elegant table preparations of Mr. J. H. W. Huckins, of Boston, are not only most convenient for family use, but they are undoubtedly better than can be prepared for the use of small parties at a much larger expense. Mr. Huckins' experience as chef at Boston's favorite hotel gives purchasers a guarantee of excellence for all his goods.

Terrible Loss of Life.

Millions of rats, mice, cats, bed-bugs, roaches, lose their lives by collision with "Rough on Rats." Sold by druggists. 15c boxes.

Remember the most appropriate present for the holidays is a "New Wheeler & Wilson No. 8." Call at their warerooms, 155 State street, and select from their overflowing stock.

Buck & Rayner's "Mars" cologne is a perfume of conspicuous excellence as a Christmas gift.

Careful operations. Finest teeth, $7. Cummins Dental Company, corner State and Randolph.

Buy the Improved Howe Scales. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, 97 Lake street.

Save the children's lives by using Dr. Ridge's prepared food. Gale & Blocki, sole agents.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were taken out yesterday:

Name.	Age.	Residence.
Thomas Bernston	21	Chicago.
Anna E. Goodman	19	Crystal Lake, Ill.
Jens Peter Nielsen	30	Chicago.
Christina J. Tharsen	23	Chicago.
And. W. Settlers	23	Chicago.
Laura Collier	21	Chicago.
Joseph Pauly	29	Chicago.
Mary Kunz	21	Chicago.
Erick G. Larson	24	Joliet, Ill.
Anna E. Sjohlun	27	Parkside, Ill.
Wash. J. Lockwood	39	Indianapolis, Ind.
Annie M. McMillian	30	Chicago.
Chas. Aug. Ross	24	Chicago.
Ida O. Bergulst	23	Chicago.
Henrich Lemke	48	Chicago.
Johanna Wachlien	35	Chicago.
Michael Wiese	26	Chicago.
Mary Powel	25	Chicago.
Charles Spreng	28	Desplaines.
Mrs. Mary Valberding	35	Desplaines.
Martin Wilson	30	Chicago.
Mary Parson	25	Chicago.
John Bartl	25	Chicago.
Annie Escher	21	Chicago.

MARRIAGES.

MOORE—FORSYTH—On Dec. 16, 1880, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Col. Robert Forsyth, by the Rt.-Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, D. D., Edward Y. Moore and Jeanie A. Forsyth, both of this city.

MAURER—FORD—On Dec. 16, 1880, at the residence of the bride's father, George L. Ford, Esq., 4036 Cottage Grove-av., by the Rev. E. F. Williams, Miss Jennie L. Ford and Mr. J. Christopher Maurer, of Baltimore, Md.

DIVORCES.

A decree of divorce was granted to:

BATES—Henry O., from Julia, on the ground of adultery.

DEATHS.

AMBERG—Dec. 16, at the residence of W. B. Snowhook, Esq., 85 West Monroe-st., Adam Amberg, of paralysis, aged 72 years and 6 days.

Funeral Sunday at 12 m. Friends of the family are invited.

GEYER—On Dec. 16, 1880, George C. Geyer, of consumption, aged 29 years.

Funeral on Saturday at 1 o'clock from residence, 134 West Thirteenth-st., thence to Catholic cemetery.

☞ Baltimore and Kansas papers please copy.

MARSH—On Dec. 16, 1880, at the residence of C. S. Marvin, Naperville, Ill., Charlotte Gertrude, daughter of H. T. and the late Mrs. Carrie M. Marsh, aged 8 years 5 months and 13 days.

WINSLOW—On Dec. 17, 1880, at 297 Michigan-av., Sarah A. Winslow, aged 63 years.

Services at 3 o'clock p. m. Saturday. Funeral private.

☞ Peru (Ill.) papers please copy.

MERGLER—At his late residence in Palatine, Ill., Dr. F. R. Mergler, aged 64 years.

Funeral service at Wheeling, Ill., on Sunday at 1:30.

GOODWILLIE—On Dec. 17, 1880, 8 p. m., at No. 40 Howard-st., corner of Campbell-av., Elizabeth, wife of Robert G. Goodwillie.

Funeral notice hereafter.

DEAN—At the residence of her mother in Decatur, Ill., Emma Trull Dean, beloved wife of George A. Dean, aged 34 years.

POOLE—The funeral of the late John Poole will take place on Sunday at 1 o'clock from the residence of his family, 354 West Division-st., thence by carriages to Graceland. Friends of the family invited.

PIERCE—On Dec. 17, 1880, of paralysis, Selina, beloved wife of Thomas Pierce, aged 44 years and 8 months.

Funeral on Sunday at 10 o'clock from residence, 166 South Clinton-st., thence by carriages to Rosehill.

GIBBS—At Park Ridge, on Thursday, Dec. 16, 1880, Emeline, wife of Joseph Gibbs, aged 75 years.

Funeral on Saturday at 11 a. m.

☞ Oswego (N. Y.) papers please copy.

WILSON—On Thursday, Dec. 16, 1880, of heart disease, Leonard Wilson, aged 67 years.

Funeral on Saturday at 3:30 p. m., from the residence, 2639 Indiana-av. Remains will be taken East for interment.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A MONTHLY MEETING OF THE CHICAGO Historical Society will be held in its hall Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. The Hon. Henry C. Van Schaack, of Manlius, N. Y., will read a paper entitled "A Vindication of Mrs. Benedict Arnold from the Charge of Complicity in Her Husband's Treason."

MR. JOHN R. CLARK WILL SPEAK UNDER the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union in Dixon Street Church, in the neighborhood of the North Chicago Rolling-Mills, to-night at 7:30.

MR. B. F. JACOBS WILL CONDUCT THE SUNDAY-school teachers' meeting to-day at noon in Lower Farwell Hall.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' GOSPEL meeting will be held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms this evening.

THE REV. L. P. MERCER WILL LECTURE BEFORE the Chicago Philosophical Society this evening at club-room on parlor floor of Palmer House. Subject: "Comparative Mythology and the Origin of Religion."

FURS.

FURS! FURS!

We now offer to the ladies of the city and those living out of the city the greatest bargains ever offered in fine New Brunswick and Maine Mink Sets of our own manufacture, 8 fine dark Mink in a Set, with stripe Muff and long Boa. On account of our removal from 141 State-st. to 165 Wabash-av., we find that our trade is mostly for fine Seal and Mink Garments, and as there is no traffic, or what may be called catch-trade on Wabash-av., our fine stock of Furs are not selling, and if we were on State-st. we would have no trouble in selling these fine goods at 100 per cent more. We will also close out our fine Silk Fur-Lined Dolmans and Circulars at cost. There is nothing you may want in the Fur line you cannot find in our establishment, and save 15 to 25 per cent by buying or ordering from us, and get the very best.

100 extra fine New Brunswick Mink Sets, $30; former price, $60.

100 extra fine Maine Mink Sets, $25; former price, $50.

100 extra fine Northern Mink Sets, $20; former price, $40.

We have fine Mink Sets also from $10 to $15 per Set.

And will send them to any part of the United States by express, giving parties the privilege to examine them before paying for them, if they pay return charges. A full line of Sleigh Robes of every description.

M. J. F. PERIOLAT & CO.,
LEADING FURRIERS,
165 Wabash-av.

FEATHERS, &c.

Feathers MATTRESSES Springs & Cots, wholesale and retail. Feathers renovated. JOHN GRIFFIN, 283 State-st.

HAIR GOODS.

HAIR Wholesale & Retail. Send for price list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere. Sole agent for the "MULTIFORM." Wigs made to order and warranted. Bernhardt Wave. E. BURNHAM, 71 STATE-ST.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Nos. 84 and 86 Randolph-st.
Regular Saturday's Sale,
9:30 This Morning,
FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
And General Household Goods,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE, HOLIDAY GOODS,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

CLOSING SALE!
THE FANNING
COLLECTION
Water Colors,
2:30 This Afternoon,
AT
O'Brien's Art Gallery,
208 Wabash-av.,
Commencing at 161 on Catalogue.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WAKEFIELD
RATTAN CO.

This Company are showing at their salesroom, 231 State-st., the largest and most complete stock of their justly celebrated Rattan Chairs, Work Stands, Fancy Scrap Baskets, etc., ever seen in the West. These goods are most happily adapted for the Holidays, making a beautiful, useful, and seasonable Christmas Present.

Taking warning of our experience of last year, when we closed out every Rocking Chair of our large stock before 12 o'clock of the 24th, we have more than doubled our stock for this season, and are now able to show our Patrons the largest and handsomest stock of Rattan Chairs ever offered to the public.

Aside from the many desirable Patterns shown last season, we have many new ones which must be sure to please all who see them.

The "WAKEFIELD" Chairs are well known throughout the States, and are justly celebrated for their BEAUTY, FINISH, and DURABILITY.

The constantly growing demand for these goods warrants us in making preparations for the largest "Christmas Trade" in our experience of 30 years, and we have got the Goods to show you.

WAKEFIELD RATTAN CO.
231 State-st.

N. B.—Illustrated Catalogues sent free on application. Goods sent to any address C. O. D.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTIONS.

COMMONWEALTH
DISTRIBUTION CO.

Their popular monthly drawings, never postponed, have taken place regularly in the CITY OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

DECEMBER 31.

These drawings occur monthly under provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Kentucky, incorporating the Newport Printing and Newspaper Co., approved April 9, 1878.

☞ This is a special act, and has never been repealed.

The United States Circuit Court on March 31 rendered the following decisions:

1st—That the Commonwealth Distribution Company is legal.

2d—Its drawings are fair.

The Company has now on hand a large reserve fund. Read the following attractive prizes:

1 Prize [illegible]
1 Prize [illegible]
1 Prize [illegible]
10 Prizes [illegible]
20 Prizes [illegible]
9 Prizes [illegible] each, Approximation Prizes [illegible]
9 Prizes [illegible] each, Approximation Prizes [illegible]
9 Prizes [illegible] each, Approximation Prizes [illegible]

1,960 Prizes [illegible]

Whole tickets, $2. Half tickets, $1. 27 tickets, $50. 55 tickets, $100.

Remit money or Bank Draft in Letter, or send by Express. DON'T SEND BY REGISTERED LETTER OR POST-OFFICE ORDER. Orders of $5 and upward, by Express, can be sent at our expense. For further information address R. M. BOARDMAN, (Courier-Journal Building) Louisville, Ky., or 309 Broadway, New York, Or to J. A. PARKS, 163 Washington-st., Room 14, Chicago.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

On account of dissolving Partnership we offer our large stock OVERALLS, SHIRTS, and JEAN PANTS, Safe, Fixtures, for the next five days below cost price.
LEVI & WETZLER.

CHRISTMAS TREES.

20,000 Christmas Trees
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Depot at Goodrich's Dock, East of Rush-st. Bridge.

For $1 C. O. D. we will deliver at your house an extra fine Norway Spruce of symmetrical form and of bright green color.

Extra fine trees for Halls, Churches, and Private Residences a specialty.
H. J. FRIEMAN, Agent.
147 La Salle-st., basement.

STOVES, FURNACES, &c.

The Only Pure Air
FURNACES AND HEATING STOVES.
Great Heaters and Fuel Savers.

They will heat a house with less fuel than anything on earth. HESS STOVE CO., 115 Lake-st.

THE HESS OPEN FIRE-PLACE,
For Comfort, Elegance, Economy, and Power has no equal.

Will fit any Mantel. Warms two Parlors better and cheaper than a Stove or Furnace.
HESS STOVE CO., 115 Lake-st.

CANDY.

Candy Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample box of the best Candies in America, put up in elegant boxes. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st., Chicago.

KRANZ'S CANDIES, Fresh Every Day. Considered the BEST in the world. CARAMELS A SPECIALTY. Wholesale and Retail. 78 & 80 STATE-ST.

MINING OUTFITS.

ASSAY MATERIALS E. H. Sargent, 125 State-st., Chicago.

FEATHER PICTURES.

Feather PICTURES, Made by the Mexicans. Exquisite Holiday Novelties. S. J. Wheeler, 81 Clark-st.

SNOW-FLAKE CORN.

SNOW FLAKE Wichelman's Snow-Flake Corn is a MOST DELIGHTFUL ARTICLE OF FOOD. Try it. Factory, 24 and 26 River-st., Chicago.

TRUNKS.

TRUNK Tourists, Travelers, Bureau Trunks, sole agent for the United States and England. Try it. CHAS. T. WILT'S No. 144 State-st.

NEW PUBLI
The Best Ho
HOUGHTON, MI
PUBLISH THE
STANDARD &
BOO
BY THE FOLLOWING DIST
Henry Wadswort
Complete Works in Poetry
of Dante, and Poems o
tions and styles of binding
vited to the superb Subscripti
Poetical Works, in tw
Hundred Illustration
John Greenle
Complete Poetical and Pros
tions and styles of binding.
Oliver Wende
Complete Poems, Novels,
Table Series, in various editi
James Russ
Complete Works in Pros
editions and styles of binding.
Harriet Beec
Her famous Stories in s
volumes, attractively b
Books, in three volume
Nathaniel Ha
Complete Works, in vario
styles of binding.
Thomas Bail
His Complete Works, in F
attractive bindings.
Thomas
Critical and Miscellaneous
edition in four volumes, in va
Ralph Waldo
Complete Works, in Pros
editions and bindings.
William Dea
Complete Writings,—Nove
Poems, in various attractive
Alfred Te
Poetical Works, in numer
variety of bindings.
Edmund Claren
Complete Works, in Prose
attractive bindings.
Thomas De
Complete Works, a very de
volumes, finely bound.
John Bur
Complete Works, in variou
Lucy La
Poetical Works, in various
John C.
Poetical Works, in variou
Charles Dudl
Complete Writings,—Essa
in attractive bindings.
James T.
Complete Writings, in Pr
editions.
James Fenim
Complete Works, in vario
binding.
Edwin P.
Complete Works, in vario
George E. W
Essays, Travel Volumes, e
Horace E.
Stories and Juvenile Book
Lord Ma
Complete Works, includin
es, and Poems, in various bi
Adelaide
Poems, in various editions
Principal
Essays and Criticisms, in a
Elizabeth Stu
Novels, Short Stories, Po
dren, in desirable bindings.
Sarah Orne
Complete Writings, in attra
Bret H
Novels, Short Stories, an
Poems and bindings.
J. M. H
English Travel, in a hands
Hans Christia
Complete Works, unifor
bound.
Mrs. A. D. T
Complete Works, in attrac
Lord B
Complete Works and Lif
editions and bindings.
Charles D
Complete Works, in vari
binding.
Sir Walte
Waverley Novels, Tales
Poetical Works, in various
Bayard
Complete Poetical Work
Goethe's Faust, in transla
Owen M
Poetical Works, in variou
George T
His Life, and History of
sirable library editions.
John F
Philosophical, Historical,
James Freen
Religious and Biographica
Lydia Mar
"Looking Toward Sunse
Blanche Wil
"One Summer" and "
attractive volumes.
Augustus
Travel Sketches on the A
the Nile.
Henry Ja
Novels, Short Stories, and
Monta
Essays, Journey into It
edition in four volumes, in
Alice and P
Complete Poetical Works
attractive bindings.
Robert Br
Poetical Works, in desira
Thomas
Sermons and Lectures, in
Henry D.
Complete Works, in desi
Dr. John
"Spare Hours," in attra
Mrs. Abby Sag
Historical and Literary W
Thomas
The "Tom Brown" bo
Christ," in desirable edition
Mrs. Anna
Essays in Art and Literat
Nora
Poems and Stories, and
William Cul
Translation of Homer's
Joseph
Boston Monday Lectures,
The Britis
From Chaucer to Words
edition of the British
thirty-eight volumes, and
Modern
Tasteful little volumes
modern literature.
A DESCRIPTIVE
HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN
Publishers, B

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Best Holiday Gifts.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO.
PUBLISH THE FOLLOWING
STANDARD & POPULAR

BOOKS,

BY THE FOLLOWING DISTINGUISHED AUTHORS

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.
Complete Works in Poetry and Prose, the Translation of Dante, and Poems of Places, in various editions and styles of binding. Special attention is invited to the superb Subscription Edition of his Complete Poetical Works, in two quarto volumes, with Seven Hundred Illustrations and Ornamental Designs.

John Greenleaf Whittier.
Complete Poetical and Prose Works, in various editions and styles of binding.

Oliver Wendel Holmes.
Complete Poems, Novels, Essays, and Breakfast-Table Series, in various editions and bindings.

James Russell Lowell.
Complete Works in Prose and Poetry, in various editions and styles of binding.

Harriet Beecher Stowe.
Her famous Stories in a new uniform edition, in eight volumes, attractively bound. Also, her Household Books, in three volumes, uniformly bound.

Nathaniel Hawthorne.
Complete Works, in various attractive editions and styles of binding.

Thomas Bailey Aldrich.
His Complete Works, in Fiction and Poetry, in various attractive bindings.

Thomas Carlyle.
Critical and Miscellaneous Essays,—a very desirable edition in four volumes, in attractive bindings.

Ralph Waldo Emerson.
Complete Works, in Prose and Poetry, in various editions and bindings.

William Dean Howells.
Complete Writings,—Novels, Essays, Travels, and Poems, in various attractive bindings.

Alfred Tennyson.
Poetical Works, in numerous editions, and a large variety of bindings.

Edmund Clarence Stedman.
Complete Works, in Prose and Poetry, in various attractive bindings.

Thomas De Quincey.
Complete Works, a very desirable edition, in twelve volumes, finely bound.

John Burroughs.
Complete Works, in four attractive volumes.

Lucy Larcom.
Poetical Works, in various attractive bindings.

John G. Saxe.
Poetical Works, in various editions and bindings.

Charles Dudley Warner.
Complete Writings,—Essays and Travel Sketches, in attractive bindings.

James T. Fields.
Complete Writings, in Prose and Poetry, in desirable editions.

James Fenimore Cooper.
Complete Writings, in various editions and styles of binding.

Edwin P. Whipple.
Complete Works, in attractive bindings.

George E. Waring, Jr.
Essays, Travel Volumes, etc., in attractive bindings.

Horace E. Scudder.
Stories and Juvenile Books, in desirable bindings.

Lord Macaulay.
Complete Works, including History, Essays, Speeches, and Poems, in various bindings.

Adelaide Procter.
Poems, in various editions and bindings.

Principal Shairp.
Essays and Criticisms, in attractive volumes.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.
Novels, Short Stories, Poems, and Books for Children, in desirable bindings.

Sarah Orne Jewett.
Complete Writings, in attractive bindings.

Bret Harte.
Novels, Short Stories, and Poems, in various editions and bindings.

J. M. Hoppin.
English Travel, in a handsome volume.

Hans Christian Andersen.
Complete Works, uniform edition, attractively bound.

Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney.
Complete Works, in attractive bindings.

Lord Bacon.
Complete Works and Life, by Spedding, in various editions and bindings.

Charles Dickens.
Complete Works, in various editions and styles of binding.

Sir Walter Scott.
Waverley Novels, Tales of a Grandfather, and Poetical Works, in various editions and bindings.

Bayard Taylor.
Complete Poetical Works, and Translation of Goethe's Faust, in various editions and desirable bindings.

Owen Meredith.
Poetical Works, in various editions and bindings.

George Tichnor.
His Life, and History of Spanish Literature, in desirable library editions.

John Fiske.
Philosophical, Historical, and Critical Writings.

James Freeman Clarke.
Religious and Biographical Writings.

Lydia Maria Child.
"Looking Toward Sunset," in choice bindings.

Blanche Willis Howard.
"One Summer" and "One Year Abroad," in attractive volumes.

Augustus Hoppin.
Travel Sketches on the Atlantic, in Europe, and on the Nile.

Henry James, Jr.
Novels, Short Stories, and Travel Sketches.

Montaigne.
Essays, Journey into Italy, and Letters,—a desirable edition in four volumes.

Alice and Phœbe Cary.
Complete Poetical Works, in various editions and attractive bindings.

Robert Browning.
Poetical Works, in desirable bindings.

Thomas Starr King.
Sermons and Lectures, in excellent editions.

Henry D. Thoreau.
Complete Works, in desirable bindings.

Dr. John Brown.
"Spare Hours," in desirable bindings.

Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson.
Historical and Literary Works, in attractive bindings.

Thomas Hughes.
The "Tom Brown" books and "Manliness of Christ," in desirable editions.

Mrs. Anna Jameson.
Essays in Art and Literature, in desirable bindings.

Nora Perry.
Poems and Short Stories, in attractive volumes.

William Cullen Bryant.
Translation of Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, in various editions and bindings.

Joseph Cook.
Boston Monday Lectures, in eight volumes.

The British Poets.
From Chaucer to Wordsworth,—the best, and best edition of the British Poets now published, in sixty-eight volumes, and attractively bound.

Modern Classics.
Tasteful little volumes, containing the choicest of modern literature.

A DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
Of the above and of the many other publications of HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., giving full descriptions, contents, and critical opinions of the most complete indexes, has just been published, forming a book of 181 pages, with 32 full-page illustrations from the illustrated books issued by H., M. & Co. It will be presented to bona fide purchasers who call at our stores, No. 4 Park-st., Boston, and 21 Astor-place, New York; or will be sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & COMPANY,
Publishers, Boston, Mass.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Appletons' Journal for January.

Beginning of a New Volume.

CONTENTS:
THE VETERANS OF YESTERDAY. In Three Parts. Part First. From the French of Erckmann-Chatrian.
THE EARLY HISTORY OF CHARLES JAMES FOX.
SOCIAL LIFE AMONG THE ANCIENT GREEKS.
THE INFLUENCE OF ART IN DAILY LIFE. V. Dress. By J. Beavington Atkinson.
POLITICAL SOMNAMBULISM. By Prof. J. R. Seeley.
HOLLAND AND ITS PEOPLE.
PHILOSOPHY AT CONCORD. By Mrs. A. B. Blake.
THE EARL OF BEACONSFIELD'S NEW NOVEL.
VERS DE SOCIETE. By A. H. Japp.
THE COURT AND LITERARY SALONS OF OLD PARIS.
EDITOR'S TABLE: Eccentricities in Pronunciation—New and Old Art Theories—Ex-Presidents as Senators.
NOTES FOR READERS.

The purpose of APPLETONS' JOURNAL has been to provide intelligent readers with literature of a permanent and sterling character on all topics which affect public welfare and general culture; and it is the intention to adhere to this purpose in the future.

Large space will continue to be given to Literary and Art Themes, to Discussions of Social Questions, to Critical and Speculative Essays, to Papers, original and selected, that in any way are likely to interest intelligent people, or which will reflect the intellectual activity of the age.

Brilliant novelettes from French, British, and home writers will be a feature.

Considerable space will be given to comprehensive and analytical reviews of important new books. A sub-editorial department has been added, under the title of "Notes for Readers," in which will be preserved many minor things in literature of interest to readers.

"The Editor's Table," which has always enjoyed no little reputation for its acute and suggestive comments on current themes, will be continued as hitherto.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"APPLETONS' JOURNAL of late has been turned largely to account as a vehicle for the cream of the English periodicals. There is no better reading to be had in the English language than much of that which it thus obtains; and the form in which it gives it is more dignified and attractive than that of the ordinary eclectic reprint. Together with these special attractions it continues to present original articles of positive value, and the editorial departments show some of the strongest and best writing to be found in American journalism."—Literary World.

"APPLETONS' JOURNAL goes on from good to better, eschewing the merely frivolous and meretricious in 'popular' reading, and giving us fresh and appetizing articles. Its editorial department strikes us as being particularly well administered."—Chicago Standard.

"The articles in APPLETONS' are always chosen with great care and discrimination, and every number is well worth reading from cover to cover. The aim of the publishers seems to be to present as varied a bill of fare as possible, and the result is that their magazine is never dull."—Baltimore Gazette.

"APPLETONS' JOURNAL is eclectic and cosmopolitan, aiming to satisfy a wide range of tastes, and succeeding to a praiseworthy degree. Its selected articles are always timely, and often of permanent value; its original contributions are equally meritorious. In its specialty of good, light fiction, both home and foreign, it has no equal among the magazines of the day, while its editorial department has long been esteemed by attentive readers for its apt and trustworthy comments upon current social, literary, and scientific topics."—Boston Traveller.

TERMS: 25 cents per number; $3 per annum, in advance, postage prepaid.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
1, 3, and 5 Bond-st., New York.

THE BEST AUTHORS ILLUSTRATED.

BALLADS OF BEAUTY.

Edited by GEO. M. BAKER. Illustrated with 40 full-page engravings. New style. 4to, full gilt, $2.50.

"A neat box labeled 'Ballads of Beauty' discloses, when opened, a beautiful illustrated cover, with its blue and gold testifying to the wealth of adornment to be found within the pages of the inclosed book. And we were not disappointed on a further investigation."—[Manchester Union.

BALLADS OF HOME.

Edited by GEORGE M. BAKER. Illustrated with 40 full-page engravings. New style. 4to, full gilt, $2.50.

"The poems of the collection are those that sing of old times, of war times, of court times, of Christmas times; they tell the sweet story; and to the hearts off there away from you, they will tell also a story of how faithfully you have called them to mind."—[Golden Rule.

BALLADS OF BRAVERY.

Edited by GEO. M. BAKER. Illustrated with 40 full-page engravings. New style. 4to, full gilt, $2.50.

"'Ballads of Bravery' is edited with much discretion and judgment, the ballads are on widely different themes, and the productions of the best authors of modern times."—[Syracuse Standard.

Our Illustrated Catalogue is sent, post-paid, to any address on receipt of 6 cents in postage stamps, or our complete Catalogue, without illustrations, mailed free on application.

LEE & SHEPARD, Publishers, Boston.

Suggestions for Holiday Gifts.

A YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION to SCRIBNER and ST. NICHOLAS.

To those who take but one leading periodical, SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY ($4.00) offers special attractions, as covering a wide range in literature, science, and art, keeping its readers well abreast of the times, and storing up for them in its volumes, if preserved and bound, an encyclopedia of the age. A subscription to ST. NICHOLAS ($3.00) will delight the heart of a child for a whole year.

The attractions of these magazines for 1881, each in its own field, are more numerous and varied than in any previous season. Their united circulation is now about 200,000 copies monthly.

To enable new subscribers to secure Part I. of Mr. Schuyler's famous serial, "Peter the Great," the following offers of SCRIBNER'S are made:

Twenty-one Numbers of Scribner's for $5.00.

For $5.00, SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY for the coming year, beginning with November, and the previous nine numbers, February to October, 1880.

Two Bound Vols. and a Subscription for $7.50.

For $7.50, SCRIBNER'S for the coming year, beginning with November, and the previous twelve numbers, elegantly bound (two vols.).

Apply to book or newsdealrs, or the publishers.

A New Portfolio of Proofs from SCRIBNER and ST. NICHOLAS.

Fifty proof impressions of choicest recent pictures from these magazines, laid loosely in a portfolio. The most valuable and beautiful collection yet made of modern wood-engravings. Several of the pictures printed in tint. Price, $5.00. Edition limited to 1,500, of which nearly two-thirds were sold before issue, Dec. 10.

SCRIBNER & CO., 743 Broadway, New York.

PUBLISHED TO-DAY,

GRAY HEADS ON GREEN SHOULDERS.

A "Signal" Story for Boys and Girls.
By Mrs. JANE EGGLESTON ZIMMERMAN.
16mo, Cloth, Black and Gold side-stamp.
Price, $1.25.

A wide-awake juvenile.

HENRY A. SUMNER & CO.,
Publishers, Chicago.

For sale by all Booksellers.

OUR LITTLE ONES!

OLIVER OPTIC - - - - Editor.

The Most Beautifully Illustrated Magazine for Little People Ever Issued.

Every picture drawn by a celebrated artist, and engraved on wood by John Andrew & Son, expressly for this work.

The Choicest Original Stories and Poems by the Best Writers for Children.

The issue for January, 1881, will be

A HOLIDAY NUMBER,

Containing Thirty Illustrations by Frederick Dielman, Addie Ledyard Garrett, Miss L. B. Humphrey, and others.

Ready Dec. 18, at all Newsdealers. A SUPERB CHRISTMAS PRESENT. $1.50 a year; 15 cents a copy. Specimen (Nov.) number free. Agents wanted.

RUSSEL PUBLISHING CO.,
149 A Tremont-st., Boston, Mass.

Chatterbox! Caution!

Intending purchasers should look out for counterfeits. "The woods are full of them." Some contain half a dozen pages from the original book, and some more, but

NONE ARE GENUINE

Excepting the authorized complete edition bearing the imprint of

ESTES & LAURIAT, Boston.

All Booksellers and Newsmen can supply the complete and genuine Chatterbox.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

U R IN TIME TO GET YOUR HOLIDAY BOOKS.

BOOKS SENT BY
MAIL, EXPRESS,
OR EXPRESS C. O. D.,
AS YOU PREFER,
OR CALL AND EXAMINE.

Chicago Book Company,

108 Madison-st.,
CHICAGO.

DICKENS' COMPLETE WORKS. In 15 handsome volumes. Elegantly bound in cloth. Profusely illustrated. The Only Complete Edition Published. Publishers' price, $22.50. Our price, $12.60.

THACKERAY'S COMPLETE WORKS. In 11 volumes. Profusely illustrated. Publishers' price, $16.50. Our price, $9.24.

CHAMBERS' ENCYCLOPEDIA. A Dictionary of Universal Knowledge for the People. Latest edition, with maps and illustrations. 10 volumes, cloth, in a neat box. Publishers' price, $25. Our price, $13.50.

SHAKSPEARE'S COMPLETE WORKS. Edited by the Rev. H. N. Hudson, A. M. The text carefully restored according to the first edition,—University Edition. 12 volumes. Publishers' price, $18. Our price, $9.88.

SHAKSPEARE'S COMPLETE POETICAL AND DRAMATIC WORKS. Handy Volume Edition. Printed from new electrotype plates, large, clear type, bound in green cloth, limp, red edges. 13 volumes, in a neat cloth case. Publishers' price, $10. Our price, $6.48.

MACAULAY'S CRITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS AND POEMS. Fine, large type, new electrotype plates. 3 volumes, 12mo., cloth, in a neat box. Publishers' price, $4.50. Our price, $2.48.

MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. In 5 volumes. Over 3,000 pages. Substantially bound in cloth, and put up in a neat box. Publishers' price, $5.00. Our price, $2.18.

KNIGHT'S POPULAR HISTORY OF ENGLAND. In 8 volumes. Over 4,500 pages. Profusely illustrated. Handsomely bound in cloth, gilt top. Regular price, $12.00. Our price, $7.48.

HUME'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND. 5 volumes, 12mo., cloth. Extra, in a neat box. Regular price, $7.50. Our price, $3.38.

GIBBON'S DECLINE AND FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE. 5 volumes, 12mo., cloth. Extra, in a neat box. Regular price, $7.50. Our price, $3.38.

PLUTARCH'S LIVES OF ILLUSTRIOUS MEN. 3 volumes, 12mo., cloth. Extra, in a neat box. Regular price, $4.50. Our price, $2.48.

ROLLIN'S ANCIENT HISTORY. 4 volumes, 12mo., cloth. Extra, in a neat box. Regular price, $6.00. Our price, $3.48.

FINE ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.

THE GIFT BOOK OF THE YEAR, OUR VILLAGE. By Mary Russel Mitford. With 158 illustrations on wood, arranged and engraved by James D. Cooper. Quarto, cloth, gilt full gilt edges. Publishers' price, $5.00. Our price, cloth, $2.78. Full Turkey morocco, publishers' price, $10.00. Our price, $4.28.

GEMS OF THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, consisting of illustrated descriptions of objects of an artistic character at the Philadelphia International Exhibition, 1876, with 250 fine illustrations. Published at $6; our price, $2.94.

EDWIN BOOTH IN TWELVE DRAMATIC CHARACTERS. Portraits by W. I. Hennessey. Engraved by W. J. Luiten. Biographical sketch by W. Winter. Published at $10; our price, $2.48.

AMERICA ILLUSTRATED. Edited by J. David Williams. With numerous illustrations by eminent artists. Published at $2.50; our price, $1.24.

THE HUDSON, FROM THE WILDERNESS TO THE SEA. By Benson J. Lossing. 306 engravings on wood and steel plate. Published at $5; our price, $2.98.

AFRICA. The history of exploration and adventure, as given in the leading authorities. From Herodotus to Livingstone. By Charles H. Jones. With maps and illustrations. Published at $5; our price, $2.48.

ILLUSTRATED POETRY AND SONG. Being selections from the best English and American authors. With 40 full-page illustrations, by Dalziel and others. Cloth, extra, 79 cts.; by mail, 89 cts.

PAPYRUS LEAVES. Poems, stories, and essays by leading American writers. Beautifully illustrated. Cloth, full gilt, in a neat paper box. Price $3.48.

LOTUS LEAVES. Original stories, essays, and poems by Tennyson and others. Handsomely illustrated and bound. Price $3.48.

LAUREL LEAVES. Original Stories, Essays, and Poems by Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes, Lowell, and others. A charming gift book. Price $3.48.

JUVENILE BOOKS. Chatterbox 1880. 60 cents; by mail 75 cents. Chatterbox Quartette, 98 cents; by mail $1.15. Baby's Picture Gallery, 60 cents; by mail 75 cents. Afternoon Tea. Beautifully printed in colors, the most beautiful juvenile book this season, 95 cents; by mail $1.00. And thousands more from 30 cents to $1.00.

ENDYMION. By the Earl of Beaconsfield. The success of the season. 80,000 sold. 12mo. cloth. 90 cents; mail $1.00.

RED LINE EDITION OF THE POETS. Handsomely bound in cloth, gold and black, full gilt edges. Red line around each page. Price, per volume, 84 cents; by mail 95 cents.

Standard Library of Biography, Fiction, &c.

Handsomely bound in cloth, gold, and black. Well illustrated. Printed on good paper. Price per volume, 68 cents; by mail, 83 cents.

Robinson Crusoe; Arabian Nights' Entertainment; Swiss Family Robinson; Children of the Abbey; Don Quixote; Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress; Ivanhoe; Scottish Chiefs; Thaddeus of Warsaw; Gulliver's Travels, and Baron Munchausen; Tom Brown's School Days; Grimm's Popular Tales; Willy Reilly; Andersen's Fairy Tales; The Mysterious Island, Jules Verne; 20,000 Leagues Under the Sea, Jules Verne; Chavasse's Advice to a Wife and Mother; Dickens' Child's History of England; and thousands of other standard and miscellaneous books.

These books are all new, and of the best complete and unabridged editions. If you do not find on the Catalogue what you want, let us know, and we will procure it for you at less than the publishers' prices. Complete Catalogue mailed free on application.

CHICAGO BOOK CO., 108 Madison-st., Chicago.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF GOETHE.

BY HERMAN GRIMM.

Author of "The Life of Michael Angelo." Translated with the author's approval by Miss Sarah Holland Adams. Small 8vo. $2.50.

PARKMAN'S WORKS.

A NEW POPULAR EDITION.

Comprising The Oregon Trail; Conspiracy of Pontiac, 2 vols.; Pioneers of France; La Salle, or Discovery of the Great West; Jesuits in North America; Old Regime in Canada; and Fontenac and New France under Louis XIV. By Francis Parkman. 8 vols. 12mo. $12.

FOR SALE BY
JANSEN, M'CLURG & CO.,
117 and 119 State-st., Chicago.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS.

Dickens, Complete, $6.50 to $50.00
Longfellow, Family Edition, $1.75
Whittier, Family Edition, $1.75
Tennyson, Family Edition, $1.75
Juveniles "The Afternoon Tea," "Kate Greenaway's Birthday," etc.

A large assortment, in fine the
BEST AND CHEAPEST
Place in the city to buy Holiday Books.

F. H. HEAD

40 MADISON-ST.

N. B.—CHRISTMAS CARDS—The finest assortment in the city.

MISS KIRKLAND'S

Books for Young People.

A Short History of France. $1.50.

"The little history may be commended as the best of its kind that has yet appeared."—Bulletin, Philadelphia.

"A book both instructive and entertaining. It is not a dry compendium of dates and facts, but a charmingly written history."—Christian Union, New York.

"After a careful examination of its contents, we are able to conscientiously give it our heartiest commendation. We know no elementary history of France that can at all be compared with it."—Living Church.

Six Little Cooks. $1.00.
Dora's Housekeeping. $1.00.

"While 'Six Little Cooks' is really an interesting narrative in itself, it delightfully teaches girls just how to follow practically its many recipes."—St. Nicholas, New York.

"'Dora's Housekeeping' occupies a hitherto untilled field in literature, and girls and their mothers will be equally delighted with it."—The Advance, Chicago.

"We cordially recommend these two little books ('Dora's Housekeeping' and 'Six Little Cooks') as containing the whole gospel of domestic economy."—The Nation, New York.

To the same class belongs Mrs. Corbin's

Belle and the Boys. $1.25.

"To the list of good domestic stories must be added 'Belle and the Boys.'"—Atlantic Monthly.

"It seems just the book to be appreciated by fair, sweet young girls, and brave, manly boys. Handsomely printed and illustrated; it is one of the prettiest juvenile books of the year."—American Bookseller, N. Y.

Sold by all booksellers; or sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price, by the publishers,

JANSEN, McCLURG & CO.,
117 and 119 State-st., Chicago.

"A Romance of remarkable power, and possessed of thorough originality."

EGO

The new novel by HARRY W. FRENCH, author of "Castle Foam," "Gems of Genius." At the Bookstores and the Libraries.

LEE and SHEPARD, Publishers, Boston.

LOTTERY.

Willard Hotel Lottery,

A First-Class Furnished Hotel for $8.

1,664 Cash Prizes and 1,416 Property Prizes, Amounting to $369,850.

Drawing taken place at Louisville, Ky., Dec. 31, under authority of a Special Act of the Kentucky Legislature, and under the absolute control of the following disinterested Commissioners appointed by the Act:

Hon. Robert Mallory, late M. C., of Oldham County; L. M. Flournoy, President of the Louisville Car-Roof Company; Hon. H. P. Whittaker, of Covington; Henry Clay, Jr., late Prosecuting Attorney of the Louisville City Court; and G. A. Winston, of the law firm of I. & J. Caldwell & Winston, of Louisville.

LIST OF PRIZES:

The Willard Hotel, with all its Furniture and Fixtures,	$250,000
One Brick Residence on Green-st.	$15,000
One Brick Residence on Green-st.	15,000
Two Cash Prizes, each $5,000.	10,000
Two Cash Prizes, each $2,000.	4,000
Five Cash Prizes, each $1,000.	5,000
Five Cash Prizes, each $500.	2,500
Fifty Cash Prizes, each $100.	5,000
One Hundred Cash Prizes, each $50.	5,000
Five Hundred Cash Prizes, each $20.	10,000
One set of Bar Furniture.	1,000
One Fine Piano.	500
One Handsome Silver Tea Set.	100
400 Boxes Old Bourbon Whisky, $36.	14,400
10 Baskets Champagne, $35.	350
500 Cash Prizes, each $10	5,000
400 Boxes Fine Wines, $30.	12,000
200 Boxes Robertson County Whisky, $30.	6,000
400 Boxes Havana Cigars, $10.	4,000
500 Cash Prizes, each $10.	5,000

Whole tickets, $8; halves, $4; quarters, $2.

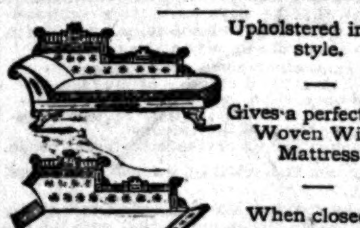
The Hotel is now open, and will be run by the undersigned until it is ready to be transferred to the lucky winner. The public are invited to stop with me and see the property for themselves.

Responsible agents wanted at all important points. For circulars giving full information, and about tickets, address

W. C. D. WHIPS,
Willard Hotel, Louisville, Ky.,
Or W. SCOTT GLORE, Bookseller,
108 Fourth-st., Louisville, Ky.
Or to J. P. JEWETT & CO.,
144 La Salle-st., Room 7, Chicago.

WOVEN WIRE BED LOUNGES.

Woven Wire Bed Lounge.



Upholstered in any style.

Gives a perfect Woven Wire Mattress Bed.

When closed has no appearance of a Bed Lounge.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO.,
5, 7 & 9 North Clark-st., Chicago.

SAWS.

SAWS!

Curtis & Co.

40 Franklin St., Chicago
811 to 819 N. Second St., St. Louis,

Manufacturers of *Every Description* of Circular, Mill, and Cross-Cut Saws;
Wholesale Dealers in Rubber and Leather Belting, Files, Mandrels, Cant-Hooks, Emery Wheels, Saw Gummers, Upsets, and *all* Saw and Planing Mill Supplies;
Sole Manufacturers of Lockwood's Patent Slotted Circular Saws. *Every Saw warranted.*
CAREFUL ATTENTION TO REPAIR WORK.
Our NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE MAILED FREE ON APPLICATION.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE *$100 Reward.*

We will pay to a charitable institution $100 in case of an Inguinal Hernia that can be retained by the hand that we cannot retain with the PARKER RETENTIVE COMMON-SENSE TRUSS, patented July 9, 1878. BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER,
58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

DR. PARKER, the patentee, has had 20 years' experience, the last 8 years with Marine Hospitals, Army, Navy, and Pensioners, the Government having adopted our appliance as the best in use.

Cases that can be cured we never fail to cure.

Manufacturers of the
SEAMLESS-HEEL ELASTIC STOCKINGS,
Patented March 26, 1876.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS FOR THE SEASON.

A rough-finding list for those in search of New Books for Christmas Presents.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.

Romola. By George Eliot. Edition de Luxe	$25.00
Dalziel's Bible Gallery. Limited edition	35.00
A Picturesque Tour in Picturesque Lands	35.00
Faust. Quarto Illustrated. Leipzig	20.00
Pictures of Bird Life. Giacomelli	10.00
The Same. Turkey Morocco	17.50
Our People. From "Punch," London	10.50
The Great Historic Galleries of England	12.00
The Eve of St. Agnes. Etchings	10.00
American Painters. Enlarged edition	8.00
The Same. In Turkey Morocco	15.00
British Painters	6.00
The Same. In Turkey Morocco	12.00
Great Painters of Christendom	10.00
The Same. Turkey Morocco	20.00
The Schools of Modern Art in Germany	12.00
Winkelmann's History of Ancient Art	9.00
History of Ancient, Early Christian, and Mediæval Painting	7.50
Pastoral Days. By W. Hamilton Gibson	7.50
The Treasury of Art	6.00
Walter Smith's Household Taste	6.00
Tennyson's Dream of Fair Women	5.00
The Same. Tree Calf, or Full Morocco	9.00
The Lovers of Provence	3.50
The Same. In Calf or Morocco	7.00
The Same. In Vellum, inlaid	10.00
The Dore Bible Gallery	6.00
The Same. Full Morocco	10.00
Indian Summer. L. Clarkson	6.00
English Society at Home. From London "Punch"	5.00
Proofs from Scribner's Monthly and St. Nicholas. Second Series	5.00
The Teacher's Dream. By W. H. Venable	2.50
The Pilgrim's Progress	5.00
The House Beautiful	4.00
American Poems	3.00
T. Buchanan Read's Drifting	1.50
Home, Sweet Home	1.50
Old Christmas. From the Sketch-Book of Washington Irving. Illustrated by R. Caldercott	2.00
Bracebridge Hall. By Washington Irving. Illustrated by R. Caldercott	2.00

RECENT PROSE.

The Works of Francis Parkman. New Popular Edition	12.00
Unbeaten Tracks in Japan. By Isabella L. Bird. 2 vols.	5.00
Young Ireland. A Fragment of Irish History	3.00
A History of Our Own Times. 2 vols.	2.50
Holland and Its People	2.00
New Colorado and the Santa Fe Trail	2.50
Music Study in Germany. By Miss Amy Fay	1.25
The Early Life of Charles James Fox. By G. O. Trevelyan	2.50
Washington Square. By Henry James, Jr.	1.25
Four Centuries of English Letters	2.00
Old Paris. Its Courts and Literary Salons	2.25
Life of Mozart. From the German	1.25
Life of Beethoven. From the German	1.25
Woman in Music. By Geo. P. Upton	2.00
Reminiscences of a Journalist	1.50
Half a Century. By Mrs. Jane Grey Swisshelm	1.50
Self Culture. By James Freeman Clarke	1.50
Duty. By Samuel Smiles	1.00
Sketches and Reminiscences of the Radical Club, Boston	2.00
Club Essays. By Prof. David Swing	1.00
Uncle Remus. His Songs and Sayings	1.50
Beaconsfield's Endymion	1.50
The Same. Cheaper Edition	1.00
Bricks Without Straw	1.50
Cabl's The Grandissimes	1.50
The Royal Ronins. A Japanese Romance	8.00
Roe's A Day of Fate	1.50
Auerbach's Brigitta	1.00
Charlotte M. Yonge's Love and Life	1.75
George Fleming's Head of Medusa	1.50
Thos. Hardy's The Trumpet Major	1.00

RECENT POETRY.

Tennyson's Ballads, and Other Poems	$ 50
Longfellow's Ultima Thule	1.00
Holmes' The Iron Gate	1.25
Mrs. Fields' Under the Olive	1.25
Edwin Arnold's Poems	1.00
Wild Roses of Cape Ann	1.25
The Birthday Book of American Poets	1.00
Symonds' New and Old	1.50
Verses. By Susan Coolidge	1.00
Studies in Song. Swinburne	1.75
All Round the Year. Verses from Sky Farm. By Elaine and Dora Read Goodale	1.25

RECENT JUVENILES.

Miss Alcott's Little Women. Illustrated Edition	$ 5.00
The Boy's King Arthur. Sidney Lanier	3.00
Old Times in the Colonies. C. C. Coffin	3.00
The Boy Travelers in the Far East. Thos. W. Knox	3.00
Harper's Young People for 1880	3.00
St. Nicholas for 1880. In two volumes	5.00
Afternoon Tea. Printed in Colors	2.50
Pretty Peggy. Illustrated by Rosina Emmet	2.50
The Merry Ballads of the Olden Time	2.50
Zig-Zag Journeys in Classic Lands. Cloth	2.25
The Same. Boards	1.75
Mr. Bodley Abroad	1.50
Jack and Jill. By Miss Alcott	1.50
New Bed-Time Stories. By Louisa C. Moulton	1.25
Mabel on Midsummer Day. Illustrated in Silhouette	1.50
Kate Greenaway's Birthday Book. Boards	1.00
The Same. Cloth	1.50
The Same. Limp Calf	2.50
The Wooing of the Water Witch	2.00
Susan Coolidge's A Guernsey Lily	2.00
Old-Fashioned Fairy Tales	2.00

Any of the above forwarded by mail or express, prepaid, on receipt of price.

It is needless to add that our stock also embraces all

STANDARD BOOKS

In all varieties of editions and all varieties of bindings.

RARE ART WORKS

And all the finest productions of the English and American Presses. Correspondence solicited.

JANSEN, McCLURG & CO.,
Importers, Publishers, and Booksellers,
117 and 119 State-st., Chicago.

NOW READY:

WOOD'S LIBRARY

Of Standard Medical Authors.
1880,

LIST OF VOLUMES:
KEYES on Venereal Diseases.
POULET—Foreign Bodies in Surgery, 2 vols.
CUTMAN—Physical Diognosis.
TROUSSEAU—Therapeutics, 3 vols.
SAVAGE—Female Pelvic Organs.
PUTZEL—Nervous Diseases.
MACKENZIE—Diseases of the Throat
BUCK—Diseases of the Ear.
MUNDE—Minor Surgical Cynecology.

Twelve volumes, about FOUR THOUSAND pages of solid reading matter, profusely illustrated with wood cuts and full-page lithographs, plain and colored, elegantly bound in muslin.

Each volume is a new book, and, in most cases, written expressly for the library by one of the highest living authorities upon the subject which it treats.

Price to subscribers, $15. Later on the price will be advanced to $18.

Sold only by subscription.

W. T. KEENER, Agent
96 Washington-st., Chicago.

One Hundred Thousand Copies of
THE WONDERFUL
CHRISTMAS "ST. NICHOLAS"

Have been provided by Santa Claus for Christmas stockings in America, and five thousand for England. A charming gift-book for girl or boy, costing only 30 cents. 100 pages, superbly illustrated. For sale everywhere. Four editions of last year's Christmas number were demanded. Scribner & Co., N. Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS.

Music Study in Germany.

By MISS AMY FAY. Price, $1.25.

"The intrinsic value of the book is great. Its simplicity, its minute details, its freedom from every kind of affectation, constitute in themselves most admirable qualities. Its truthfulness is transparent. . . . Aside from the information which it gives in so great abundance, the volume is highly entertaining to those who do not contemplate study abroad. The remarkably intimate and open view we get of Liszt surpasses any picture of him heretofore afforded. It is a charming picture, strong, simple, noble, and sincere."—The Chicago Times.

"Not for many a day have we read a diary so full of absorbing interest as this one. There is not a tiresome chapter in it, especially to one engaged in music or loving music. Each letter sparkles with wit often, and with vivacity always."—The Inter-Ocean.

Biographies of Musicians.

Life of Mozart. Price, $1.25.
Life of Beethoven. Price, $1.25.

Translated from the German of Dr. Louis Nohl by John J. Lalor. Handsomely and uniformly bound.

The next volume will be the Life of Haydn, to be followed by others.

Of the "Life of Mozart" Harper's Monthly says: "The brevity of the biography has not been secured at the expense of its style or of its fullness as a personal record, the former being clear, elegant, and unambitious, and the latter a rounded and sympathetic outline of the incidents of Mozart's brief and checkered life."

Of the "Life of Beethoven" the Chicago Times says: "With the exception, perhaps, of Michael Angelo, Beethoven is the strongest character to be found in the history of arts. . . . This life of Beethoven presents all its lessons with copiousness and effectiveness. It is amply copious in detail; it is not too long for perfectly agreeable reading."

Half a Century.

By MRS. JANE GREY SWISSHELM. Price, $1.50.

"This is the best autobiography written by a woman. As a vivid picture of an independent, vigorous human soul it deserves a place alongside of the autobiographies of Rousseau and Franklin. It is decidedly superior to that of Cellini's in the character of the subject, and to that of Goethe in candid revelation of self. . . . No part of her book is dull; no sentence in it is meaningless or vague. Literary dandies may turn up their genteel noses at the book, but it will live. It is an enduring monument to a restless, good, vehement soul, which never knew a day of rest or a motive of malice; never asked Mrs. Grundy for the privilege of thinking, speaking, fighting, or nursing; and with all its mistakes was a credit to its country."—Alta Californian, San Francisco.

Club Essays.

BY PROF. DAVID SWING. Price, $1.

"As an essayist there is no writer on the American continent, with the single exception of Emerson, who deserves to rank higher than Prof. David Swing. . . . Nearly every page of 'Club Essays' is enlivened with bright things, or embellished with beauties of thought and expression that give constant delight."—The Dial.

"In them Dr. Swing proves himself as able to entertain the quiet circle of scholars and thinkers as in the pulpit to charm his hearers by his popular eloquence."—The New York Times.

"This volume shows Prof. Swing at his best."—Penn Monthly.

Life of Benedict Arnold.

BY HON. I. N. ARNOLD. 1 vol., 8vo. Cloth, $2.50; half-calf, $4.50.

"The author has evidently made a diligent study of his sources of information, compared their evidence with impartiality and good judgment, and presented the fruits of his research in a compact and attractive narrative."—New York Tribune.

A Summer in Norway.

BY HON. J. D. CATON. New Edit'n, with map. $1.75.

"The tone of the book is frank, almost colloquial, always communicative, and leaves a favorable impression, both of the intelligence and good nature with which the author pursued his way through unknown wilds. . . They are excellent specimens of terse and graphic composition, presenting a distinct image to the mind, without any superfluous details."—New York Tribune.

Tales of Ancient Greece.

BY THE REV. SIR G. W. COX. Price, $1.50.

"It is doubtful if these tales, antedating history in their origin, and yet fresh with all the charms of youth to all who read them for the first time, were ever before presented in so chaste and popular form."—Golden Rule, Boston.

OTHER GOOD BOOKS.

Herford's Religion in England	$1.75
Cumnock's Choice Readings	1.75
Swing's Motive of Life	1.00
Corbin's Belle and the Boys	1.25
Anderson's Aunt Lizzie Aiken	1.00
Kirkland's Short History of France	1.50
Gibson's Foundations of Christianity	1.00

Sold by all booksellers, or sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, by the Publishers,

JANSEN, McCLURG & CO.,
117 & 119 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

The Purest and Most Charming Series of Translations Ever Made.

Memories.	Max Muller.
Graziella.	A. DeLamartine.
Marie.	Alex. Pushkin.
Madeleine.	Jules Sandeau.

These charming translations have become STANDARD HOLIDAY CLASSICS, and so popular as to justify the issue for this season of New Editions at the reduced price, $1.25 each, or for the set, in a handsome box, $5. They are most beautiful specimens of binding and printing, and no choicer present can be found than a set of these pure and ennobling tales.

Of "Memories," the Academy, London, says: "It is a prose poem. . . . Its beauty and pathos show us a fresh phase of a many-sided mind, to which we already owe large debts of gratitude."

Of "Graziella," Prof. Swing says: "It is to be ranked alongside of 'Paul and Virginia,' high up in the world of purity, love and beauty."

Of "Marie," (from the Russian) the Nation says: "There is plenty of incident, and the narrative is so direct and simple that we are at once conscious of a master's hand."

Of "Madeleine," the New York Evening Telegram says: "It is indeed a wonder that a tale so fresh, so sweet, so pure, has not sooner been introduced to the English-speaking public."

Of The Series, the Dial says: "They are all classics in their own tongues and their singular idyllic purity and tenderness have been well preserved in these English translations."

Price per volume, $1.25, or the volumes in ornamented box, $5. Sold by all booksellers, or mailed on the receipt of price by

JANSEN, McCLURG & CO.,
Publishers, Chicago.

THE GEM IN

CHILDREN'S BOOKS IS PRETTY PEGGY.

"Nothing more delibate or winsome has been seen in book work for a long time. For those who love art and real talent combined this work, as an American production purely, will be a surprise."

JANSEN, McCLURG & CO.,
117 & 119 State-st., Chicago.

LITERATURE.

Kinglake's Invasion of the Crimea—The Winter Troubles—Pen-Portrait of an Editor.

Grimm's Life of Goethe—Music-Study in Germany—Swinburne's Studies in Song.

The Trumpet-Major—Head of Medusa—Recent Novels—Poetical Works—Holiday Books.

Notes on New Books—Books for Children—American Decisions—Magazines—Books Received—Literary Notes.

THE INVASION OF THE CRIMEA.

Mr. Kinglake is an exceedingly conscientious writer of history. Too much so to avoid prolixity. Every incident suggests an interminable number of other incidents, each in turn to be investigated and subdivided in an attempt to finally reach the root of the original question. It reminds one of the old couplet about the bigger fleas having lesser ones to bite 'em, "and so on ad infinitum." The defective commissariat of the Crimean army leads to a minute examination of the system of army administration in France and other nations; that requires a comparison between the systems in England and France, to the manifest disadvantage of the former, but it won't exactly do to show that inferiority unless some cause is assigned; so we have lengthy discussions on the "personal sovereign" and the "State sovereign"; leading finally to a dissertation on the British Constitution. Having arrived at first principles, it is impossible to avoid the temptation to show *their* errors. Or again: chopped straw was bad for feed; it must be shown why it was bad; and that being ascertained, what the best substitute would be; and that being decided to be pressed hay, 2,000 tons are called for. They were not sent on account of the red-tape system of the Home Government which excepted England from the market and which impeded rapid transportation. Naturally enough this leads to an investigation as to why the Administration at home was at fault; then to an attempt to show how it should have been remedied; then to trace the glaring defects back to their original source! So chopped straw has led us back to the English Constitution again. Non-success before Sebastopol naturally leads to an investigation of the cause; the special correspondent is analyzed, and the one attached to the *Times* newspaper in particular; that leads to a discussion on newspapers; that to a history of the *Times* with a pen-portrait of Mr. Delane, the editor; that to what Mr. D. ought to have done at a certain critical period of the campaign; and then follows a vivid portrayal of the evils resultant from an account of the actual condition of the army, etc. All this is interesting, but is it pertinent to history? Mr. Kinglake, like Froude, is a historian of the romantic school, picturing events dramatically and vividly rather than as they really are. His satire is polished and keen, his descriptions graphic and thrilling. But he magnifies the importance of his work, and has spun it out almost beyond the strength of the thread. Nor is he always accurate, notwithstanding the evident labor he has bestowed upon his task. The episode of the Duke of Newcastle's order for the invasion of the Crimea being read to a Cabinet of sleeping Ministers, who were too far overcome by slumber to consider so important a dispatch, is said to be largely imaginary. Then, too, he is constantly striving to impress the reader with the magnitude and importance of his work. His elaborate side notes, copious foot notes, full appendix, minute analysis of chapters, etc., all tend in the same direction.

Mr. Kinglake's volumes come at such long intervals that it is difficult to maintain the connection. The Crimean War began on the Danube in 1853 by an attempted invasion of the Danubian principalities by the Russians. The latter were repulsed. Mr. Kinglake and other writers have considered that the war might have been terminated with this affair, but for the ambition of Louis Napoleon to take first rank among European sovereigns. The Crimean War ended in 1856, when the allies occupied Sebastopol. The treaty of peace was concluded March 30, 1856. Mr. Kinglake began to write a history of the war in 1857,—at a time when the English Nation considered that contest as the greatest of modern wars,—and the writer was not unnaturally permeated with the same feeling. The first two volumes of his work were published in 1863; five years later two more were issued, and after an interval of six years a fifth, and then Mr. Kinglake had only reached the battle of Inkerman. This volume, the sixth in the English and the fourth in the American edition, takes us no further than the "winter troubles of 1854-'55," the dark days of the Crimean War. It was a terrible winter, and its horrors have been plainly and clearly narrated by the historian. We have a picture of the British army upon the Chersonese hights, exposed to the fury of the elements and destitute of the necessary stores of food, clothing, tents, and medicines. But the actual description of the winter in the Crimea occupies comparatively little space in the volume, which is almost entirely taken up with praise of Lord Raglan, an investigation of the causes of the suffering of the troops, and discussions on war correspondents and the course of the London *Times*. Let us—so far as is possible in the brief space of a newspaper review—examine Mr. Kinglake's work as to each of these three points.

Mr. Kinglake attempts to show that the *Times* pursued an unwise course in publishing the letters written by its special correspondent, Mr. Russell, from the seat of war; that it revealed the plans of the allies to the enemy, fomented discontent with the leaders of the army at home, and so impaired the efficiency of the army, and told a great many things to the public which it was not necessary for the public to know. On these points the *Times* itself has furnished the best answer. It says, in an editorial notice of this last volume:

"It has generally been allowed that we rendered some useful service on that occasion,—that the faithful and brilliant letters of our correspondent, which we did our best to emphasize and support, were in great measure the means of making the true position of our army apprehended by the public, by Parliament, and by the country, and that we thus assisted to avert a great calamity. We cannot, after all, make out that Mr. Kinglake is able to deny this was the case, nor, indeed, that he was altogether so disposed. . . . Mr. Kinglake ends by practically charging the *Times* with allowing itself to be carried away by mere eagerness for news into a neglect of its duty towards the country and of the true interests of the country. He even frames the accusation that at that critical time, when the fate of our army was hanging in the balance, we were "dominated" by a mean desire to be in the position of having predicted disaster. . . . Our course was taken in full consciousness of the disadvantages it involved, and upon a clear calculation that matters had reached such a crisis that publicity had become the less of two evils. . . . We assisted the public, and through the public, Parliament and the Government, to see and imagine, as well as barely to know, what was happening. . . . The only question worth discussing is whether we were substantially in the right, and whether the indignation we aroused produced good results. On these points Mr. Kinglake is obliged by facts to pronounce in our favor, and with the verdict of facts thus grudgingly acknowledged we are abundantly content. The bare facts, indeed, speak for themselves. The result of the exposure made of the prevailing mismanagement was that Parliament no sooner met than a Committee of Inquiry was appointed, the Ministry—one of the strongest ever known—being defeated by no less a majority than 157. The report of that Committee fully sustained the main allegations we had made; while the change of Ministry, as Mr. Kinglake again has to admit, at once led to an infusion of new energy into the conduct of affairs. Where, we may ask, are the evidences of an exposure of our weakness having led to any disadvantage to our force, or of its having assisted the Russians in any attack? On the other hand, we have the broad evidence of fact that, from the time when the evil was exposed in these columns, the tide began to turn, and our forces advanced steadily to complete success. It is, no doubt, always a critical and anxious matter to attack in the midst of a campaign those who are responsible for its conduct. But if ever there was a time when such course was necessary it was in the winter of 1854. It was an imperative duty, and we do not feel it at all necessary to apologize for not having been mealy-mouthed at such a time. At all events, if our conduct is to be criticised, it should be at once with more consistency and with more generosity than Mr. Kinglake seems capable of displaying." There is no question but that the English mode of army administration deserved the severest censure. This Mr. Kinglake himself bestows. It is also true that the people at home had no adequate conception of the terrible sufferings of the troops in the Crimea. The only disputable point is as to whether the enemy profited by these revelations more than the British public, and whether spies, deserters, reconnoitering parties, etc., did not keep them as well posted as to the actual condition of their adversaries as these roundabout reports from Mr. Russell. Probably only the Russian official account of the war can settle this question. In any case it does not seem that this third of the volume contributes anything of importance to the "History of the Invasion of the Crimea," nor is it calmly or impartially written. Its omission would not in any way have detracted from the merits of the work. Yet the picture of the editor-in-chief of the *Times*, if not flattering, is not ungenerous:

"Far from being well fitted by Nature to play the cold part of a censor and defend his country against a mighty torrent of motives tending, all of them, in favor of publicity, the great editor—florid, bright-eyed, in the prime of keen life, and beaming with zeal—was a man of warm, swift-coursing blood,—a man of those qualities which, in speaking of wine, are called 'full-bodied' and generous,'—a man of great ardor, great eagerness, and one passionately imbued with that very spirit of journalism which, if he would save his country from being harmed by the *Times*, he needs must bridle and moderate. . . . Deriving from Nature large gifts, and by circumstance clothed with vast means of acting upon the volitions of men, and sometimes even ruling events, Delane, as may well be supposed, did not show the real eagerness of his nature in the weak, bustling way of people reckoned for nothing, whose time is of scarce any worth; and, indeed, he had the outward composure, the air of power not yet put forth that becomes a strong man of action; but it always could be seen that his energies were rather compressed than lulled,—that the furnace, if so one may speak, had its fires "banked up" in the daytime, yet still was always aglow, always ready to blaze into action an hour or two before midnight. . . . And these were the hours of night when often he had to decide—to decide, of course, with great swiftness—between two or more courses of action momentously different; when, besides, he must judge the appeals brought up to the paramount arbiter from all kinds of men, from all sorts of earthly tribunals; when dispatches of moment, when telegrams fraught with grave tidings, when notes hastily scribbled in the Lords or the Commons, were from time to time coming in to confirm or disturb—perhaps even to annul—former reckonings; and these, besides, were the hours when—on questions newly obtruding, yet so closely, so importunately present that they would have to be met before sunrise—he somehow must cause to spring up sudden essays, invectives, and arguments which only strong power of brain with even much toil could supply."

The administrative departments of the British army could not have been worse than they were during the Crimean war. That war, however, taught its own lessons, and the British nation profited by them. In 1853 the complicated system constituted one vast circumlocution office. The commanding officer made a requisition for new tents, and it took seven months to get them; he demanded a bakery and proved its absolute necessity; and it took six months to get that. On the 13th of September a requisition was made for 2,000 tons of hay "for immediate use," and on the 8th of November the first shipload of *180 tons* was ready to leave England, and only *270 tons* were sent that autumn. Everything moved at a snail's pace. In October the Prince Consort sent to his brother officers in the Guards some fur coats for use that winter; they received them in the spring of the following year. Then, again, the War Office had curious notions of the needs of a soldier in camp: "At those hours—too rarely occurring—when the soldier might lie down and seek rest, it oftentimes happened that he *dared not take off his boots*, because the London office supplying them had willed *that they should be tight*, and he feared that, if once removed, they could hardly again be put on." So complicated was the home system that, for instance, if the Director-General of the Army Medical Department wished to furnish supplies he had to first move the Horse Guards, and the Horse Guards must move the Ordnance, and the Ordnance must set going the Admiralty, and the Admiralty must give orders to its Victualing office, and its Victualing office must concert measures with the Transport office, and the Transport office (having only three transports) must appeal to private ship-owners, etc. All this reads very much like Mark Twain's celebrated beef-contract experience. No wonder Mr. Kinglake is moved to exclaim that "The Power which since the peace of 1815 had waged greater wars than any other was condemned to take the field as a novice." It is impossible not to feel that, however interesting the dissertations upon the war system of France and that of England in 1793 and subsequently may have been rendered, they might have been much less elaborate and yet equally effective. The source of the suffering and troubles of the English could have been plainly shown in less than a hundred pages. The author has contributed a study of one feature of English institutions, but it would have been equally appropriate to any other work.

As to his defense of Lord Raglan: "De gustibus non disputandum!" There is little question but that he has adopted him for his hero, in whom he sees hardly a fault and to whom he gives undue prominence by putting others entirely in shadow. Quite likely Lord Raglan was to a certain extent made to suffer for the faults of others. But he often shows himself, even in these prejudiced pages, to have been lacking in judgment as well as in energy. He was too ready to yield to others, and his mistakes were serious ones. He is described as a sort of victim of everybody, when, as a matter of fact, it is reasonably clear that he had been placed in a position for which he was totally unfitted. He was expected to perform miracles at 60 years of age, "without ever having commanded troops and furnished only with the experience of an aide-de-camp" as to duties in the field. It was unreasonable to expect so much, but it is a futile task to attempt to justify the expectation. Lord Raglan was a hard worker, and did the best he knew how. He was neither Alexander, nor Napoleon, nor Wellington, but was expected to rival their victories. The enemy was underrated. The Englishman's idea was that the mere appearance of the battalions composed of the descendants of the heroes of Waterloo would defeat the enemy. The English really believed their legions were invincible and the Russians little better than barbarians. But look at the prosaic facts as they are gathered from the official reports. The Allies furnished 574,000 men for the Crimean campaign, and of that number the British furnished 38,000. Reading Kinglake one would imagine that the English did all the work. In the battle of the Alma, which England has claimed as her own in prose and verse, the Russians numbered 32,000 and the Allies 60,000. In the campaign the French lost 67,000 men, nearly double the entire English contingent. "An allied force of over 300,000 men, supported by two great navies, invaded a region without military defenses, and at the end of two years had blown up and destroyed half of a single city on the remote outskirts of an almost boundless empire." These are not Mr. Kinglake's facts and figures, but they are evidently reliable, and do not bear out the "magnitude and importance" of the English share in the Crimean War, to which Mr. Kinglake is devoting so many thousand pages.

Finally, then, Mr. Kinglake's work seems overgrown and to a certain extent based on an unwarranted premise. England had one of her periodic attacks of Russophobia! She has had others more recently. England went into the Crimean War to restrain the aggressive and aggrandizing spirit of Russia, and also "to secure the independence and integrity of Turkey as a Power capable of upholding herself with credit among the States of Europe." She attained no very great success in either direction. Twenty-two years after the signing of the Treaty of Peace, the two Powers—Turkey and Russia—were fighting again. And what is Turkey's position among the European Powers to-day. The Crimean campaign found the English army in good condition *when it ended*, but it made no great reputation for any man except perhaps for Todleben, the Russian engineer. It is difficult to see where Mr. Kinglake can consistently stop—since his digressions consume volumes, and there is absolutely no limit to the discursive topics suggested by the "Invasion of the Crimea," treated as he has treated it.

Nevertheless, if Mr. Kinglake is *not* the *ideal* historian, he will undoubtedly prove a popular one. For this there are many good reasons, some of which we have already given. An English critic speaks of his still unfinished history "as full of brilliant descriptions and of keen, penetrating thought, . . and it has some of the brightest and bitterest satirical passages in the literature of our time." It is a thoroughly readable history, and those who once begin it will read it to the end. And the motives in the author's mind, which has so often led him to wander into branch roads and to discuss so many seemingly extraneous subjects, are well and tersely stated in the closing section of the volume:

"Nor ought our people to fly from the memory of this winter's campaign without bending their thoughts to some problems which tasked men's minds at the time, and have only in part found solution. The still unsolved problems are many, yet fuse well enough into one: How to make our mixed polity furnish an Executive Government which at once on the call to arms, and without needing yet further lessons in the cruel school of adversity, may be equal to the business of war."

Published in New York by Harper & Bros.

LIFE AND TIMES OF GOETHE.

Defining the purpose of the author of this book, the translator says: "These lectures are not intended to give a biography of Goethe, but to show in what sense he was at once the most real, as well as the most ideal, man and poet that ever lived." In a letter to the translator Herman Grimm says that Emerson taught him to regard Goethe as "the great phenomenon in the universal development of mankind." "In this sense," he adds, "I have sought to represent him in these lectures." Prof. Hosmer speaks of Grimm himself as "the best living representative of Lessing, Goethe, Schiller, and Heine. . . . A vigorous man in his best years, with the face and courteous polish of a man of the highest refinement." And his lectures upon Goethe—delivered at the University of Berlin, and now translated and contained in the work before us—he calls "a portrayal whose constant tone of eulogy is somewhat fatiguing, but a most vivid, and, on the whole, trustworthy picture of Germany's greatest mind." The feeling with which Herman Grimm regards Goethe falls little short of idolatry. It is not without reason that he has ranked him with Homer, Dante, and Shakspeare, forming a quartet that it would be difficult to match in the history of literature. His title to the first place during the past two hundred years is not disputed, and the history of his life, although often told, is singularly interesting and attractive reading. Despite the denial of any such intention, Grimm *has* written a biography of Goethe, and a very full one. Not as complete as Lewes', or Viehof's, or Schäfer's, but as detailed as is necessary for a thorough understanding of the more marked features of his marvelous career. To the already large library of Goethe literature, Herman Grimm's work will constitute an important addition. To all that he says as to the literary merits of Goethe's work, it is not difficult to yield a considerable assent. But many objectors to the charactization of Goethe as an "ideal" man will undoubtedly be found even among those who most admire the wonderful products of his gifted pen. Goethe, assisted by Herder, created the German language and literature, and made its influence world-wide. As Jean Paul says of him, he was everywhere recognized as an "Olympian enthroned among men." But Grimm carries eulogy too far when he claims that "Goethe's verses made Schiller's flow." Rather, was it not Schiller's influence over Goethe that strengthened him for the production of his best work? With the exception of "Götz von Berbingen" and "The Sorrows of Werther," his masterpieces were produced after his intimacy with Schiller had begun.

Grimm's lectures are confessedly based upon Goethe's own autobiography, his "Dichtung und Wahrheit." And yet many pages are devoted to proving this journal of the poet's either at fault or misunderstood. He strives to make out a case, and to prove his hero to have been an "ideal" man in every way, but this daily record of the poet's life, kept by Goethe himself, shows him in many respects to have been very human, and with many unideal characteristics. He was, as Lewes puts it, "like a chameleon, taking a hue from every object under which it lies." So impressible a nature could not fail to have its weak points. Were other evidence wanting, his novel, "Elective Affinities,"—which shocked the moral world in 1809, and which was undoubtedly drawn from his own experience,—is evidence of principles far from consistent with the character of an "ideal" man. His argument in this work was intended to show that sexual affinities follow the same inevitable law as chemical affinities, and that humanity struggles impotently against the dictates of nature—a doctrine which, followed to its logical results, would destroy society and turn civilization into barbarism.

There are some inconsistencies in Mr. Grimm's work, not of very great importance, however. As when he calls Goethe the "foremost founder of German freedom." It took the actual presence of French marauders in his own chamber to arouse his patriotic feeling, and his violent indignation softened before the praise of the French Emperor. Then again he speaks of the Frankfort period, from 1749 to 1776, as the time when almost all his great works were begun, and further on speaks of his later works as throwing all his former productions into the shade. As Goethe went to Weimar when he was only 26 years of age, it is hardly credible that his best work could have been done before then. Allusion has been already made to the forcing a construction of the poet's autobiography in order to magnify the man himself. So far does he carry this that in one place he says: "Concerning Lessenheim, we may say with safety this much, that the affair never *could* have ended as Goethe represents." It is also somewhat exaggerated to say of the brilliant men who were contemporaneous with Goethe that, were it not for his influence, most of these people would form part of that shadowy throng who have no pretension to any share of earthly immortality. A great name is often like the upas tree to the fame of others. Herder, Lavater, Jacobi, Schiller might have been greater, had Goethe never lived.

Goethe was a precocious child. In one of his shorter poems he said: "From my father I derive my frame and the steady guidance of my life, and from my dear little mother my happy disposition and love of story-telling." He mixed in all ranks of society. At the University he lived freely and buoyantly, preferring the society of jovial companions, free-thinkers, and actors to that of more reputable people. His first love for *Gretchen* began in the midst of forgers and delinquents. His second love was the daughter of a dancing-master, and his third the daughter of a clergyman. Like Beethoven, he was always in love, although his loves were not so purely platonic. He broke his engagement with the clergyman's daughter, and his fourth love was Charlotte Buff. "Götz von Berlingen" was his first important play, and it was published in 1772 when his genius was as rude as that of Gotz of the Iron Hand. This was followed in 1774 by "The Sorrows of Werther," which expressed the sad longings and discontent which was a characteristic of the age. At this time he had two more love engagements, one with Anna Sibylla Münch and the other with Anna E. Schönernan. Huebel speaks of him at Weimar, as "rising like a star in the heavens and everybody worshiping him, and especially women." "Wilhelm Meister" followed, and his best small poems were written between 1780 and 1783. "Egmont," another romantic drama, was published in 1788. At this time he broke off his relations with Frau von Stein and transferred his affections to Christine Vulpius, a domestic, whom he afterwards married to legitimate his only son. He was a man of wonderful accomplishments. As a scientific writer he was penetrating and sagacious, and his remarks on the morphology of plants are now considered as among the earlier enunciations of the principles of evolution. Matthew Arnold said of Goethe, as to his remarkable powers of observation in connection with the political and social system of Europe, that he "struck his finger upon the weak places and said Thou ailest here and there." Without defining it as an actual law, he had anticipated Buckle in the thought of the regulation of the movements of history and of human life by fixed and immutable laws. He called Voltaire "the incarceration of all the qualities of the French nation, good and bad." In 1794 he met Schiller. In 1805 he produced "Faust." His last writing was an essay on the dispute between Goeffroy, Saint-Hilaire, and Cuvier on the question of the unity of composition in the animal kingdom.

Carlyle called Goethe "the master spirit, the spokesman of his age; the artist par excellence of the nineteenth century." Grimm goes beyond this and makes him an "ideal man," a "great phenomenon," a species of demigod. Such extravagant eulogy—as it seems to us unwarranted—becomes tedious. Is this the character of an "ideal" man? "Goethe shows himself on one side a poet; a somnambulist who is not conscious while he writes what flows from his pen; a dreamer who does not understand himself, and is in his own eyes a half fictitious creature,—is vacillating, confused, and passionate; will enjoy the goods of this world, will surrender himself to the vague instincts of his nature, and remove from his path all obstacles which threaten to hinder it. But, on the other side, in opposition to this, stands his unmerciful objectivity and clearness of apprehension. A demon whispers to him instantly where the weak side is in men and things. . . . So we see him as naturalist, statesman, historian. He is decided, keen, cold. . . . With an unrelenting severity toward himself first of all, he seeks to fulfill his duty." (Page 206.) But the strength of Goethe's marvelous genius is also admirably set forth in the "Life and Times of Goethe." A prolific, yet even writer, it is something to have had Walter Scott, Thomas Carlyle and Bayard Taylor for translators. Fifty-five volumes comprise his publishsd works, which have been well analyzed by Mr. Grimm.

Two fundamental facts in Goethe's entire life are mentioned by the latter: the first was that he never experienced anything which took him wholly out of himself; and, secondly, that he never mentions any living man or any contemporary book that fully meets the wants of his nature. In early life a Pietist, a quasi-believer in what we would call spiritualistic communications, his final religious convictions were decided and firm that there was a personal God and a personal immortality. Beyond these two points he did not attempt to go. Mr. Grimm claims that Herder after Merck was the original of Mephistopheles,—a novel thought, at any rate.

In general, then, this work gives a good digest of the immense mass of Goethe's literature, contributes much new light on his life and works and the gradual extension of his fame. That the work has been conscientiously done was to have been expected of so eminent a scholar as the author. That his admiration has carried him to the extreme of hero-worship is not so much to be wondered at, since it is a common characteristic of the German nation. "In him alone Germany was united."

Published in Boston by Little, Brown & Co.

MUSIC-STUDY IN GERMANY.

Miss Amy Fay, a pianist and teacher of considerable repute, and a very agreeable writer, has given us the record of her musical study in a neat little volume which will commend itself to musical readers by the informal and gossipy manner in which it is written. The contents of the book were originally comprised in letters written home during her stay abroad, and the substance of some of them appeared some time since in the *Atlantic Monthly*, where they attracted considerable attention. The letters have been edited in the main very judiciously, though still closer revision would have improved them. The title is a very comprehensive one, and yet is warranted by the character of the book, for Miss Fay's studies may be called comprehensive, this lady having had Tausig, Kullak, Liszt, and Deppe for teachers. The value of the results obtained by such diffusive tuition need hardly be discussed here. It can be estimated by Miss Fay's achievements as a concert-player and the measure of success she may reach with pupils. It is more to the purpose that she gives us very pleasant as well as enthusiastic sketches of these four artists, who hold front rank among piano virtuosos. Much has been written of all of them, but Miss Fay's contribution is noticeable for its freshness, its close observation, its freedom in criticism, though it is difficult to agree with it all for the hints it throws out as to their methods of teaching, and for the little personal details which go to make up a pen-picture of these musicians in the routine of their every-day work, as well as in their appearances before the public. It is an especially pleasant feature of the book that the writer devotes so much space to Tausig, who, if he had lived, would unquestionably have been the foremost pianist of our times. Miss Fay does not confine herself to these artists, but gives us occasional glimpses of other notables in music, among them Joachim, Scharwenka, Moszkowski, Clara Schumann, Wagner, Von Bülow, and Rubinstein. The principal blemish in the book is a tendency to wonder off from the subject of music-study into digressions that are not pertinent to it, and are not particularly interesting to the general reader and not at all to the musical reader; while personalities, which are entirely pardonable in letters, seem somewhat out of place in a work for the public eye. More rigid pruning would have eliminated these episodes, which, though they are in no sense offensive, mar the otherwise attractive character of the book. In these days of piano-playing, when teachers and pupils are as thick as the leaves in Vallombrosa, this little book ought to find a wide circulation,—not alone for the bright way in which it discusses the peculiarities of four of the greatest of teachers, but for the practical hints it contains as to technique and general study and the significant warning with which it closes.

Published in Chicago by Jansen, McClurg & Co.
G. P. U.

AMERICAN DECISIONS.

The twenty-first volume of this valuable series has been received from the California publishers, A. L. Bancroft & Co. The cases re-reported in this volume will be found originally reported in the State Reports of New Jersey, Paige's New York Chancery and Wendell's New York Law Reports, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, Alabama, Connecticut, and Indiana. The "Lottery Ticket case" of Barnum vs. Barnum, from the VIII. Connecticut, is interesting just now. The volume is a large one, having over 750 pages. The publishers and compiler are pushing this work through with remarkable speed, and bid fair to finish the Reports within the promised time. No lawyer's library can afford to be without a set of "American Decisions."

POETICAL WORKS.

Mr. Swinburne has not permitted the Poet-Laureate to be the sole cultivator of the poetic field or to monopolize public attention at this time. He, too, has been wooing the Muse, and his "Studies in Song" are his love-missives, following close upon the delivery of his rival's "Ballads and Other Poems." Nor is he a mean competitor. There is a ring and a thrill in some of his verse which even Tennyson might envy. His originality both of thought and of expression is at times marvelous. He excites enthusiasm even when he fails to arouse sympathy. His "mastery of melodious phrase and verse" has almost equaled the "musical softness and richness" of the lines by the older poet. But he is unevenly great. If he has shown the ability to soar to the grandest hights,—as in his "Atalanta in Calydon,"—so has he also at times fallen below the level of mediocrity. In the same sense in which he speaks of Landor—in the current number of the *Fortnightly Review*—as "a great dramatic poet," but not a dramatist; so is he also "a great writer of poetry" without being a wonderful poet. An English critic says of him: "The jet from his poetic source soared higher than that of any of his rivals; but it was only one thin, narrow stream, and not a full fountain sending its spray and its waters broadly in the sun." His poetic ideas, as well as his vocabulary, are limited. He is a Communist of soul, and his plea is constantly the same,—"rebellion against established usage," and an "hysterical appeal to lawlessness in passion and in art."

All these qualities are conspicuous in this last volume of "Studies," of which we have received advance sheets. Swinburne is one of whose work it is almost impossible to form a satisfactory estimate. To different minds it speaks a different language. Some praise what others broadly condemn. Judging him by his own standards, his last novel is not his best, and is at times obscure and positively weak. But there are passages in these thirteen studies which remind one of his first volume of short pieces. His themes are limited, but with them he revels in a freedom peculiarly his own. We may at times question the quality of the poetry, or even doubt whether it is poetry at all. But after all it is spirited, and in the book before us unobjectionable. His inequality and obscurity even find many admirers,—an admiration with which we are not wholly in sympathy. In the midst of the dedication these few lines require study to render them intelligible:

And though the gift be light
As ashes in men's sight
Left by the flame of no ethereal fire,
Yet, *for his worthier sake*
Than words are worthless, take
This wreath of words ere yet their hour expire.

The beauty of this word-portrait of Orsini is evident at once:

Steadfast as sorrow, fiery, sad, and sweet
With underthoughts of love and faith, more strong
Than doubt and hate and all ill thoughts which throng,
Haply, round hope's or fear's world-wandering feet
That find no rest from wandering till they meet
Death, bearing palms in hand and crowns of song;
His face, who thought to vanquish wrong with wrong,
Erring, and make rage and redemption meet,
Havoc and freedom: weaving in one weft
Good with his right hand, evil with his left;
But all a hero lived and erred and died:
Looked thus upon the living world he left
So bravely that with pity less than pride
Men hail him patriot and tyrannicide.

This first poem was written for the centenary of Walter Savage Landor. It is written in a vein of extravagant eulogy. Then comes "Off Shore," written with great power and skill, moving along in as easy a movement as the ocean of which it speaks. Here is a peculiarly Swinburneish verse:

Bright bank over bank,
Making glorious the gloom,
Soft rank upon rank,
Strange bloom after bloom,
They kindle the liquid low twilight, the dusk of the dim sea's womb.

Another stanza shows the easy rhythm and the imagery so well sustained:

Through the furrowless field
Where the foam-blossoms blow,
And the secrets are sealed
Of their harvest below,
They float in the path of the sunbeams, as flakes or as blossoms of snow.

His "After Nine Years" is "to Joseph Mazzini," and the praise is as extravagant as that of Orsini or Landor. Take a single verse for example:

To know thee—this at least was ours,
God, clothed upon with human hours,
O face beloved, O spirit adored,
Savior and Lord!
Thou was not only for thine own
Redeemer—not of these alone,
But all to whom thy word was known.

"Evening on the Broads" is one of the weakest of the poems. Here is a graphic picture of the land "By the North Sea":

A land that is lonelier than ruin;
A sea that is stranger than death;
Far fields that a rose never blew in,
Wan waste where the winds lack breath;
Waste endless and boundless and flowerless,
But of marsh-blossoms fruitless as free;
Where earth lies exhausted, as powerless
To strive with the sea.

The pastures are herdless and sheepless,
No pasture or shelter for herds;
The wind is relentless and sleepless,
And restless and songless the birds;
Their cries from afar fall breathless,
Their wings are as lightnings that flee;
For the land has two lords that are deathless:
Death's self, and the sea.

We make room for one more extract, in which this furious individual, who would gladly commit regicide and annihilate all monarchs in one grand mortar with the pestle of his poetry, curses the Russian Emperor and his new yacht, the Livadia:

All curses be about her, and all ill
Go with her; heaven be dark above her way,
The gulf beneath her glad and sure of prey,
And, wheresoe'r her prow be pointed, still
The winds of Heaven have all one evil will
Conspirant even as hearts of Kings to slay
With mouths of Kings to lie and smile and pray,
And chiefliest his whose wintrier breath makes chill
With more than winter's and more poisonous cold
The horror of his Kingdom toward the north,
The deserts of his Kingdom toward the east,
And though Death hide not in her direful hold
Be all stars adverse toward her that come forth
Nightly, by-day all hours till all have ceased;
Till all have ceased forever, and the sum
Be summed of all the sunless curses told
Out on his head by all dark seasons rolled
Over its cursed and crowned existence, dumb
And blind and stark as though the snows made numb
All sense within it, and all conscience cold,
That hangs round hearts of less imperial mold
Like a snake feeding till their doomspay come.
O heart fast bound, of frozen poison, be
All nature's as all true men's hearts to thee,
A two-edged sword of judgment, hope be far
And fear at hand for pilot over sea,
With death for compass and despair for star,
And the white foam a shroud for the White Czar.

So sings the bard who would destroy all existent things and build up a world of his own. His "Studies in Song" will not disappoint his admirers, nor win new friends and worshipers by its marks of genius.

Published in New York by R. Worthington.

—It is pleasant to seek relief from Swinburne, who is somewhat monotonous, in the graceful verse of William Winter. Much as he has written he finds not quite sixty pieces that he cares to preserve, and these are all in the volume before us. It was Mr. Kipley—if memory serves aright—who called Mr. Winter the "poet of feeling and of impulse," and these are the two characteristics of his mellifluous verse. Nor is thought lacking, or the finish which adds so great a charm. He writes like a man at peace with all the world; finding something lovable and lovely in almost everything he sees. All is not joyful but all is tender and restful. He does not thrill—rather he soothes. "Gentleness is the soul and simplicity the garment" of this school of lyric poetry.

Listening to the cricket in the churchyard, he hears:

A tone that hath no soothing grace,
A tone that nothing saith,
A tone that's like this solemn place
Of memory, tears, and death—
It darkens hope, it deepens gloom,
Black dread, and doubt profound,
Turning the silence of the tomb
To more mysterious sound.

There is a good deal of death, and sadness, and dirge, and oblivion, and broken hopes, and forgotten vows in these verses. But Mr. Winter knows how to write sympathizingly,—to feel what he says,—and this predominant quality, always harmonious, should win appreciation. As he says of his muse:

For only in their dreams I come to them,
And give them fitful glimpses of my face,
And lull them, siren-like, with words of hope—
That promise, sometime, to their ravished eyes
Beauty, the secret of the universe,
God's thought, that gives the soul eternal peace.

Published in Boston by James R. Osgood & Co.

—The poem of "Mary Magdalene" is by Mrs. Richard Greenough, the wife of the sculptor and the author of "Arabesques." It was suggested by his statue of Mary Magdalene at the Tomb, and forms what an artist would call a mass of rich color lavishly laid on to conceal the lack of breadth in the subject of the sketch or painting. It is a novelty typographically, being printed upon unglazed parchment-like paper of fine quality and bound in white with colored line decoration. As a sample of poetic fancy work, as a specimen of the work of a brilliant and fertile imagination in rhythmic form, as an evidence of poetic talent of a high order, we welcome Mrs. Greenough's dainty volume of verse. But if we are to go beyond this, and seek for *poetry* of the highest order; if asked to rank "Mary Magdalene" as a great epic poem or to see in it any extraordinary development of talent, the evidence is wanting. The whole thing is fiction—pure poetic license both in plot and substance. The real value of the poem is not in the subject, nor in the story. To use a homely illustration, it is the tailor making the man, where the clothes bear off all the honors. The frescoes are fine, but the building itself unattractive. Mrs. Greenough has bestowed a great deal of labor on her work, and it is well sustained throughout. There are many passages of unusual beauty, many verses worthy of attention, many admirable bits of description and Oriental wealth of coloring. But the subject is too light to admit of a display of the truest poetic spirit, and the merit of the carefully-elaborated work is necessarily impaired and weakened by this poverty or lack of strength in the foundation. We can only quote a few lines to give some idea of Mrs. Greenough's style, and select for that purpose the description of Mary Magdalene herself. She is presented to us a woman of remarkable beauty, living in all the luxury of a reigning sovereign, in a magnificent palace in the City of Jerusalem.

It was the home of Mary Magdalene,
The beautiful and the unholy one,
The Magdalene, that sinful city's boast;
The Magdalene, that sacred city's shame.

A banquet in this "stately marble pile" is the medium for introducing us to its mistress. Her guests are many and "high-born." First,

The thick-browed Jews with cold and cruel glance.

Then next to them are seated,

. . . Pliant Greeks,
Vivid and mobile, panther-like in grace.

And by their side:

The young patricians of Imperial Rome.

And at the head of the festal table, the admiration of all her noble guests:

High throned upon her carven ivory couch
Upheld by golden lions, silent lay
The Magdalene, the Queen of that choice Court,
And listened, listless, to the shifting flow
Of sparkling jest and wit-embroidered speech;
But when the singers' voices thrilled the air,
She raised her wistful lids and gazed afar,
As though her soul were stirring in its sleep,
Nor knew the life that lapped her day by day,
But solitary dreamed in realms apart.
Her soft white limbs revealed by silvery gauze
Through which their lustrous tints like moonlight shone,
The waves of rippling gold that crowned her small
And languid-leaning head, her violet eyes
That dewy swam beneath their deep-fringed lids,
Now careless resting on her gathered guests,
Now bent upon the flower-scattered floor;
The rose-blush of her childlike dimpled mouth,
Its corners drooping with a faint distaste;
The witching rhythm of harmonious grace
Controlling every youthful curve and line;
On these enticing charms the torches shed
Their bright illumination; but not these
Alone their radiance showed.

At this feast she hears from Probus, one of her admirers, of the Nazarene, and determines to seek Him and to learn from Him the lesson of holiness.

Published in Boston by James R. Osgood & Co.

—"Country Love and City Life, and Other Poems," would be a much more fitting title if it were reversed. The "other poems" constitute the leading feature of the book. Mr. St. John appears to be a man who has a good deal to say, and prefers poetry to prose as a medium of expression. There is some quiet humor in the shorter poems, and the versified stories are interesting. His rhyming is smooth and pleasant to the ear. Beyond this he offers nothing, and some of the efforts, as on page 198, are pointless. It is a very ordinary book of poems, a very far-away echo of the poetic thunder of the masters of the song-world.

A single verse from the sonnet to "The Press" is a fair sample of Mr. St. John's style:

The Press, my friends, the Press,—it speaks
The burden of our souls!
If gay, it laughs; perplex'd, it guides;
Or vex'd, it thunder rolls!
Then should we guard it pure and free,
That Heaven may ever bless
Our champion, advocate, and guide,—
The Press, my friends, the Press!

Not at all bad, but nothing remarkable.

Published in Boston by A. Williams & Co.

—"Onti-Ora" is protessedly a romantic love-story told in verse by Mrs. M. B. M. Toland. The scene is laid in the Catskill Mountains, for which "Onti-Ora" is the Indian name. It is impossible to praise anything in connection with this book except Mr. Sheppard's cuts and the binding of the volume. The versification is very bad and the story itself weak. A romance of the Catskills with a hero by the name of "Leon de Maury" is bad enough, and "cultured grounds" for cultivated gardens is decidedly awkward, but the book is full of undeveloped similes and faulty constructions, and is to be classed with the growing mass of poetic trash.

—Mr. Leighton is the author of the volume entitled "Shakspeare's Dream." He has tried to do what he is not, apparently, capable of doing well. He appears to be overloaded. Not that his own work is bad in itself, but so clearly shows its author's ambition was beyond his powers. The sentiment felt is well expressed by him in the second stanza of the sonnet "To Shakspeare":

Perhaps 'twere wiser if all silently
I held each shape in fond, impassioned thought,
Nor vainly breathed the words that come to me
With love or pathos, mirth, or grandeur fraught;
For in their utterance all my power is naught."

Exactly! Not that Mr. Leighton cannot court the Muse successfully. But he goes to work with too many magniloquent pretensions. He drives up with a four-horse barouche and outriders and seeks to win favor by the boldness of his claim. We might quote many pleasing passages to prove, not that he is not a poet, but that he can write genuine poetry. But his theme must be better adjusted to his ability to handle it.

—"Persephone, and Other Poems," by Mrs. Willing, is issued by the same publishing house that sent "Onti-Ora" forth to vex an unoffending public. Happily it has a little more merit than the other work, although the ode to Persephone is the least to our liking of any of the poems in the book. Some of the shorter sonnets have a pleasant ring, and show thought and some strength of expression. In others the poetic vein is entirely wanting. Here is a verse from the song of the "Departing Soul to the Body":

Yield thee to deep, serene repose:
Thy sleep its hour of waking knows,
When thou and I one voice shall hear
From realms beyond the farthest sphere,—
Melodious, clear, pervading, grand,
A tone of sweet yet dire command,—
A trumpet note that Space shall fill
And through the heart of Being thrill,
The Archangel's cry that Time is o'er
And Earth's dry dust shall live once more!

—"The Teacher's Dream" is a simple little poem with a very good moral. The illustrations are superabundant, but are not badly done. Mr. Farny's designs are in good taste, and the book has been neatly gotten up by the publishers. Published in Philadelphia by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

"Gems of Genius," by Harry W. French, contains fifty full-page engravings of celebrated pictures by celebrated artists, accompanied by a descriptive text giving the full story of each picture. It is well printed on tinted paper, the cuts are of unequal merit, and the cover rather too gaudy to be in good taste. Still, it is an interesting book to look over, and shows considerable work in its composition.

—"English Society at Home" is a collection of sixty-three society pictures from "Punch," on which journal Mr. du Maurier is the successor, in a measure, of Mr. Leech. It is a handsome gift book. The cartoons have, however, been published before. In its present form it is a handsome, square, quarto volume, gilt, and bound in beveled boards. The pictures are on one page and the legends on the opposit one. It is a welcome addition to the gift books of the season.

—A sumptuous illustrated edition of "Little Women" has been prepared by the publishers, and it ought to be one of the best selling of the many handsome gift books of the season. Its fame is eternal. It is a thick, square quarto, beautifully printed on fine paper, gilt-edged, and appropriately bound. There are over 200 illustrations, among others a fine portrait of Miss Alcott herself. No one could ask anything nicer. A good many will have to be content with a great deal less.

—The new edition of "American Painters" adds the names of eighteen painters and enlarges the number of engravings from eighty-three to 104, thereby making it more fully representative than before of American contemporary art. The engravings are very fine, and the accompanying text has in many cases been furnished by the painters themselves. It is one of the few really valuable as well as beautiful books of the holiday season, and as such, as well as for its fine outward appearance and typographical excellence, deserves especial commendation.

—The illustrated papers on "Jean-François Millet," which have attracted so much attention in the pages of *Scribner*, have been published in book form, illustrations and all, by J. R. Osgood & Co. The book itself, or rather the series of articles, is the posthumous work of Alfred Sensier. The latter had Millet's letters and was thoroughly familiar with his life, work, and struggles. He left his work unfinished, and Paul Mantz completed it. Of Millet himself it is said, "He that understands him will say: Here is a painter who has given a place to the humblest; a poet who has raised to honor those whom the world ignores, and a good man whose work encourages and consoles. Attractive by its neat appearance, the book should find a large circle of readers.

—Mr. Worthington sends us a superb, large volume entitled "Examples of Household Taste," by Walter Smith. The work consists of an elaborate essay upon "Industrial Art at the International Exhibition of 1876," with a short paper on the lesson of the Exhibition, and formed originally a division of an illustrated catalog of that Exhibition, published by Gebbie & Barrie. It is richly illustrated with exhibited specimens of brass and bronze, cabinet furniture, carpets, cashmere fabrics, china and other clay wares, ecclesiastical furniture, vessels and ornaments, enameled ware, fans, glass, gold and silver, interior decorations, iron and steel work, jewelry, lace, leather goods, bookbindings, marble, granit, musical instruments, print patterns, stained-glass windows, tapestry and needlework, terra cotta and fine tissues. A running descriptive text accompanies the illustrations. The volume covers a great deal of ground, is beautifully printed, and the cuts abundant and well executed. It makes a very useful holiday book.

RECENT NOVELS.

"He That Will Not When He May," by Mrs. Oliphant, which has been running through *Macmillan's* and other magazines in serial form, has been published in the Franklin Square Library Series. It this story the young hero is heir to a title and an estate. While still at college he is brought under the influence of a notorious radical agitator and Communist who works a revolution in the young man's mind. He is almost ready to give up his position and earn his living at manual labor, when, most unexpectedly, at his father's death a new heir turns up for the title and estate, proves his right, and the hero is *obliged* to carry out his newly acquired notions of equality, etc. The moral of the story is in the singular effect the young man's real condition had upon his visionary aims. The story reads much better in its completed form than it did when taken piecemeal.

—Miss Yonge's "Love and Life" is a quaintly told old "story of the eighteenth century." The plot is complicated and somewhat unnatural, but the story is interesting. The scene is in England during the reign of George II. *Lady Belamour* is a beauty, but also a vixen, addicted to all the vices of extravagant habits, gambling tastes, etc. Her cousin, *Maj. Delavie*, has charge of her estates. To retrieve her fortunes she marries one *Wayland*. Meantime her son by her first husband meets *Aurelia Delavie*, and falls in love with her. His mother wishes him to marry a rich young woman and help her pay off her gambling debts, which process he declines to submit to. *Aurelia* is then sent away to an old castle to take care of the three Wayland children. In this house is a brother of *Lord Belamour's*, who, having killed a rival in a duel, has shut himself up in a dark room in this castle. *Aurelia* sings and reads to him, and learns to pity him. *Lady Belamour* concocts a marriage between *Aurelia* and the old man, to whom her son has confided his troubles. The marriage takes place, but the son personates the old man. After a series of complications Milady finds out how she has been duped, and takes her daughter-in-law away and shuts her up in a castle; then, when one of her own lovers falls in love with her, she has her drugged and is about to spirit her away out of the land, when the young Lord turns up and rescues his bride. The side plots are innumerable and the story somewhat forced. In the hands of a less skilled writer than Miss Yonge it would have become sadly mixed up. It is exciting without being sensational, smoothly written, and entitled to high rank as a work of fiction.

—Just at the ending of the year Mr. Hardy's "Trumpet-Major" sounds his call for "Attention"! A little village near the Wessex coast, England, about the beginning of this century, is the scene of this novel. The characters are the widow of a landscape painter and her only daughter *Anne*, the miller *John Loveday*, and his two sons *Robert* and *John*, old *Squire Derriman* and his son, some quaint old village cronies, a traveling actress, etc. *Anne* is the central figure. Each of the three young men being desperately in love with her. *John Loveday* is the trumpet-major of a regiment of dragoons, *Robert* a mate of a trading vessel, and young *Derriman* a soldier. Their hopes and fears, and *Anne's* feelings and actions toward the three constitute the plot, while scenes of village life and the pervading fear of Bonaparte and the French are graphically described. Mr. Hardy is a novelist of the school to which Mr. Black belongs, and of which he is the recognized head. The former portrays the scenery and social atmosphere of English counties, as the latter deals almost exclusively with Scottish character. *John Loveday* is an admirably drawn individual, free from many of the peculiarities which have marred some of the characters in other of this author's works. English critics have assigned to Mr. Hardy a higher rank among novelists than Americans will be willing to concede, and this mainly for the skill and ability displayed in his studies of character. Thus the "quaint phrasing, turns of thought, and unexpected similes" which the *Saturday Review* cites as not present in this work, thereby *increasing* its value, do not carry the same conviction to our minds. "The Trumpet Major" is not a remarkable book, not even uniformly interesting,—much less so than "Far from the Madding Crowd," for instance,—but it ranks much higher as a work of art than the majority of modern fiction, and its chief charm is in its simple directness and easy, unaffected style.

—What one critic is pleased to call "Mr. Henry James' latest completed exercises in his art of definition," referring by that expression to his latest novel, "Washington Square," has been published in book form after running through the pages of *Harper's Magazine* for some months. Mr. James is not one of our favorit authors. He is too supercilious, too dilettante, talks too much and says too little. He never puts himself to the exertion of finishing out a character or roundly developing a plot. He called "Daisy Miller" a "study," and he might with equal propriety call "Washington Square" a sketch. The scenes are laid in New York City some thirty or forty years ago, and the characters are no strangers to metropolitan residents to-day. Mr. James has found a strong and popular chord apparently in treating of American character. And it must be admitted that he has depicted certain types with remarkable accuracy and fidelity. *Doctor Sloper* is a not exaggerated type of the fashionable physician, as his daughter is also of a not uncommon style of female found occasionally in what is called the best society. But that does not make her any the less dull and uninteresting. As a heroine she is a lamentable failure, and the worthy Doctor is a much more pleasing character. He is a successful man without deriving success from his talents. "It was an element in *Doctor Sloper's* reputation that his learning and his skill were very evenly balanced; he was what you might call a scholarly doctor, and yet there was nothing abstract in his remedies,—he always ordered you to take something. Though he was felt to be extremely thorough, he was not uncomfortably theoretic; and if he sometimes explained matters rather more minutely than might seem of use to the patient, he never went so far (like some practitioners one had heard of) as to trust to the explanation alone, but always left behind him an inscrutable prescription. There were some doctors that left the prescription without offering any explanation at all; and he did not belong to that class either, which was, after all, the most vulgar. It will be seen that I am describing a clever man, and this is really the reason why *Doctor Sloper* had become a local celebrity." "Washington Square" does not strike us as a work of absorbing interest. The substructure is weak and the superstructure uninviting. The strong points of the book are in the character-drawing, which is well done, the *Doctor* and *Aunt Penniman* being the best examples. Of Du Maurier's illustrations the less said the better. Not only do they fail to illustrate, but they are not at all in harmony with the book, being as thoroughly English in construction and design as the latter is un-English and American in locale and in detail.

—Curiously enough the next book that was received after "Washington Square" was Miss Fletcher's (George Fleming) "Head of Medusa," in which she gives the following not unflattering likeness of Henry James himself:

"He was not in the habit of manufacturing conversation for the benefit of every girl who was thrown in his way. He was a man consciously capable of extremely refined pleasures, which he afterward described with curious nicety of epithet. His mind was kept anxiously on the alert for the most appropriate emotions. His critics accused him sometimes of considering existence like a series of brilliant magazine articles, and contributing his own share with perhaps too vivid a realization of clear-cut impression and epigram. But these were probably the same people who complained that he wrote like a man who examined the passions through an eyeglass.

"His books were impartially international. He was carefully cultivated; he had spent all his life in examining great things; and, in point of fact, he was certainly quite unerring in his accuracy as to those differential details of dress, card-leaving, and speech which are the final cause of American civilization. He was invariably just in his strictures. He had a social reputation of being very severe. He had indeed at various times made several cutting remarks upon the American Continent; but in commenting on this fact the best people always added: 'But he has been so much abroad, you know.'"

Frankly, we like this last book less than "Kismet," and yet read it with more interest. The peculiar circumstances connected with the author about the time the novel was finished may in a measure account for this. The scene is laid almost entirely in Rome. The heroine, *Barbara Floyd*, is an American girl, the daughter of a Southern planter, and a confirmed antiquarian in her tastes. She is drawn into marriage with an Italian Count, *Cesco Lalli*, a handsome man, conservative in politics, poor in purse, and thoroughly selfish in disposition. In a few months he becomes indifferent to her, and for the rest of his life stands between her and a better love than his. Other characters are a cynical Englishman who writes for the reviews, and a frank, honorable, upright young American, who marries Barbara's friend, and whom Barbara is suspected of loving. The very evident moral is that American husbands ought to be good enough for American girls. It is quite possible that the leading characters are drawn from life. Such experiences are at least not uncommon. It is a book of average ability. Miss Fletcher is at her best in her descriptive writing. She gives many fine descriptions of Roman scenery and Roman domestic life, painting with the same skill and ability displayed in her first novel in treating Egyptian scenes and life. Here is a vivid realistic picture of a Roman marsh:

"They were entering the marsh. A paved road stretches straight and white across it. The blue-green reeds rose straight and sharp, like an army of spears, as far as the eye could see. At the first glance the plain presented the aspect of a solid field of rushes; looking more closely, one was aware of openings in this greenness,—the sunlight glittered upon the water, and the mind realized with a shock that all this thick-set show of verdure is in fact the merest covering for the lagoon. Denuded of vegetation, the Stagno would be desolate: in its pestilential luxuriance it becomes terrible. The hidden water suggests treachery. In the midday silence there are inexplicable disturbances,—quick, sudden darting and struggling deep down under the cover of rushes,—dumb indications of strange and repulsive forms of life,—the life of slime, and obscurity, and secrecy. The mind follows these furtive movements with a fascinated disgust, imagining all curious tragedies of lower creations,—wild, crippled sea birds dragging themselves painfully about under shelter,—fierce battle for existence between snake, and frog, and newt."

We notice that the *Athenæum* speaks of Miss Fletcher, throughout, as "he" and "him," although putting "George Fleming" in quotation marks, showing knowledge that it is a pseudonym! It is an unsensational, pure book.

NOTES ON NEW BOOKS.

Messrs. Lockwood, Brooks & Co. have published an American Poet's Calendar for 1881, similar in form and design to the Dickens and Shakspeare calendars.

—"Gray Heads on Green Shoulders," by Jane E. Zimmerman, is the first publication in book form issued by the Women's Temperance Publication Association. It is a very creditable production typographically. The vice of intemperance is portrayed in most vivid colors, and by one who evidently understands the art of speaking plainly and to the point. The story is not uninteresting.

—"Henry Martyn," by Charles D. Bell, is the second volume of the series of the "Heroes of Christian History" published simultaneously in London and New York. Dr. Bell is well known as an author by his work on "Night Scenes in the Bible." Martyn's career was a brief one, but it was a noble one, well worthy the pen of so skillful a writer as Dr. Bell. The history of his seven years' sojourn in India and Persia is interesting reading. It is a welcome addition to a valuable series.

—Mr. Saintsbury's "Primer of French Literature" is the latest addition to the Half-Hour Series. It is a short manual for learners, teachers, and students of French literature, giving very concisely a sketch of French literature before 1200 A. D., the decline of medieval literature; during the renaissance; the reign of Louis XIV. and contemporary French literature. It only pretends to be a handbook, and a small one at that,—what might be called an index to the subject of which it treats.

—"Certain Men of Mark" consists of a series of eight sketches, or "studies," as Mr. Towle calls them, of such representative men as "Gladstone," Bismarck," "Gambetta," "Beaconsfield," "Castelar," "Victor Hugo," "John Bright," and the three Emperors of Prussia, Germany, and Austria. The latter is particularly weak. Mr. Towle is an easy, pleasant writer. As his observation and study of the different characters he sketches has been somewhat superficial, so his articles contain nothing particularly new or original. He is warmly eulogistic, and evidently an enthusiastic admirer of the majority of his heroes.

—"The Orthoepist" is a pronouncing manual containing about 3,500 words, including a considerable number of the names of foreign authors, artists, etc., that are often mispronounced. It has been prepared with care by Alfred Ayres, and ought to prove a useful little handbook. The author's object has been as much to awaken an interest in the subject-matter as to teach. It is undoubtedly true that many cultured people would be amazed if their mispronunciations were to be pointed out to them, and it is equally true that on some points the author will find many scholars disagreeing with him. He invites suggestions and criticisms for future editions.

—"Womanhood" is a collection of lectures delivered to young women in the Anthon Memorial Church, New York, by the Rev. Heber Newton. In his preface he tells us that his object was to guide the aspirations of womanhood for a larger and worthier life-work in the world by ennobling the ideals of the vocations which call upon women's distinctive powers. It is a most excellent specimen of good, practical, earnest advice in book form, and is commended to young women for their guidance. There are seven chapters, or lectures, each one of them filled with food for thought and the results of the work of a scholarly, intelligent, and practical man.

—It is a matter of regret that our space is too limited to treat of Mr. Chandler's interesting "Memoirs of Gov. Andrew" as the great, sturdy, noble-hearted War Governor of Massachusetts deserves. In Mr. Chandler's own language, he was "the embodiment of manliness, simplicity, truthfulness, and justice." It has been understood that Mr. E. P. Whipple was preparing a more elaborate biography. Meanwhile this volume—originally prepared for the Massachusetts Historical Society, with some personal reminiscences, and two of the hitherto unpublished addresses of the Governor's added thereto—will serve the purpose of keeping the memory of John A. Andrew fresh and green before the people. He is one of the few whose name and character deserve to live forever. And Mr. Chandler evidently knew him well, and his personal reminiscences are full of sprightliness and life.

—"Sugar Made from Maize and Sorghum" is the title of a book by F. S. Stewart. He claims to have made a new discovery in the process of producing sugar from the juice of Indian corn, sorghum, and immature Southern cane. He claims in the preface that the practical adoption of the truths set forth in his little work will revolutionize sugar-production in this country, to enhance almost beyond estimate the value of Indian corn and sorghum, to carry the line of available sugar-producing territory from the Gulf Coast to the forty-ninth parallel, to save to the country the immense sum of about $100,000,000 now annually expended for foreign sugars, and to assist, by the rise of a new and permanent industry, in the solution of a much vexed question, by giving remunerative labor on the corn-lands of the West to a great number of our population now unemployed. All this is a good deal to claim, but the subject is one worthy of investigation.

—"Duty" is the last book of a series written by Dr. Samuel Smiles, LL. D. The first was "Self-Help," then came "Character," then "Thrift," and now "Duty." It is twenty-four years since the first volume was published, and, although at first refused by a London publisher, it has now made the circuit of the globe. The book is really a series of admirable essays, with illustrations and anecdotes of courage, patience, and endurance. "Great deeds are great legacies, which work with wondrous usury. By what men have done, we learn what men can do. A great career, though balked of its end, is still a landmark of human energy. He who approaches the highest point of the supreme quality of duty is entitled to rank with the most distinguished of his race." Such is the author's epigrammatic text. His book is especially written for young people, and treats at length of such questions as conscience, duty in action, truth, in which the consideration of lying is taken up at considerable length, anecdotes of men who cannot be bought, courage and endurance to the end, the sailor, the soldier, heroism in well-doing, sympathy, philanthropy, heroism in missions, kindness to animals, and, finally, responsibility. It is a work to be carefully read and remembered.

BOOKS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

"Aim! Fire!! Bang!!!" is the inappropriate and unsuggestive title of a book of very good stories for children by Julia M. Beecher.

—"The Youngster," by Cousin Daisy, has a few very pretty illustrations of child life by Kate Greenaway, and a great many others by other artists. The pictures are the principal feature of the book, and there are plenty of them.

—"Pansie's Flour-Bin" is by the author of "St. Olaves" and other books, and is tastefully illustrated by Adrian Stokes. It is really a charming little story in which *Pansie* finds her fairy land underneath a flour bin.

—"Feet and Wings; or, Among the Beasts and Birds," is a story about animals by "Uncle Herbert," a name familiar to children about this season of the year. "The Prattler" and "The Playmate" will be remembered as from his pen. The book is fully illustrated.

—"The Story of a Dog" speaks for itself through its title. "Pixie" tells of his adventures from the time of his birth, describing with considerable ingenuity the different people with whom he is brought in contact. Little people will enjoy the story and fall in love with the four-footed author.

—"Stories from the Arabian Nights" is a collection of six stories from that fascinating work prepared by Samuel Eliot especially for use in the Boston public schools. Six of the most entertaining stories filled with the charms belonging to highly-imaginative literature have been revised and simplified for the purpose the compiler had in view.

—Mr. Hale has followed up his "Stories of the War" with "Stories of the Sea, told by Sailors." Here we have a collection of perhaps a score of sea tales, taken from the records themselves without embellishment. The books in this series—of which two more are promised—serve to lead the way from story-books into history. Mr. Hale's purpose deserves a liberal meed of encouragement. He has instituted a "wholesome literature of adventure."

—"A Strong Arm and a Mother's Blessing" is a story for boys, with the scene laid in Maine about the beginning of the century. The hero lives in a frontier town, his parents being quite poor. He starts off to Portland to seek his fortune without a penny in his pockets, and only "his strong arm and a mother's blessing" to aid him. He is eminently success, being thereby in marked contrast to another gentleman who begins with everything in his favor.

—Mr. Ernest Ingersoll, well known as a pleasant magazine writer, has collected eleven essays, published originally in different periodicals, containing facts and anecdotes about birds and animals and issued them in book form with the title "Friends Worth Knowing." It is written in a very bright and pleasing style and abundantly illustrated by well-executed engravings. It is both popular and scientific, and ought to be widely read by boys and girls.

—"A Guernsey Lily; or, How the Feud Was Healed," is one of those thoroughly charming books for boys and girls in writing which Miss Coolidge displays such peculiar tact. It is doubtful if any book admirable in so many ways has been produced this season. A wholesome, hearty, out-of-doors story, full of information, neatly and appropriately bound, and handsomely illustrated with wood-cuts is just the thing for a gift to a boy or girl of 12 years old or more. The design on the inside of the covers is certainly unique.

—"Live Boys in the Black Hills" is really a sequel to "Live Boys in Texas," by the same author. It is a narrative in *Charley's* own language, describing their adventures during a second trip over the great Texas cattle-trail, their fortunes as gold-hunters, their life among the miners, and their experiences with the Indians, cut short by Charley's sudden and unaccountable disappearance in the night during a snow-storm given in letters to Arthur Morecamp. The book is full of incidents, and conveys considerable useful information about the great Western country.

—"Drifting Round the World" is a book for boys by Capt. C. W. Hall. The hero sets out for Greenland on a Cape Ann fishing schooner. On their northward journey their vessel is lost, and with a single companion *Rob Randall* starts on his wanderings, which are to extend around the world. They go from Labrador to Iceland, then through Scotland and England, France, Holland, Russia, Siberia, and Alaska. They meet with an unlimited number of accidents and strange adventures. The story serves as a medium for conveying a great deal of information about scenery and people but little known to or described in modern literature. There are nearly 200 illustrations.

—Mr. Trowbridge is an entertaining writer for boys, full of humor and adventure. "The Silver Medal," which gives the book before us its title, relates to several village boys who break into a house, commit a robbery, are tried, and punished for it. The shorter stories are entitled: "The Toddlebys on a Train"; "The Leather Spectacles"; "A Boy's Adventure at Niagara Falls"; "A Storm on the Prairies"; "The Load of Wood"; "Phil Aiken's Story of the Goose Race"; "The Widow's Gold"; and "Boys in the City." Whether it is wise to bring so many of his youthful heroes into the Criminal Court for the sake of proving them innocent is questionable. The book is illustrated and neatly bound.

—"Zigzag Journeys in Classic Lands; or, Tommy Toby's Trip to Mount Parnassus," contains an account of the vacation tour of the Zigzag Club (a class of young American boys with their teacher) in Spain, Portugal, France, Italy, and Greece, with their adventures on sea and land. The principal places they visit are fully described and illustrated. It is a book for older boys, admirably gotten up on the same plan of "Zigzag Journeys in Europe" of last year, by Hezekiah Butterworth, one of the editors of *Youth's Companion*. On the lining paper of the cover are two maps in color of the places visited. The author is well known as a successful writer for young people, being able both to interest and instruct them. Of the former volume 30,000 copies were sold within a year. This volume is to be followed by "Zigzag Journeys in the Orient."

MAGAZINES.

The *Dental Jairus* is a monthly journal of dental science published in Sacramento, and edited by W. O. Phraiikill. It has many articles on subjects of interest to the dental profession, among others, "Operative Dentistry," "The Cogswell College," "Dentists' Tools," "Society Proceedings," "Translations," etc.

—The *American Law Review* for December has the following table of contents: "Bedingfield's Case,—Declarations as a Part of the Res Gesta," by James B. Thayer; "Right of a Creditor to His Sureties' Securities," by Joseph Willard; "Review of the Month," and "Index to Vol. XIV."

—The December number of the *Penn Monthly* has the following leading articles: "Lessons of Social Science in the Streets of Philadelphia," by Prof. Robert Ellis Thompson; "Art China, Keramically Considered," by William de Beauvoir Fryer; "Frozen Music," by John Arthur Henry; "English Land Tenure"; "Prof. John Stuart Blackie and the Highlanders," by John Murdoch; and "The Centennial of Kant's Kritik," by Prof. John W. Mears, D. D.

—The articles in *Macmillan's Magazine* for December are entitled: "The Portrait of a Lady," by Henry James, Jr., Chaps. XI.—XIV.; "The New English University," by Prof. William Jack; "A New Antipodean Periodical"; "Phœbus with Admetus," by George Meredith; "What Can Be Done for Ireland," by W. Bence Jones; "The Novels of Fernan Caballero," by Miss M. Betham-Edwards; and "The Ethics of Copyright," by Grant Allen.

—The October number of the *Magazine of American History* is a "Gates" number, being devoted entirely to articles on that Revolutionary General. The original documents are some letters of Maj.-Gen. Gates from June 21 to Aug. 31, 1780 (fifty-one never before published, and some of his orders issued while in command of the Southern army). The historical article on the Southern campaign of 1780 treats particularly of Gates at Camden, and is prepared by John Austin Stevens.

—The opening essay in the December number of the *Nineteenth Century* is a compound article on "The Irish Crisis," in which Justin McCarthy discusses "Ireland in '48 and Ireland Now," Miss Charlotte O'Brien writes about the "The Irish Poor Man," and Lord Lifford on "The Irish Land Question." Just at present Ireland is the best advertised country known, and Irish articles find especial favor with magazine publishers. The second article is also a timely one. It is furnished by Samuel Plimsoll, and is on the subject of "Explosions in Collieries, and their Cure." Other essays are on "Music and the People," by Mrs. Marshall; "South Africa," by the Rt. Hon. Earl Grey; "The Chase: Its History and Laws," by the late Lord Chief Justice of England; "Buddhism and the New Testament," by Prof. J. Estlin Carpenter; "Earl Russell during the Eastern Question," by Hallam Tennyson; "The Sculptures of Olympia," by A. S. Murray; "The Probable Results of the Burials Bill," by the Rev. J. Guinness Rogers; "Parliamentary Obstruction, and its Remedies," by Henry Cecil Raikes.

—The December number of the *Fortnightly Review* has its stock article on Irish matters, entitled "Young Ireland," and is by P. J. Smyth, M. P. Other articles are on "Political Organization in General," by Herbert Spencer; "Short Notes on English Poets," by Algernon Charles Swinburne; "The Two Houses of Parliament," by W. St. John Brodrick, M. P.; "Industrial Shortcomings: an Address," by the Rev. Mark Pattison; "Mr. Pollock's Spinoza," by Leslie Stephen; "Wallace's Island Life," by Grant Allen; and "The Tragic Comedians," Chapters VIII., IX., by George Meredith.

—*Good Company*, No. 15, has an account of a steamboat trip to the head of navigation on the Missouri River, by Mr. Herbert Hall Winslow. Apropos of Dora d'Istria's recent visit to the United States, the story of that most remarkable woman's life is given. Mrs. M. S. Bull writes of the philanthropist Gerritt Smith. There is an account of the origin and growth of the United States Live-Saving Service; a paper on Eskimo traditions; an account of the Chinese Professor and his family at Cambridge; and "Autumn Leaves," by E. S. Gilbert. For fiction there is an installment of Ellen W. Olney's serial, and several complete stories.

—The *Catholic World* for January as the following table of contents: "The Genesis of Faith," by the Rev. A. F. Hewit; "The Placard: A Christmas Story"; "The Louisiana of Creole Days," by M. B. Morse; "The Light of Asia"; "Jesus Appearing to Mary Magdalen" (Poem), by the Rev. Alfred Young; "The English of To-Day," by John McCarthy; "A Woman of Culture," chapters VIII.-IX., by John Talbot Smith; "Some Uses of Heraldry," by Monsignor Seton, D. D.; "One Christmas in Alice Luttrell's Life," by Sara T. Smith; "The Tintamarre" (Poem), by Julia O'Ryan; "Louis Frechette," by Maurice F. Egan; "A Christmas Carol" (Poem), by Edith Cook; "Woman in Ancient Egypt," from the German of Prof. Ebers.

—*Appletons' Journal* for January begins a new volume, and the publishers announce their intention of providing intelligent readers with literature of a permanent and sterling character on all topics which affect public welfare and general culture. A feature will be brilliant novelets from French, British, and home writers; and considerable attention will be given to comprehensive and analytical reviews of important new books. The contents of the January number consist of a review of Trevelyan's "Early History of Charles James Fox"; the beginning of a new novelet by Erckmann-Chatrian; reviews of Amicis' "Holland and Its People," of "Endymion," and of Lady Jackson's "Court and Salons of Old Paris." There is an article on the School of Philosphy at Concord; and a paper of interest, entitled "Social Life Among the Early Greeks."

—The *Magazine of Art* begins its fifth year with a new and artistic cover, and a capital frontispiece etching by Lalanze of Nicoll's picture "The Trio." There are good wood cuts of John Petties' pictures, and an entertaining article on "Japanese Humor." There is a spirited sketch of a Neapolitan water-carrier, a very good specimen of the art of wood-engraving, and a copy of Potts' Royal Academy picture, "The Trial of Queen Catherine," which is not particularly well done. "The Artist in Spain," with a reproduction of some of Hayne Williams' sketches of Salamanca, begins a new series, and two of the late Jacob Thompson's pictures are copied in an article on his life. The "Art Notes" are unusually full. This number of the magazine augurs well for its future. Having begun its march of improvement the signs are that it will continue in that direction until it can hold its own with the very best of its kind.

—Buckle's explanation of the decline of the spirit of religious persecution was, that in modern times faith had undergone an eclipse, and men could not bring themselves to persecute others into believing that whereof they were themselves skeptical. The inadequateness of this explanation of one of the most striking social phenomena of our time is forcibly shown in the *North American Review* for January, by Prof. John Fiske, who assigns a number of other causes that have been at least as influential in bringing about this most desirable result. The other articles in this number of the *Review* are: "Controlling Forces in American Politics," by Senator George F. Edmunds; "Atheism in Colleges," by President John Bascom; "The Ruins of Central America," Désiré Charnay; "Partisan Government," by William D. Le Sueur; "Popular Art-Education," by Prof. John F. Weir; "The Limitations of Sex," by Nina Morais; "The Mission of the Democratic Party," by Senator William A. Wallace; and finally, a review of Recent Philological Works, by Prof. F. A. March.

—The *Atlantic Monthly* for January is an interesting number. Among its contents are: "The Portrait of a Lady," XI.—XIV., by Henry James, Jr.; "Ye Tombe of ye Poet Chaucer"; "Westminster Abbey," a poem, by Edmund Clarence Stedman; "Smith," by Thomas Bailey Aldrich; "Getting Married in Germany"; "A Winter Journey in Colorado," by N. S. Shaler; "The Wives of Poets," I. William M. Rossetti; "A Symposium of Sixty Years Ago," by Harriet W. Preston; "Sociology and Hero Worship," an evolutionist's reply to Dr. James, by John Fiske; "Within the Gate, L. M. C.," by J. G. Whittier; "Friends. A Duet," I.—III., by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps; "Sara Bernhardt," by Richard Grant White; "A Look Ahead"; "The Long Dream," by Will Wallace Henry; "Zola's Essays"; "Horace Bushnell"; "The Origin of Religion," and the usual book reviews and Contributor's Club. The magazine promises serial stories during 1881 from Mr. Howells, Mr. Bishop, author of "Detmold," Mr. Lathrop, besides the completion of Mr. James' "Portrait of a Lady," which began in the November number.

LITERARY NOTES.

Count Beust is hard at work on his "Memoirs," which will shortly be published.

—M. Granier de Cassagnac has finished the second part of his "Souvenirs du Second Empire."

—Hall & Whiting, Boston, will issue early in January, "The House of Ross and Other Tales," by W. G. Riddle.

—Prof. Arndt, of Leipsic, has discovered an hitherto unknown work of Goethe,—a "Singspiel" in prose,—which will soon be published.

—Harper's "Cyclopedia of British and American Poetry," on which Mr. Epes Sargent has been engaged for several years, is nearly ready.

—"The Countess Mourenine" is the name of a new anonymous French novel, dealing in detail with the customs and inner life of the Russian aristocracy. The author is said to be a Russian nobleman.

—A new romance by Vast-Ricouard, entitled "The Old Guard," has just appeared in Paris, and has created a sensation, since the characters are recognized as portraits of persons well known to the Paris world.

—Lord Beaconsfield has in hand, besides his own memoir, a collection of essays under the title of "Sovereigns and Statesmen," embracing personal reminiscences of remarkable men in European history for half a century.

—Mr. A. D. Anderson, author of "The Silver Country; or The Great Southwest," has prepared a brief narrative of all efforts since the time of Cortez to effect interoceanic transit across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The book will be published at once.

—"Ouida" is in Ireland seeking a background for her next novel. If she selects an Irish girl for her heroine, says the *Hour*, the new departure in the line of modesty will be as striking in its originality as it will be awkward for the versatile authoress to handle.

—The Berlin police have been ransacking the bookstores of the German Capital and seizing every volume of the poet Heine, containing his "Zeitzedichte." The raid is probably aimed at the poet's "Schloss Legende," which scoffs at Prussian Kings and deals unkindly with Frederick William IV.

—In order to understand, says Mr. Palmer in his new translation of the Koran, the immense influence which the Qur'ân (Koran) has always exercised upon the Arab mind, it is necessary to remember that it consists not merely of the enthusiastic utterances of an individual, but of the popular sayings, choice pieces of eloquence, and favorit legends current among the desert tribes for ages before his time. . . . Judged, then, by the standard which we apply to other creeds, Mohammed's religion stands forth as something strikingly new and original, since it sets before his countrymen for the first time the grand conception of one God, which was, as he asserted, the faith of their father Abraham, but which their fetishism had so long obscured.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

DUTY. By Samuel Smiles, LL.D. Boston: Roberts Bros. Price $1.

—LITTLE WOMEN. By Louisa M. Alcott. Boston: Roberts Bros. Price $5.

—THE LAST SWEET THING IN CORNERS. Philadelphia: Duncan & Hall.

—STORIES OF THE SEA. By E. E. Hale. Boston: Roberts Bros. Price $1.

—A GUERNSEY LILY. By Susan Coolidge. Boston: Roberts Bros. Price $2.

—PANSIE'S FLOUR BIN. Illustrated. London: Macmillan & Co. Price $1.50.

—FEET AND WINGS. By Uncle Herbert. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—THE STORY OF A DOG. By N. D'Anvers. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—GEMS OF GENIUS. By Harry W. French. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Price $3.

—A GRADED SPELLING-BOOK. By H. F. Harrington. New York: Harper & Bros.

—MY HERO. By Mrs. Forrester. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. Price 75 cents.

—EXILE: A DRAMATIC EPISODE. By Lewis J. Block. St. Louis: G. I. Jones & Co.

—MEMOIRS OF GOV. ANDREW. By P. D. Chandler. Boston: Roberts Bros. Price $1.25.

—WASHINGTON SQUARE. By Henry James, Jr. New York: Harper & Bros. Price $1.25.

—KING JOHN. Annotated English Classics. Boston: Ginn & Heath. Price 65 cents.

—MASHALLAH! By Charles W. Stoddard. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price 30 cents.

—FRIENDS WORTH KNOWING. By Ernest Ingersoll. New York: Harper & Bros. Price $1.

—CERTAIN MEN OF MARK. By George M. Towle. Boston: Roberts Bros. Price $1.

—PROGRESS AND POVERTY. By Henry George. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price 75 cents.

—THE ORTHOEPIST: A PRONOUNCING MANUAL. By Alfred Ayres. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

—ONTI ORA: A METRICAL ROMANCE. By M. B. M. Toland. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—AIM! FIRE!! BANG!!! STORIES. By Julia M. Beecher. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Price $1.25.

—LITTLE AMY'S CHRISTMAS. By Wilson J. Vance. New York: The American News Company.

—PERSEPHONE, AND OTHER POEMS. By Mrs. Charles Willing. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—ENGLISH SOCIETY AT HOME. By George du Maurier. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Price $5.

—A STRONG ARM AND A MOTHER'S BLESSING. By Elijah Kellogg. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Price $1.25.

—BIBLIOMANIA AT THE PRESENT DAY. From the French. New York: J. W. Bouton & Co. Price $1.50.

—AMERICAN PAINTERS. By G. W. Sheldon. Enlarged Edition. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price $6.

—FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY. HE THAT WILL NOT WHEN HE MAY. By Mrs. Oliphant. Price 15 cents.

—EXAMPLES OF HOUSEHOLD TASTE. By Walter Smith. Illustrated. New York: R. Worthington. Price $6.

—HARPER'S HALF-HOUR SERIES. A PRIMER OF FRENCH LITERATURE. By George Saintsbury. Price 25 cents.

—STORIES FROM THE ARABIAN NIGHTS. By Dr. Samuel Eliot. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Price 75 cents.

—THE INVASION OF THE CRIMEA. Vol. IV. By A. W. Kinglake. New York: Harper & Bros. Price $2.

—MABEL ON MIDSUMMER-DAY. By Mary Howitt. Illustrated. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Price $1.50.

—ZIG-ZAG JOURNEYS IN CLASSIC LANDS. By Hezekiah Butterworth. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. Price $1.75.

—SHAKSPEARE—HARVARD EDITION. By the Rev. Henry N. Hudson. Volumes VI., VII., VIII., IX., and X.

—EXTRACTS FROM CHORDAL'S LETTERS. New York: American Machinist Publishing Company. Price $1.50.

—ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM. By J. E. H. Gordon. Two Volumes. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price $7.

—LEISURE HOUR SERIES. THE TRUMPET-MAJOR. By Thomas Hardy. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Price $1.

—STUDIES IN THE MOUNTAIN INSTRUCTION. By George D. Boardman. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price $1.25.

—STORIES OF THE SAINTS. By Mrs. C. Van D. Chenoweth. Illustrated. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Price $2.

—THE TRIP TO ENGLAND. By William Winter. Illustrated by Joseph Jefferson. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Price $2.

—SHAKSPEARE'S DREAM, AND OTHER POEMS. By William Leighton. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Price $1.50.

—THE YOUNGSTER. By Cousin Daisy. Illustrated by Kate Greenaway and others. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

—THE LIFE, WORK, AND OPINIONS OF HEINRICH HERNE. Two Volumes. By William Stigand. New York: J. W. Bouton. Price $3.75.

—GRAY HEADS ON GREEN SHOULDERS. By Mrs. Jane Eggleston Zimmerman. Chicago: Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

—JEAN FRANCOIS MILLET, PEASANT AND PAINTER. Translated from the French of Alfred Sensier. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Price $3.

—DRIFTING ROUND THE WORLD: A BOY'S ADVENTURES BY SEA AND LAND. By Capt. W. C. Hall. Two Hundred Illustrations. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Price $1.50.

DEPTH OF DEPRAVITY.

A Father Sells His Daughter's Body for Rum.

Cleveland Leader, Dec. 15.

A highly respected physician is authority for the following story of almost unbelievable depravity. An old man, in this city, depends for support upon the work of his daughter—his only child. He was not worthy of that support, for he was a slave to that most hideous of harsh masters—the whisky bottle. He made no efforts to earn an honest living for himself, although able of limb and sound of mind, but was an almost constant dweller at whisky shops and loafing corners. His daughter went out to sew, and her father compelled her, every day, to give him a quarter to buy liquor. With that money he always went out evenings to blow his coin, his health, and his brains into whisky jugs, leaving his child, tired and tearful, in a frequently cold and dark house. By her toil she secured a sewing-machine and did her sewing at home. She did everything in her power to draw her father out from the folds of the monster that with a thousand arms was dragging him down. The neighbors reasoned with him and scolded him, but of no avail. He regularly slept in a gutter or crawled home from some saloon in the morning, to bear to his poor girl the sight of "the old man drunk again."

One day when all the streets of Cleveland were covered with ice, the daughter slipped and fell near the Public Square. She was picked up badly injured and carried to one of the hospitals. Her fall was too much for her frail system, weakened and run down by unceasing toil, poor food, cheerless days, and nights of sorrow.

For several days she tossed in fever, and, although kindly cared for, she finally died. The father missed her daily pittance for his rum, and pawned the sewing-machine to buy more liquor. The poor, dead girl was buried quietly, no one going to the pauper's graveyard except the undertaker and the father. The ladies who lived neighbors to the girl made a beautiful wreath to be put upon the coffin, and gave it to the father to be placed there in the grave. That wreath he sold for liquor.

At night, when the rum cravings came on strongest, the old man secured a horse and wagon, drove to the grave where his dead daughter was buried, dug up the earth, tore the emaciated body from its resting place, and conveyed it away to the storage-room of a medical college. He sold it there for a miserable pittance—a few dollars—with which again he went to kneel down before the frightful idol to whom he had offered up health, happiness, home, his only child, and his own soul. Humanity so sunk is happily seldom seen.

With the price of his faithful daughter's body that man, the physician says, is even now debauching himself.

A FRAGMENT.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Beneath the verdant sod all earthly pride
Is humbled—rich and poor lie side by side.
The uncultured boor, who trod the lonely lane,
Or dwelt in indigence upon the plain,
Is now the equal of the haughty lord—
Both lie together 'neath the fresh greensward.
The holy hermit lies in quiet here;
The murderer's avoided grave is near.
Here lies a king who died in all his power;
Into the neighboring grave a child they lower:
Its bud of life had scarce begun to flower
Ere Death's grim hand had plucked it from the stalk;
Scarce had it moved a pace on Life's sad walk
Ere all its strength was lost, and, tottering,
It feebly sank to earth; its soul took wing
And fled these tearful regions here below,
Freed from the dread habiliments of woe.

ASHLAND. CECIL HARCOURT.

Give me the Shakers' Sarsaparilla in preference to all others.—*C. A. Guilmette, M. D., Boston.*

VERA SASSULITCH.

Justice in Russia—An Interesting Chapter of Muskovite History.

Pen-Pictures of the Prominent Characters in the Court.

A Specimen of Slavonic Eloquence—Triumphant Acquittal of the Prisoner.

New York Tribune.

The Nihilist movement, which was inaugurated by Bakmin during the reign of the Czar Nicholas, and has brought Russia to the verge of a revolution, has received no more powerful an impetus than from the Vera Sassulitch murder trial at the commencement of the year 1878. Owing to the Russo-Turkish war, then in full progress, this important case passed by comparatively unnoticed in the rest of Europe. But among all classes in the Czar's Empire its influence was immeasurable. By disclosing the rottenness and corruption of Russian officials it fanned the smoldering embers of popular discontent into a flame which all the efforts of autocracy have been unable to extinguish.

In the first days of February, 1878, the Gradonachalnick, or Chief of Police, of St. Petersburg, Lieutenant-General Feodor Feodorowitch Trepoff, was shot and severely wounded in his private study by a young country girl named Vera Sassulitch. The would-be assasin was immediately arrested and confined in the citadel of St. Petersburg. She refused to confess the motive of her crime to the instructing magistrate, and it was then concluded that she must be the instrument of a secret Nihilist organization. This theory prevailed in official circles until the day of her trial in the following month. On that day, from the early morn, black clouds hung heavy on the horizon, threatening the city with a more terrific snow-storm than had visited it since the beginning of the winter. But had a tornado swept over the Capital of the Czar's Empire, it is safe to say that it would not have thinned by even one man the vast throngs of noisy and excited citizens who blocked up all the streets and avenues leading to the Court-House, on the Liteinaya Prospect. Shortly after 9 o'clock the prisoner left the Peter and Paul's Fortress in a coach, escorted by a number of Cossacks in blue uniforms and black glazed helmets. Half an hour later the Court opened. It was packed to suffocation. So were also the corridors and hallways of the building, the guards on duty having found it impossible to resist the advancing throngs of eager men and women.

PROMINENT PERSONAGES IN COURT.

The clock at the further end of the hall had hardly struck 10 when a tall man, wearing the Senate costume, a scarlet tunic with gold embroidery, entered and seated himself at a table on a slightly elevated platform. This was Senator Koni, the President of the Court of Assizes. Closely at his heels followed the Public Prosecutor, in a black frock coat and trousers and a white cravat. Then came the clerks, the stenographers, and other Court officials, who all took seats at separate desks directly below the Judge's bench. The jury-box was a few feet to the left, and on this memorable day it contained twelve men, of whom the humblest in rank was a State Counselor. Nothing seemed more evident than that these people had been "picked" for a conviction. The audience felt it, the Judge realized it, and they themselves knew it. Some of the highest dignitaries of the Empire were present, occupying conspicuous positions in the arena. The Imperial Chancellor, Prince Michael Gortschakoff, reclining in a large arm-chair, was especially distinguishable from the rest. He bears a strong facial resemblance to the late M. Thiers, and it has been said of him that he tries to imitate the manner and peculiarities of the great French statesman. His scant white hair covers a high intellectual forehead. Two small penetrating gray eyes sparkle through a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles. Around his thin but well-formed lips a sarcastic smile is eternally playing, indicative of the skeptic. On this occasion the Prince was dressed in his customary suit of black, a large star glittering on his breast. His whole attention seemed to be given to the case, and that no word should escape him he made an ear trumpet of his hand during the entire trial. Next to the Chancellor sat the Grand Dukes Constantine and Alexei, the former a brother and the latter a son of the Czar. The Grand Duke Constantine, as High Admiral of the Imperial navy, wore the undress uniform of his rank. In appearance he conveys a far more correct idea of an English gentleman farmer than of a Russian High Admiral. His face is round and full of color, his eyes soft and pleasing, and his mustache and whiskers silky. His features are much like those of the Czar, and are often covered with a shade of melancholy,—a marked characteristic of the Romanoff family. Prince Alexei, with whom he remained in conversation for a long time, even after the proceedings had begun, was more engrossed in the cultivation of his mustache than in anything that was said or done. He was the great centre of attraction to the female portion of the audience. Behind the two Imperial personages sat several Ministers and courtiers, and among them De Reutern, the Minister of Finance, a homely-looking man; Prince Milutine, the Minister of War; and Lieut.-Gen. Cazakiwitch, the Governor of Cronstadt. Behind these, and in very uncomfortable positions, the reporters of the *Golos*, the *Novoye Vremla*, and the *Russki Invalid* were seated. But the second chief actor in the drama, Trepoff, was absent, his wound not having sufficiently healed up to allow of his personally attending the trial as complainant.

Everything being new in readiness, the President rang a small silver bell. A moment later Vera Sassulitch, accompanied by her counsel and four gendarmes, made her appearance, and walked with a firm step toward the low wooden railing facing the President's table. She was a woman of apparently 24 years of age, with a type of face peculiar to the Russian middle class. Her black hair was brushed back, and cut close in her neck, in the student's style. Her eyes were dark, and deeply set, and her mouth inclined to coarseness. Young as she was, years of suffering and confinement had left their mark upon her brow. And yet despite these disadvantages there was a certain dignity and exaltation in her manner which involuntarily commanded respect. Her costume consisted of a coarse woolen petticoat, a black cloth waist, and a dog-skin shouba (sacque).

PROGRESS OF THE TRIAL.

Although more than a thousand persons were watching her intently, the prisoner never faltered. The few preliminary questions the President asked her she answered in a clear voice, without affectation or bravado. The Public Prosecutor then arose. He was a harsh-looking man of 50, and seemed to be in exuberant spirits at the nature of the task before him. The prisoner trembled slightly when she met his gaze, and turned her eyes slowly to the jury-box. But she found small comfort in the stern countenances of those twelve officials. The Public Prosecutor began by calling witnesses to the stand. These were the petitioners and officials who had been present at the attempted homicide. All their statements tallied. All had seen the accused take deliberate aim at Gen. Trepoff, and all testified that she had not made any effort to escape. So simple was the case against her that an hour fully sufficed for the examination of the witnesses. After this the Prosecutor began his speech. Seated on a low bench, with her mournful gaze riveted upon his face, the young woman devoured his every word.

Outside, the storm had at last broken over the city. The light entering through the tinted windows grew gradually fainter, and soon a veil of darkness crept over the court-room. The stillness of death reigned, broken only by the mutterings of the tempest and the voice of the speaker. With all the rhetorical eloquence at his command, the Prosecutor inveighed against the accused, and impressed the enormity of her crime upon the jury. Without any provocation whatever she had shot the Policemaster with a revolver which she had purchased for that purpose three or four days preceding the event. Her deed, coming after so many others of the same nature, deserved the heaviest punishment. The orator declared that mitigating circumstances there were none, and invoked all the severity of the law upon the girl's head.

THE DEFENSE.

If any doubt lingered in the minds of the audience as to the certainty of Vera Sassulitch's doom, it was surely dispelled when the Prosecutor had finished speaking. Pitying looks were cast at the prisoner from all sides. The only person present who had not given up hope was her counsel, Alexandroff. Although both young and inexperienced, he had been engaged for the defense at the prisoner's earnest request, and his heart and soul were in the case. During the greater part of the proceedings he had been busily engaged in taking notes of the Prosecutor's speech. At its conclusion he consulted with his client for about ten minutes, during which time the growing impatience of the spectators to hear him speak was unconcealed. They had never seen this young man before, nor had they ever heard his name mentioned; hence their curiosity. In obedience to the Judge's call, Alexandroff finally left his seat beside the prisoner and mounted the lawyers' stand. A hum of admiration at his fine physique ran through the audience. No nervousness or emotion was visible in his manner as he glanced over his papers and prepared himself for a great effort.

He spoke in substance as follows:

"GOSPODA (Gentlemen): You have all heard the studied and scathing speech of the Public Prosecutor. I would be badly serving the interests of my client were I to dispute the points so ably brought forward by the prosecution. The fact that a premeditated and deliberate attempt has been made to assassinate a high functionary of the Empire is indisputable. All endeavors on my part to lessen the gravity of the deed itself would be superfluous. But there are circumstances in connection with it that should command your attention, and I therefore claim your indulgence, even at the risk of being charged with irrelevancy, to state the following narrative of facts which bear in a manner upon this case.

"Vera Sassulitch, the prisoner before you, was born and brought up in the Town of Kharkov. Her father, a brave army Captain whose breast was decorated with the Cross of St. George, shed his blood for Czar and country in the broiling deserts of Turkestan, behind the freezing ramparts of Sebastopol, and among the rugged mountains of Circassia! When the prisoner was 18 years of age, her father died, leaving wife and child alone to battle with life. You may imagine her position when I tell you that until then the family had been maintained on the father's pension, and that with his life this allowance ceased. With all the ardor of a warm and generous nature, Vera now devoted herself to the care and support of her dearly loved mother. She abandoned the dreams and pleasures of early womanhood to face the vicissitudes and drudgery of a life of toil. Many were the humiliations she had to endure,—humiliations such as only those experience who are suddenly thrown upon a cold world for support. But she did not despair. Courageously she redoubled her exertions, after every failure, until comparative success crowned her efforts. She obtained a few pupils in mathematics, which enabled her, with the most rigid economy, to provide the necessaries of life for her aged mother and herself. Mother and daughter lived in a miserable attic, where the wind swept through the crevices in the walls and the rain leaked through the rotten roof. The misery of their existence, however, only brought them closer together, and strengthened the bonds of love and confidence which united them.

"Among Vera's few friends was the sister of Netchaieff, the notorious leader of a revolutionary society, who for the safety of his organization assassinated a suspiciously lax member, and after secreting the corpse in a well, sought safety in flight to Switzerland. When his papers were subsequently examined, a letter written by Vera Sassulitch to her friend was found among them. Upon this frail evidence of her affiliation to Netchaieff's organization, she was one evening taken from her mother's side, and dragged to a cell in the Kharkov prison. Picture to yourselves, gentlemen, this unfortunate creature's condition. Maddened by the knowledge that her feeble mother was now without any means of subsistence and without friends to provide food and fuel for her, she endured the horrible solitude of her imprisonment,—now walking frantic to and fro, wearying Heaven with her prayers, now lying in abject misery upon the stone pavement bathed in bitter tears.

"Three weeks after her arrest she was taken out of her cell and given in charge of two functionaries, to be transported to another prison, 800 miles distant. She begged piteously to see her mother once, but she appealed to hearts of stone, and that night, with only a thin mantle to protect her against the wintry blast, she was taken to Kiev, more dead than alive. Separated thus from the outside world, from her mother and from the scenes of her childhood, at a time when earthly joys and pleasures are most felt and appreciated; when the beauty of Nature has its fullest fascination; when the charm of existence is at its hight; and when the bud of womanly love first begins to blossom and to mature into affections that last to the border of the grave, this poor young creature was consigned to the horrible monotony of a dungeon cell, there to languish without sympathy, without consolation, without hope!

"For three long weary years Vera remained in prison. Seeing no one save now and then some poor wretch whose existence was but a repetition of her own, she sought to forget her sorrows by softening the griefs of others; and in instilling comfort into the broken hearts around her her own soul found rest. While thus engaged a poor convict related to her an incident he had witnessed during his prison life. He had been incarcerated for participation in the street troubles near the Kasan Church in St. Petersburg at the commencement of the year 1877. On this occasion a few foolhardy students, who, it will be remembered, displayed a revolutionary flag, were arrested and brought to the city jail. The Policemaster, Gen. Trepoff, Vera was told, visited the place. When he beheld the prisoners he frowned darkly and his voice grew harsh, for he longed to crush them to the earth. Out of deference to his rank, they all uncovered their heads, with the exception of a medical student named Bogolionboff. Trepoff seized the opportunity to vent all his pent-up rage, and approaching the young man, he brutally knocked his cap to the ground. Bogolionboff's blood rushed to his face with indignation at the affront, and in cutting words he rebuked the Policemaster before nearly all the jail officials.

"'Away with that dog!' was Trepoff's reply, 'Away with him to a cell, and keep him on bread and water!' The order was immediately obeyed, and the student was dragged to an underground dungeon.

"But the worst was still to come. Furious at his merited rebuff, the Policemaster ordered Bogolionboff to be secretly lashed with the knout. This barbarous and illegal punishment was promptly inflicted upon the unhappy young man within hearing of many of the prisoners in the jail. Their blood curdled when they saw the preparations made for the execution of the Policemaster's commands, and when the groans of the martyred man reached their ears, the groans that followed each blow of the lash as it cut deep into the victim's flesh were not the weak whimperings of pusillanimity,—they were the agonized protest of a human being whose dignity as a man was being grossly outraged and violated.

"This story, gentlemen, sunk deep into Vera's heart. While alone in her cell, the groans of the unhappy man rang in her ears, and his blood, mercilessly spilled, appeared to her morbid mind to cry aloud for vengeance. Continued brooding at last bore its fruit, and in the solitude of her prison was born a strange and terrible purpose,—not to revenge the deed, but to expose it to the whole country in all its hideous detail, and thus forever to prevent its recurrence. Sleeping or waking, the idea never forsook her, but gathered strength hourly until it became the one great object of her empty existence. For this she waited for release, when hope seemed most futile; for this she lived, when life grew intolerable; for this she was willing to die, if by death she could accomplish it.

"Two months after her resolution was formed she was liberated by the intervention of a charitable magistrate, who remembered her committal and discovered that nothing was proved against her. She was free. Free, gentlemen, to breathe the balmy breeze in the sunlight of heaven; free to go whither she listed; but not free from the terrible vow she had made before God between the four stone walls of her prison. Her first thought was for her mother, and she returned to Kharkov. But here renewed sorrow awaited her. Her mother was dead, and had died in an almshouse. Now indeed her way lay clear before her. Two months ago she came to St. Petersburg, and,—but the rest of her story is told, gentlemen. It is for you to decide whether a woman who has thus sacrificed herself for a principle of right and humanity, a principle fostered by long years of cruel captivity, is deserving of a miserable existence at the bottom of a Siberian mine!"

THE VERDICT OF ACQUITTAL.

For fully a moment after the lawyer had finished speaking a dead silence prevailed, interrupted only by the suppressed sobbing of women. Gray-haired men furtively wiped the tears from their wrinkled cheeks; in the whole court-room there was scarcely a dry eye. Even the Judge, inured as he was to scenes of this description, had lost himself in Alexandroff's burning words, and only by a visible effort did he command his voice. In a few words he summed up the case, and addressing the jury demanded whether they wished to retire for a consideration of the verdict. After a short consultation the foreman arose, and looking with a slightly flushed countenance at the Judge, replied:

"We have already found a verdict."

"Then," said the Judge, "will you look on the prisoner, and do you," turning to Vera, "look on the jury."

Vera arose hastily, and turned a pale but composed countenance toward the men who were to decide her fate.

The Judge then asked the jury:

"What is your verdict? Is the prisoner at the bar guilty or not guilty?"

While all listened with bated breath and anxious eyes, the foreman, without a moment's hesitation, replied:

"We find her not guilty."

A tumultuous outburst of applause mingled with shouts of joy rent the air. Carried away by the excitement of the moment, the audience seized Vera Sassulitch in their arms and bore her out in triumph.

Despite this verdict of acquittal, however, a body of gendarmes were sent to recapture the young woman. The attempt failed, for she escaped in the tumult and confusion which followed the arrival of the horsemen in front of the Court-House. In the mêlée pistols were drawn, and a young student named Grigori Sivoratzki was killed. Vera Sassulitch has since been heard from in London and Geneva, and is now an active collaborateur to a Russian Nihilistic sheet published in the latter city.

IRISH REFORM.

Letter from James Redpath—Indefiniteness of Plans an Element of Strength—Why Ireland is Ungovernable—The Rights of Landowners Under Home Rule.

DEC. 16, 1880.—*To the Editor of the New York Tribune:* I find in the *Tribune* of this morning a paragraph which I desire to answer—as having furnished me with the means of learning the facts, you have the first claim to them. The *Tribune* editorial says:

> That the main objects of the Land League are both reasonable and patriotic cannot be denied by any one who accepts the logic of Mr. Bright's speech and recalls the shameful means by which Ireland was deprived of its independence. But the ends cannot be compassed without intermediate agencies, and here the weakness of the Irish movement is exposed. Mr. Parnell would abolish landlordism,—but how? By confiscating outright every acre on which rent is paid? By a Government purchase involving several hundred millions sterling? He does not say; nor does he explain how Grattan's Parliament can be restored in a country where lawlessness already prevails, and where the rights of the land-owning class would be sacrificed during the first legislative session.

Not one-tenth of the reported lawlessness in Ireland has any foundation in fact.

If Mr. Parnell or Mr. Davitt had advocated any special method by which landlordism could be abolished in Ireland, the character of the agitation would have been instantly changed, and an opportunity—greatly desired by their jealous rivals—would have been afforded to destroy the movement by denouncing their project of abolition and showing its "impracticability." No scheme could be proposed that would not be open to Tory objection. These discussions would have led to dissensions,—founded on plausible arguments,—and, instead of a united people to fight, the landlords would again have had to deal with a dozen angry factions easy to overthrow. The Land-League leaders regard it as of vastly greater importance to unite the people on a demand for the eradication of landlordism than to make them the partisans of a definit measure of abolition. Mr. Parnell has publicly said that he does not regard it as his duty to formulate a scheme for the abolition of the present system of land tenure in Ireland, because before such a measure can be enacted it must be introduced or supported by the Government, whose function it is to devise measures for the amelioration or eradication of acknowledged evils.

Mr. Parnell has never even suggested that abolition should be accompanied by confiscation. Not a member of the Land League has ever hinted at confiscation. It is the landlords who have shouted confiscation, and it is the Orange mobs who have reëchoed the cry. They did so even when the most radical demand of the present leaders of the Land League was the extension of the Ulster custom over Ireland—"fixity of tenure, free sale, and fair rents"—in one phrase what the Protestant counties of the Ulster plantation have enjoyed for more than two centuries! Just so much and absolutely nothing more. It is too late now for such a compromise to be accepted, because the aspiration for peasant proprietorship has become universal among the tenantry of the Catholic counties, and because, also, with the development of the mercantile theory about land, the Protestant farmers of the North find that the Ulster custom is no protection against the constant increase of rent for which it afforded no defense, because that danger was not foreseen.

The Protestant farmers are rapidly joining the Land League; whereas the Orange mobs—the mill-hands of Belfast—are following the lead of their employers to denounce it.

But Mr. Parnell did once say, in reply to the demands of the English press, that he could not see why the same methods by which peasant proprietorship was established in Prussia could not be adopted in Ireland. Why not? The great work of Hardenberg and Stein did not impoverish their country, but instantly augmented its wealth.

Soldiers are powerless now, because the Irish have found how to defeat them without fighting them. The flight of Boycott is the most important fact in Irish history during this century.

Beaconsfield declared that the granting of legislative independence to Ireland would be the "decomposition" of the British Empire. Would it really? Was the British Empire decomposed when six Provincial Parliaments and one sub-Imperial Parliament were established in British North America, and when the Australian and South African colonies were accorded the right of Home Rule? Is the American Union "decomposed" with its forty Legislatures?

The Irish have often acted rashly,—oppression that makes a wise man mad has often driven the Irish to insane uprisings,—but from an American point of view, however unwisely their demands may have been uttered, the Irish people during this century have never asked more or greater rights than every State in America enjoys.

As to your first suggestion that the Irish Legislature would sacrifice the rights of the landowning class, it has never been supposed or expected that a native Legislature would have supreme rights as long as Ireland remained in the British Empire. However, the question is outside of the domain of practical politics, because landlordism must be abolished before Home-Rule would ever be accepted. Why? Because an Irish House of Lords is a dream of the past. The present movement is not the result of Parnell and Davitt's teachings,—it is an uprising of the Irish Democracy; and when they get power they will have no use for Lords, whether Irish or foreign.

JAMES REDPATH.

BETWEEN US.

For The Chicago Tribune.

The blue sky arches above your head,
  Smiling and tranquil; and all the air
Is filled with the breath of the roses red,
  And a Summer sweetness beyond compare.
The brooks run wild, and the wood-birds whistle
  Silver and flute-like; and under your feet
Is a tangled mass of flower and thistle—
  Of riant blossoming complete.

The sunshine holds you in royal fashion,
  The bland air binds you in dreamful trance;
O what is the world, or love, or passion,
  That it should pierce you with cruel lance?
The brown bees stumble among the clover,
  The butterflies circle in fairy play;
Where you ramble, unconscious, a happy rover,
  At fair Los Angeles, far away.

Here, ah! the snows are white and drifted,
  And the skies are pallid from morn till eve;
And who can smile, with a heart uplifted
  In Spartan courage, o'er wounds that grieve?
The winds are cold, and I sigh and shiver—
  I who love perfume and sunshine so,
Do you think there are lilies under the river?
  Do you think there are violets under the snow?

I only know it is bitterest Winter,
  Cold o'er the Earth and deep in my soul;
And all my days are a weary waiting—
  A wistful longing beyond control.
And you are walking 'neath skies of Summer,
  The sunshine gilding each happy day,
Warm in your heart and your eyes' dusk splendor,
  At fair Los Angeles, far away.

FANNY DRISCOLL.

No one can persistently treat his stomach with indifference without the final retaliation of that organ by its infliction of dyspepsia, etc. When suffering with this most aggravating disease or any of its effects, use Hamburg Drops, which will instantly relieve and cure the most desperate cases.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN
RESOLVENT,
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Changes as Seen and Felt, as they Daily Occur, After Using a Few Doses.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy, increase and hardiness of flesh and muscles, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations of water brash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy; the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear cherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding; little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted in that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and function harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively, and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucus from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night-sweats and pains and feelings of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation, hard breathing and paroxysm of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in purity and strength disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away, and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, chronic skin diseases, gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better" and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse,—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death, as in

CONSUMPTION

of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula-Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief afforded where catheters have been used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving Stone in the Bladder, and in all cases of

Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys.

In chronic cases of Leucorrhœa and Uterine diseases.

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation. Taken in Teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S
READY
RELIEF

CURES AND PREVENTS
Dysentery, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diphtheria, Influenza, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing.

Bowel Complaints,

Looseness, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude, will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS
THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruciating pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS,
CHILBLAINS, AND FROST BITES.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER and AGUE

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

RADWAY'S
Regulating Pills!

PERFECT PURGATIVES, SOOTHING APERIENTS, ACT WITHOUT PAIN, ALWAYS RELIABLE, AND NATURAL IN THEIR OPERATION.

A Vegetable Substitute for Calomel.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., NO. 32 WARREN-ST., COR. CHURCH-ST., NEW YORK.

☞ Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of Dr. Radway's old established R. R. R. Remedies than the base and worthless imitations of them. As there are False Resolvents, Reliefs, and Pills, be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

THE HOME.

Chat Has Something to Say Regarding Political Matters.

Mr. Claypole Relates Further Experiences with His Family.

A Springfield Person Who Sympathizes with Silence Wordsworth.

Maryland in Winter as It Looks to a Chicago Lady Sojourning There.

A Plea for the Homeless Children to Be Found in all Great Cities.

Miscellaneous Contributions on Various Subjects of Interest.

BY THE SEA.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Let us sing, O Love! together
In this fair and sunny weather.
Cloudy days may come hereafter;
Now's the time for song and laughter.
Earth's lone pain, its care and sorrow,
Leave, O leave us till to-morrow;
Give us respit and forgetting
From a world of toil and fretting.
Sing, O Love! Let thy sweet notes rise
Like the bird that sings in dawn's skies.
May thy life, like swift-winged swallow,
'Scape all frosts, and Summer follow;
May thy peace be like the deep sea
That lies waveless now before thee;
May thy smile be as the sunshine—
And thy love—be only mine.

ANNETTE KELSIE.

CHAT.

SHE ESSAYS POLITICS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

BOSCOBEL, Wis., Dec. 13.—The question "What shall I do to be saved" seems to have been put aside as one of secondary importance while that of more vital import comes to the front, What more can the American people do for Gen. Grant? and the people are baffled. And it does seem as if they had done as much as could be expected. They sent him to West Point, educated him, had a war with Mexico in which they allowed him to participate and distinguish himself, and during the Civil War made him Colonel, Brigadier-General, Lieutenant-General, and commander of the armies; they then presented him with the Presidency, when he immediately distinguished and endeared himself to the people by selecting the members of his Cabinet from among his personal friends without any regard to the influence or weight they had in the party that elected him. He was then reëlected. After his second term of office expired the American people would undoubtedly have gone crazy in attempting to find some position sufficiently honorable and lucrative, but fortunately at this crisis he decided to make a tour of the world, and by calmly and closely studying the institutions and fundamental laws of Russia, Turkey, and China, fit himself for the Presidential chair in 1880. Then, with a constancy that was wonderful, we read and reread in every paper we picked up descriptions of his receptions abroad. How the Lord Mayor of London presented him with a golden box, and the Mayor of Edinburg presented him with a box, and the Mayor of Dublin presented him with a box, and King this and Duke that, and Emperor what's-his-name, and Prince so-and-so gave him yachts and canes, costly wines, ink-stands made of the wood of the true Cross, diamond-studded cigar-cases, meerschaums, finger-rings, guns, and prayer-books, fast horses, carriages, and a good many other trinkets.

When he returned we lighted and decorated his way and boarded him free of charge from San Francisco to Chicago, and when we got him there we gave him more "taffy" than any man ever got since the world began. We have had him photographed and bought his pictures, we have marched in his honor till our feet were sore, held up torches till our arms ached, and yelled till our throats were sore. We have served him up in print in every conceivable shape and style; we have given him the highest honors and places, houses and lands, doubled his salary, and presented him gold and silver, trotters, pacers, and runners, blooded stock, and button-hole bouquets, and—in short, we have given him everything under the heavens we think of from a cadetship to the Presidency, and a pup to a hundred thousand dollars, all of which he has received in smiling silence, and his friends ask for more.

We see by the papers that the question of making him and other ex-Presidents Senators for life is being agitated. It is urged that after the honors they have received no other position would be sufficiently honorable and dignified, and after Grant's exciting and illustrious career a life of retirement would be monotonous, and we read in some of the prominent Eastern journals that "we, as a great Nation, cannot afford to see our ex-Presidents go to the country farm or want for anything to make them comfortable and happy." Gov. Smith, of Wisconsin, concurs in the above notion, and even Brother Swing, of Chicago, thinks that the notion of making ex-Presidents Senators for life with a full vote and full salary, is, to use his own words, "one of the most statesmanlike ideas that our thoughtful age has suggested."

While we have done much for Gen. Grant, part of which he undoubtedly deserved, we cannot create an office and a title and bestow it upon any man or class of men. It is incompatible with our institutions, a dangerous innovation, and contrary to the representative principle of a free government "of the people, for the people, by the people." A body of water that has neither current nor agitation soon becomes stagnant and corrupt, and the strong current of change of Presidents, Senators, and Congressmen clears and purifies our legislative bodies and saves our liberties. We want no life offices with their great tempations and powers; we want no man to hold any office which the popular vote has not given him; and we won't have any titles in this country, for we want one man to be just as good as another.

If such an office and title be created what would hinder us with such a precedent from bestowing it upon some of our illustrious and eloquent Senators and other great men? It would surely be the starting point for an aristocracy and a putting in of the wedge that would ultimately split our institutions asunder. In Republican America, where work is honorable, there is nothing incompatible with the dignity of Gen. Grant or any other ex-President in returning to his farm or law-office, and nothing disgraceful in a man at any time of his life making an honest and independent living. Any man who cannot live comfortably on an annual income of $7,000 (Grant's alleged income) without appealing to public charity doesn't deserve what he asks.

Any man who has the ability and accompanying money-making power to lift himself to the highest place in the land, and after a term of four or eight years with a salary of $50,000 per year has not saved enough to make him comfortable the balance of his life, is in plain English a spendthrift, and to make such a man Senator for life with full salary and full vote would be letting go of the most vital principle of our institutions, setting an extremely bad example to the people, encouraging reckless extravagance, and making our leaders leeches on the public purse, something akin to the Prince of Wales and his numerous and greedy brothers and sisters.

No true patriot would sanction such a startling and dangerous innovation, and no one but a traitor would accept such a position and title if it were urged upon him.

Would not Gen. Grant's retirement to private life add greater glory and lustre to his name, even as it did to the name of Cincinnatus?

Merry Chistmas and happy New-Year to all (Maud Meredith and Harry included.)

CHAT.

MR. CLAYPOLE.

HIS RECENT EXPERIENCES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 11.—I was down in one of the lower counties of this State when you published my letter, and did not get to see or hear of it until my return, in the latter part of the following week. A little matter of business took me to the store of Mr. S., the husband of the lady to whom I am indebted for my first introduction to my present wife. Both Mr. and Mrs. S. were in the store when I entered, and I noticed some signs passing between them that led me to think that there was something that she wanted him to tell, and which, from his frown, I judged he was unwilling to do. As I was about to go out, however, he called me back, and asked me how the family was. I told him I had just got back from a week's trip, and was then on my way home. He told me that my letter had been published, and that a good-natured neighbor who gets THE TRIBUNE, in true Christian spirit, as soon as she read the article, had hurried over to show it to my wife, and to volunteer some wholesome, strong-minded advice. But others were there before her, and she found a whole conclave assembled, busily discussing the article, and giving all sorts of counsel. After a little while my wife's pastor, who had learned I was away, came in, and, to still the tumult of voices, suggested prayer, and he prayed. But the prayer had no sooner ended than the confusion of tongues was renewed, the sisters all exclaiming, "I'd give him a piece of my mind as soon as he came home"; "I'd make it hot for him to advertise me in that way," and other like spirited remarks. The preacher, however, advised my wife that she bear her cross with Christian forbearance, and, while preserving the article, not to let on that she had ever seen or heard of it, until the proper time came; to be more moderate in her expenses, and to keep the girls at home when night came, and to make them treat and talk of me in a proper manner. Some of the older sisters approved the advice of the pastor, but it was not relished by the younger ones.

It was finally suggested that while I was at home everything should bear an appearance of thrift and economy, but when I was away, which I am most of the time, then they could do as they pleased. "Now," said Mr. S., "I have told you this as Mrs. S. was possibly the innocent cause of leading you into your present troubles. You know what has been done, and you can shape your own conduct."

I went home towards evening. My wife met me very kindly. (She is really a good woman at heart.) Everything was calm and serene. The next day I went around among the different stores, and found the bills multiplying in numbers and amount. But I determined to say nothing for the present. No allusion has been made to the letter which you published.

I see the Grumpy Club have taken my case into consideration, One thinks I am without courage; that I ought to emigrate to Arizona, Alaska, or some other equally hospitable clime. Another thinks I am a myth, and that the experiences I have detailed are the simple outcroppings of imagination. I wish I were a myth. I wish that what I have given as my experiences were pure fictions. Unfortunately, they are hard, stern realities. The members of the Grumpy Club, or some of them, think I have no courage. I think I possess an average amount of that article, but courage is misapplied when it is attempted to be used towards a woman or her children. They can raise a howl about a man's ears, if they take a notion so to do, that will appall the stoutest heart and the strongest nerve. A man, however righteous his cause, that shows "courage" towards a woman who has abused his confidence is generally worsted. The chivalric nature of man at once inclines to take the part of what is very improperly called the "weaker vessel"; and the women at once espouse her side, and make her cause their own.

I have within the last four days received several letters from men who, like myself, have married widows with children. Some of the widows were wealthy at the time of the second marriage, others were poor. They all tell the same story. The children know he is not their father, and have none, or but little, of the respect and love for him they would have towards their own father. They expect him to provide them with everything they want, but if he attempts to exercise parental authority, there is strong likelihood of a row. If he offers even parental advice it is coldly received and frequently unheeded. If he feels constrained to insist upon economy, the loving step-children do not hesitate to talk about him away from home, and to magnify his faults and make sport of his peculiarities. If he has children of his own, a jealousy at once springs up if he undertakes to help them. The mother very often looks at her own children, and says: "What is his is mine, and what is mine is my own." If Brighton wants to marry, and to chasten his spirit by suffering and trial for the world to come, let him marry a widow with children, —and especially with girls of 16 or 17. He will learn something.

Mr. Pickerding, of the Grumpy Club, suggests that I bring my two daughters here, that they may get a share of the money that is being spent. The girls are married and settled. I cannot take them from their homes. But Mr. Pickerding has given me a hint, and I think I will act on it. Until they heard I was going to marry, they, with good reason, expected to get what little I had left at my death. If I cannot get them here to share it, I can, at least, do this. They are my children and have claims on me stronger than the claims of another man's children. If I am obliged to spend money for the thankless children of somebody else, I can give them an equal amount in my own lifetime. If this spirit of extravagance continues at home, I am afraid that before my death my little estate will have melted away, and my wife, if she outlives me, as she probably will, will find that in weakly yielding to the wishes and fancies of her children she has brought on herself that worst of conditions—an old age of helpless poverty. Brighton, take warning by me. Don't marry a widow with children.

CHRISTOPHER CLAYPOLE.

A SYMPATHIZER.

SHE CONDOLES WITH SILENCE WORDSWORTH.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 13.—The members of The Home seem so jolly and happy as they gather around the same hearth like brothers and sisters that the light of their countenances shines afar and pierces through the gloom until it sheds a ray of welcome light upon my narrow existence. I have been standing without, listening to the sweet, harmonious sound of your voices mingled in friendly conversation. The music falls soothingly upon my listening ear, and the sweet strain glides ever onward, peaceful in its flow. Now a gentle murmur echoes through the air, and I recognize the soprano of the younger sisters, the alto of the big boy brothers, the high tenor of the old maids in the family, and the deep sounding bass of the old bachelor members. The sound, now merriment, now melancholy, has died away in the distance, and I know you have said "Good night" to one another, and each gone your destined way, having parted to meet again in the appointed "sweet by-and-by." When you meet again to hold quiet communion with one another, if you hear a timid knock for entrance and see my frightened face, please don't turn me away without some little word of welcome, but let "faith, hope, and charity abide with you, remembering that the greatest of these three is charity." I should like a little talk with Silence Wordsworth about 'Squire Squelcher and herself.

Poor girl! You must be in a miserable plight!

You have my sympathy, though I think the fault was partly yours. How could you respect a man—much less love one—who could so far forget the memory of his dead wife as to think of taking to his heart and home another.

'Squire Squelcher, what a monster you are!

Didn't your wife leave many pleasant things to follow you?

Didn't she love you, true to life's close, despite many heart aches and bitter tears?

Didn't she endure with womanly patience and heavenly resignation enough to at least have the privilege to lie in Death's cold, quiet sleep without being disturbed by visions of another woman taking her place in your affections?

Silence Wordsworth, didn't you know all the time he was smiling on you that "a man can smile and smile, and be a villain still"?

But, suppose you had married this contemptible being you call "Squire," and those five motherless infants had wasted away under your planned treatment of "brimstone and treacle," could the blessed angels in Heaven witness a sadder sight than that dead wife's spirit gathering her five precious babes again to her bosom, hovering about in ethereal space, with no lover, no husband, no father?

After all, "What is man that we should be so mindful of him"?

You say you were willing to sacrifice yoursel to this hideous creature, because the pork was melting into grease, the beans had all been made into soup, and the flour barrel had the head knocked out and was turned upside down. Oh, Silence! the fault here is not yours. It is the cruel, wicked teachings girls are taught from babyhood to womanhood.

Why are we taught to rush into matrimony to secure homes and worldly goods? Why is it, when our homes are spacious and luxuriant, and our parents indulgent, that by example, and precept, and by numerous indirect ways, we know and feel we are expected to hurry and make some choice?

Is it any wonder that the poor girls, driven to desperation, rush madly forth as if the stock in the market was about to fall below par, and with sullen determination seize upon the first thing they can catch, which is usually the worst animal in the whole show?

Is it a wonder that as a consequence there are many miserable homes, that the divorce docket is always running over with applications, that boys for want of proper home-teachings rush into all kinds of vice, that men drink "liquid consolation" at saloons, and women die of broken hearts?

No wonder at all. The girls must be taught different theories concerning life.

Why don't our parents lay aside their false and shameful pride? Why don't they see their fatal mistake, and say to us: "Daughter, let our home be thine forever; but if you would be happier with something to do, go, child, and our blessings with you, instead of keeping us at home when we long to get out into the world. We ought to be educated to be self-reliant and self-supporting; then we can meet the emergencies of life and be happier. A woman need not loose purity by mingling with the world. We hear a great deal of prating about the wickedness of the world, but the reason of it, I think, is owing to the inactivity of women. Aristocratic friends tell us we should not occupy places that the needy and unfortuate ought to have, which sounds very nice, of course. But they forget there is work for every one according to their abilities, and that when the commandment "Six days shalt thou labor" was carved on tables of stone, and repeated by every generation, work enough was provided for all. Silence, can't you find something to do, and do it with a will, in order to supply that vacant larder without such scorned aid as you were contemplating?

You have escaped from a terrible doom, and you ought to thank your base deliverer for rescuing you in time from such a sad mistake.

Forgive me, Silence; have I said aught amiss? Attribute it to my youth and inexperience.

P. G.

SISTER ARACHNE.

WINTER IN MARYLAND.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Dec. 8.—It is weeks and weeks since I have seen a TRIBUNE, and many days since there has arrived a letter from Chicago. A feeling of home-sickness creeps over me whenever I think of my dear busy Western city, and I long once more to go to sleep with the roar of Lake Michigan sounding in my ears.

The mountains are all covered with snow, and the country is more beautiful than ever in her winter dress. Outside of my window a colony of blue-jays have taken up winter quarters in a group of Norway spruces. They add life to the picture by darting hither and thither over the snow and among the sombre green branches of the firs. Before the break of day they are awake and begin discussing the politics of the colony. They quarrel and scold most vociferously and frequently end the controversy by a battle, when many a proud crest is ruined, and a haughty spirit retires sadly demoralized. A blue-jay is as fond of gossip as a village spinster. Two of the birds are now perched on the window-sill and appear to be deeply interested in one another's chatter. Their coats are blue and silver, with high black ruffs, and on his head each wears a startling crest imparting a most warlike aspect, while beneath the crest sparkles a pair of bright, inquisitive eyes. They are very tame, and every morning tap on the window-pane and demand some breakfast. A poor little robin-red-breast was in the habit of coming for his morning crumbs, but yesterday we missed him, and in the afternoon I discovered "Tom," our cat, asleep under the firs, while scattered around him were poor robin's feathers—sad evidence of a most pitiful tragedy.

Owls are very plenty in this vicinity. A pair are domesticated in the barn and make themselves exceedingly useful by killing mice. Such odd-looking little fellows as they are. When we visited them they surveyed us from head to foot; seeming to twist their heads round and round as with profound curiosity they watched every movement.

The other evening when I opened the window to take a look at Jupiter something jumped in against me, scaring me almost out of my wits. At first I thought it was a large cat, but a light was brought and discovered an enormous snowy owl, a rare and valuable specimen. The light dazzled him and he sat on the floor blinking and winking at us with a rather bewildered expression. "Tom," who was asleep before the fire, awoke, and, seeing the strange object not five feet from him, ruffled up his fur and set up a most doleful howl. Sir Owl, scenting battle in the air, spread his wings and settled on top of the book-case, upsetting the lamp and a bust of Apollo in his flight. He was captured after much scratching and biting on his part, and next day a large dose of chloroform sent him away from this world of toil and trouble.

During the greater part of October and November we were up in the mountains with a hunting party. Game was abundant, and our sojourn, in spite of hardships, very pleasant. We had quarters in an old house possessed by a friend. It was built in Colonial days, of pressed brick brought from England. Even the doors, staircases, and window-frames were imported, and in the dining-room were apair of mahogany settees that were several centuries old. We seemed so far away from civilization, and in the very heart of the mountains, yet the National pike was but three miles distant. Partridges, quails, woodcock, and squirrels were very plenty, and on two occasions the hunters brought home a red deer.

The evenings were so enjoyable when we all sat around the great open fire-place; watched the pine knots snap and burn; roasted our chestnuts, and told ghost stories, just as the young folks did in that same room 100 years ago.

Several bright moonlight nights we girls were torn from the cheerful fireside and our books to assist in a coon hunt. On each occasion we walked miles and miles through the woods. Our faces were scratched, our dresses torn, our hands bruised with climbing over rocks, our boots cut by sharp stones, and on each occasion the success was the same, the coon failed to put in an appearance. Sometimes our expectations would be raised to the highest pitch of excitement. We would all be gathered around a tree upon which the eye of imagination had discovered the coon or possum. The darkies would yell, the dogs bark, and the girls, quivering with fear, each cling to her escort, effectually preventing any action upon his part. And finally, after considerable talk as to what would move the obstinate animal, down would tumble a stray chicken or a wild turkey.

SISTER ARACHNE.

THE HOLIDAYS.

AS SEEN BY ORLENA.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Only a week to Christmas, and what a week of whisperings, and knowing looks, and grim beckonings, and hours of close cloistered questionings, and hurried work, and secret purchases. And what a busy week for merchants and clerks while throwing down and reshelving articles, and keeping those in place that are intended to be tossed and tumbled by thoughtless shoppers to their heart's content, whether they purchase anything or not.

And the utilized small boy that "runs the check," and runs down his own reputation for decency by the ruthless manner in which he crowds and elbows his way through the ranks, will have a jolly week of nudging and beating his brains out in trying to reach the check he is called upon to run, lest his employer should pounce upon him with a shake and a rebuff that shall bring the stars about his head. For weeks the show windows have been adopting their gayest habiliments in anticipation of the coming holidays, and the rush of sightseers that shall throng the bazars either as seekers after pleasure or something more substantial.

What a rivalry there is between the mammoth dry-goods houses as to which shall drape their wares in the most costly and artistic style, and display the largest amount of novelties in design and fabric. The same spirit of rivalry reigns supreme in the toy and notion bazars, the jewelry establishments, the crockery booths, and book-stores. In fact, the whole world seems baptized in the spirit of rivalry. Men become possessed with a mania for fast horses, and the one that can go careering through life at the most hazardous speed, reckless of consequences, is lauded and applauded to his heart's content. They yearn to be considered the winners in the race for fortune as in the strife for time, and the braver the score that foots up to their credit the more need of mighty exertions to conquer all obstacles in the strife.

Women pine for rich and stylish robes, costly furs, and elegant laces, and the spirit of rivalry asserts itself in Dame Fashion's wonderful kingdom. Were it not for this spirit of rivalry and strife and opposition that runs riot through the world, we should soon become surfeited with life, and only the most monotonous existence would answer the purpose of plodding us through life and ushering us into the unseen Beyond, where railroad monopolies, fast horses, laces, and diamonds cease to torment. A few feet of real estate will be the inheritance alike of the just and the unjust, the millionaire and the beggar, who for once will be the equal of Kings and Princes.

It seems almost impossible that this rush and scramble for fame and fortune should all end in equality at last. No matter what pompous and lordly airs we adopt, or how thoroughly we despise the poor and lowly, Time ends the farce by bringing us all to the same level,—a cramped and lowly bed in the bosom of Mother Earth.

In the Beyond the scales may be turned, and honest poverty and meekness look down upon pomp and pride. It would be well for us to accustom ourselves to every view of the case. So amid all our eager preparations for the holidays let us not forget that what might seem a trifle to us would be received as a godsend to the lowly ones who may some day carry off the palm of righteousness. I have often thought that were I of the *mail* sex I should prefer the calling of a letter-carrier, though the remuneration might be only a meagre pittance beside that of other branches of industry. To be sure there are many drawbacks to be considered, in the shape of exposure to storms and the extremes of heat and cold. But who in all the wide world is so universally welcomed and eagerly-watched for as the faithful, good-natured carrier. To be sure he often brings us disappointment and anguish, but for all that we learn to wait and watch for his coming, and eagerly welcome the sound of his well-known footsteps. Peddlers, canvassers, and gossips may be our abomination, but the postman never. In view of all this, let us remember him in distributing our holiday favors, and thus assist as well as encourage him in well doing.

ORLENA.

HOMELESS CHILDREN.

HOW TO ASSIST THEM.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Ill., Dec. 13.—I have become very much interested in the discussions your able contributors have from time to time engaged in. I read The Home with much more regularity than any other part of THE TRIBUNE. While I do not at all times believe everything presented to the public through its medium, still I am aware that the general tone of the pieces are calculated to meet the demands of the general public. Mirth, sense, nonsense, philosophy, religion, and reformers' views are all allowed a space, and the aggregate of thought is good and progressive. This is as it should be, and undoubtedly meets with favor at the hands of an intelligent and reading public.

I have a question I would like to present to the public. It is this: In what way can the poor, homeless, and friendless children of our large cities be benefited? How can they be educated? How raised and trained so as to become good citizens?

About a year ago the Grand Jury of Cook County investigated junk-shops in Chicago. They found that there are men and women in Chicago who have secret schools in which children are trained to become thieves! At least, so the papers reported. Of all crimes such an one is the most diabolical, and should meet with just and speedy punishment. It presents a problem for the good citizens of all large cities to solve. Secret schools to educate a child to break the laws that are made to protect society! These hopeless, helpless, ignorant waifs of society preyed upon by the vultures of society! A curse should rest upon such men and women. I hope they will never know a day of peace, nor enjoy a dollar of money thus earned. If this is the case, what can be done to stop it?

The common school, the different religious denominations, are doing much for the children who have homes, but what can be done for those poor, homeless children? Which would be cheaper for the State, to make a law providing for the education and training of such children to some pursuit, whereby they would be able to earn a living, at public expense, or let them go on in the ways of ignorance and vice until they become hardened criminals, and then pay for their prosecution and confinement for violating the law?

I would like the opinion of some of The Home contributors upon this question. At another time I will present some more views upon the same question.

W.

GAWK.

HIS VIEWS ON BOOKS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—Will some widow-lady, with two or three "little angels" please marry Brighton? His case excites neither sympathy nor interest, and I think The Home does not want to review the marriage question. Owen Meredith's wise remark that "We know too much about love ere we love" is equally true of marriage, and if we can dispose of Brighton effectually we need have no fear of this well-worn subject intruding itself again.

I am glad to see so many of the old faces back in the circle again.

Although Forty Years has been away so long, I am sorry to see he comes back in the same spirit, and with his philosophy in no way improved. I must take issue with him on one remark: "The foes to a clean life are not between the covers of any book, or in any words at all." There have been some men (and women, too) brave enough to have raised a cry against the petty tyranny of society, against conforming to all the conventionalities, against the many faults of the times, against class prejudice, and against wrong everywhere. There is another class, now that this cry is being heard, who take great pains to espouse the cause and echo the cry through all the land. The one is actuated by a desire for more true liberty of thought and action, while the other is but a wish for more license in wrong-doing. The one aims to befriend mankind by showing that humanity is very far from being perfect and that there are still hights above us, while the other holds all man's achievements and hopes up to ridicule.

For a long time I thought our philosopher was on the side of the right, but of late his writings have forced me to conclude that he is only taking advantage of this new desire to break away from old forms, to promulgate doctrines that would break down the safeguards of society. Witness his many side hits at Christianity. While I deprecate the wholesale manner in which the word "infidel" has been used, and think with Prof. Swing that the word could and should be stricken from our vocabulary, I still think that he who ignores the source of our present civilization and preaches a cold, godless philosophy, is teaching dangerous doctrine. A recognition of the truths written in the Books of Ecclesiastes, Job, and the Songs of Solomon is not incompatible with the truths of Christianity. Did Forty Years ever investigate the philosophy of a Paul or a Bishop Colenso?

If it be true that "the foes to a clean life do not lay in any words at all," then it would follow that words were not incentives or supports to an upright life. Is our sage prepared to take this position? Are all the thousand words that have been thundered at us from the pulpit and spoken at us by the seers of bygone ages to go for naught? Would it not be safer for us to decide that the doctrine taught by our learned friend is lacking in true wisdom? In fact, when we examine the real thought he has given us, we are instantly reminded of Talleyrand. The advice he has given us suggests the advice of Chesterfield to his son. Such advice sinks in comparison with the advice of a Carlyle or a Canon Farrar.

While it may be true that the foes to a clean life are in the heart, and blood, and bone of the sinner, it is also true that bad books and oily words spoken by bad men awaken these foes that may be sleeping in the heart, and stir up the bad blood to a degree that eventually ruins the man that otherwise might have come off conqueror in the end.

The other day I picked up a book of so-called poetry called "Stolen Waters." I am sorry to say it was written by a woman. It is even worse than "Jane Eyre." It is almost too disgusting to relate. The heroine gets up a flirtation with a man while at church and conceives an ardent "love" for him. She finds out that he is married, and then follows a series of clandestine meetings, of good resolutions made only to be broken, "trials of love," heartrending scenes of parting, and wild, immoral ravings, but no excuse for the wretch who had broken the holiest vow he could have taken. After much tribulation the heroine emerges from the dross-consuming fire and declares that her "love" has ennobled her, that she is a much better woman for having idolized a rascal, and that henceforth she will be a sweet Sister of Charity. But unexpectedly the wife dies,—dies "for want of some foolish words" from one who had sworn to forsake all others and cling to her alone; and at last this noble maiden goes weeping to her idol and willingly confides her happiness to one whom she knows has just betrayed a solemn trust.

Will Forty Years tell me that such books have no influence in making or breaking a life? Can any romantic "soul-saving" school-girl read such without being influenced and degraded thereby?

I am not surprised that one who entertains such views of books that are tolerated in respectable society should speak sneeringly of Dickens, whose writings (whatever his life may have been) are one long crusade against oppression, cant, hypocrisy, and wrong-doing. The truth is, that, as "words are the only things that live forever," written words and spoken words do influence us here, and will continue to influence those who shall come after us. And he who advises the reading of good books and teaches the young to shun the evil that may result from the reading of doubtful ones will do society a lasting favor. Bacon says, truly: "Some books are to be tasted, others to be chewed, and a few to be swallowed and digested."

GAWK.

OUR OWN POETS.

HEAVEN.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Oh, say what are thy thoughts of Heaven?
Still are they those thy childhood knew,
When gazing on the skies at even,
Beyond the stars thy fancy flew,

Peopling the regions far above
With seraph forms of beauty rare,
Whose golden harps with hymns of love
Melodious fill the perfumed air?

But riper years perchance have given
Thoughts less of earthly joy than this,
And the bright hope that pictures Heaven
Paints it a state of endless bliss,

Known but to spirits, who have passed
This earthly scene, life's sorrows o'er,
Whom mercy's hand admits at last
To joys unknown, unthought before.

Ah, deem not so,—on this side death
We know this blessed empire won,—
Oh, wait not for the parting breath
To feel His kingdom, Heaven, begun.

'Tis found, in passions tamed, subdued;
Felt in a heart made pure within;
Found in the power of doing good;
Felt to the full in loving Him.

'Tis in that faith which dries the tear
That starts so oft in sorrow's eye;
'Tis in that hope, o'ercoming fear,
Which gives o'er death the victory.

Oh, if thou knowest, ere life be o'er,
Naught of that Heaven begun in thee,
Well mayest thou fear it has in store
No joy to bless eternity.

S. M.

THE HUNTER'S SONG.

For The Chicago Tribune.

I come, I come from my forest home,
Among the tall oak trees,
Where the foliage green is ever seen,
Stirred by the morning breeze.

My haunts are far from the ken of man,
My footsteps light and free
As I spring across the rocky cliffs
That jut far over the sea.

Oh! my life it is a merry one,
As I hunt the bounding stag,
As I roam the forest in search of game,
Springing from crag to crag.

Ah! who would barter his freedom away,
Who would give in exchange
His forest home, his freedom from care,
For a cottage or a grange?

MISS L. F. HACKETT.

STEER ONWARD.

For The Chicago Tribune.

The waves run high, and the sea-gull's cry
Is heard above the roar
Of the waters beating 'gainst our ship,
Far, far away from shore;
But nought care we, our hearts are free,—
A sailor knows no fear,—
On shore or at sea at home is he—
Then onward, onward steer.

There's a girl I know, who will fear the glow
She will spy in the east at morn,
That will tell the tale of the night-wind's wail,
When another day is born;
She's a sailor's love, and as pure as the dove,—
But no braver heart beats here,—
And she'll dry her eye when the storm goes by—
Then onward, onward steer.

CHARLES W. AUGUSTUS.

THE KISS SHE THREW WITH HER HAND.

For The Chicago Tribune.

She threw me a kiss with her hand
The time that I saw her last,
When I went from my native land
On a morning long since past.

Far off down the long grassy street
She walked, and looked back, to see
That I lingered with tardy feet;
Then she kissed her hand to me.

With her hand she threw me a kiss,
But the dear girl did not know
That it gave me a world of bliss
On that morn so long ago.

And I threw a kiss back to her,
Then the road turned to the right,
And the cruel boughs of the fir
Shut her form out from my sight;

But her image I carried away;
I keep it still in my heart,
As fresh as it was on the day
That we tore ourselves apart.

BURTON C. INGERSOLL.

JOEL HENRY WELLS.

Judge Moran will Hear the Evidence upon Which an Unfortunate Man Is Held to Be Crazy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 17.—To-morrow morning the noted Joel Henry Wells, who claims to have been unlawfully recommitted to the Insane Asylum, will be taken before the Circuit Court of Cook County, a habeas corpus having been issued by Judge Moran to-day and served upon Dr. Kilbourne by an Elgin Constable this evening.

A CENTENNARIAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 17.—The item of the day here was the celebration of the 100th birthday of Levi Pettibone at his residence on Chestnut street. The old gentleman sent out cards to his friends notifying them of the event, and there was a large gathering at his home in consequence. Mr. Pettibone was Probate Judge here, and was brother to Rufus Pettibone, late Circuit Judge of this county. He has lived here since 1817. He told his visitors to-day how he rode upon Fulton's first steamboat, the Clermont, and upon the second railway train that ever made a regular trip in America, this trip being from Poughkeepsie to Albany. Mr. Pettibone's eyesight is nearly gone, but he hears well and converses freely. Among those who paid the old man a visit to-day were men 80 years of age, who had known him when they were boys and he an active man.

THE DEATH-ANGEL.

DEC. 4, 1880.

For The Chicago Tribune.

The tempest gathered with the night;
We bowed our heads in sorrow,
While o'er the stars a Shadow crept,
To greet us on the morrow.

Our white lips trembled as we plead,
"O Father, stay its coming!"
But nearer still the Shadow crept,
A human life consuming.

We fought the monster, fierce and long,
With fixed and stony faces;
And yet we could not save the one
We loved from his embraces.

He clasped his icy fingers close
About our own true-hearted;
And then "the silver cord was loosed,"
And hope at last departed.

The fever-tide burned out, and then
We closed his eyes in sorrow,
And kissed them down for that long sleep
That shall be ours to-morrow.

MARY STRATTON HEWETT.

OHIO STATE GRANGE.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 17.—The State Grange to-day adopted, by a vote of 86 to 4, a memorial to the Legislature asking for a Local-Option law. A memorial was also adopted asking for an appropriation sufficient to establish an experimental agricultural station at the State University.

CLIPPING HORSES.

A Modern Invention, Which Is the Personification of Refined Cruelty.

Why the Practice Must Be Condemned from a Rational and Scientific Standpoint.

By George F. Foote, M. D.

As the winter solstice approaches with its waves of refrigeration bearing down upon us from the inhabitable regions of the North, we may expect the return of that cruel custom of modern invention, *the clipping of horses*. This, to the eye of a naturalist, is the personification of refined cruelty.

Should any human being in a civilized country, as winter approached, strip off the clothes he had worn during the milder season and go naked, attempting to argue that it was in accordance with hygienic laws, and condusive to comfort and health, we should write him down a monomaniac with asinine tendencies. Again, should a man clothe his family while indoors protected from the rigors of the season, and then when going out for exercise compel them to remove all their garments, and that, too, when the thermometer ranges in the neighborhood of zero, he would be arrested and punished for cruelty, or incarcerated as "a person dangerous to himself and others if permitted to go at large." This inhumanity to man would not be tolerated for a day. And yet in our midst

THIS OUTRAGE UPON THE DUMB BRUTE,

the horse, the most noble and useful of all animals, is of common occurrence, not only among the ignorant, but countenanced among the intelligent and refined of society. Pass along our streets on the coldest day of winter, and you will see the representatives of different grades in society out with their naked horses, before a butcher's cart, a doctor's phaeton, a lady's carriage, or a gentleman's turn-out for speed. The occupants of these are all comfortably clad in their wraps, their blankets and furs; while the poor horses, deprived even of the covering with which they are born into this world, are exposed in a state of nudity to the inclemency of the cold during all the time they are out of their stables. They suffer as a human being would suffer if exposed in the same way.

The ladies make their calls and do their shopping these cold days, leaving their horses to shiver and freeze by the sidewalk. In the meantime these ladies are comfortable within doors, and the coachman does not complain as he sits upon the box surrounded with his robes and mufflers. Even the doctor, who, of all men, ought to be wise in such matters, to his discredit and shame clips his horse, and leaves him naked, or with only a blanket one-fourth the thickness of his natural covering while he administers to the sick. And yet these are all tender-hearted people whose sympathies are alive to suffering.

Now while I am willing to credit these people with an honesty of purpose and with a desire to do right, still I must raise my voice in condemnation of their practices in this matter. Let us look at the thing from

A RATIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC STANDPOINT.

The reasons offered in favor of the practice of clipping are:

The horse is more spirited and goes faster.

He is easer groomed and requires less care.

He dries off quicker after fast driving that induces excessive perspiration, and he does not sweat as much as with the hair on, which gets wet and cold.

In wet, slushy, and freezing weather the water splashes over his breast, abdomen, and limbs, where it freezes, if unclipped, at the ends of the hair, and by its presence induces pneumonia.

The horse is healthier.

He looks better.

I have ready answers to all these reasons which I think are based upon physiological truths:

That the horse can, for a time, go faster we readily admit. He has less weight to carry by a few ounces of hair. He is more sensitive to the cut of the lash on his bare skin, and his fears impel him. Then, again, he is glad to run to generate animal heat. Indeed, he must run to keep from freezing.

He is easier groomed, or at least it is to be acknowledged that he gets less grooming. And the same argument holds good that

A MAN SHOULD GO NAKED

to save the labor of washing his clothes. In a state of freedom the horse grooms himself to his comfort, by rolling; while in bondage the comb and brush are used as a substitute. Of course, if there is no hair there is less obstruction to friction, and the dust is easier removed from a smooth surface than from a rough one. We grant all this, and it might hold good, were there no other penalty attached to it.

That he don't sweat as much after a hard drive I deny in toto, as this is only an appearance. The moisture escapes from the surface insensibly by evaporation without contact with the hair. If he does not sweat, he ought to, and he would die if he did not, as this is one of the essential means for disposing of the excessive heat and wastes of the system, greatly multiplied by the violent exercise. Please bear in mind that of the four excretory functions, viz.: the lower intestines, the kidneys, the lungs, and the skin, the last two are the most active at the time of and after violent exercise. As all exercise is at the expense of the material substance of the system, this waste has to be carried off by these excretory organs. A large amount of this is consumed in the lungs generating animal heat, which, by means of the circulation, finds its way to the surface, from which it is radiated or used in converting the water of the perspiratory fluids into vapor. With this moisture from the surface is thrown out waste matter, more or less. Here, then, is a wise and most wonderful provision of Providence in the economy of the animal kingdom. If the horse could not sweat and by evaporotion dispense with this increase of coloric, he would burn up and die from an inflammatory fever. If this excessive waste caused by great exertion could not be thrown upon the lungs and brought in contact with the air and there consumed in generating this heat, he would die from asphyxia,—the same as by strangulation. Anything that interferes with this

IS WRONG.

An all-wise Providence knew what was best for a horse when he designed his wonderful organization. But it is proper, while we acknowledge this Supremacy, to study causes and effects. What are the uses of the hair? That it serves an important end no one will deny, if they will take the trouble to investigate. To some, that an all-wise Creator caused it to grow is sufficient evidence that it has an important use in contributing to the comfort of the animal, as nothing is made in vain. To those who would investigate I would say that the hair serves to keep the animal cool, and it serves to keep him warm, as his necessities may require. This, at first sight an apparent contradiction, is, nevertheless, a truism. The temperature of the body in health is always nearly the same in cold weather or in warm weather, when exercising or when at rest.

This equilibrium is sustained by generating heat and by evaporation from the surface of the body. The more extensive is this surface, under like circumstances, the greater the amount of evaporation. Then, as heat is an integral part of this evaporation, the greater must be the amount thrown off.

Witness now the condition of the clipped horse after a hard drive. He is brought into the stable reeking with perspiration;

HE IS COVERED WITH BLANKETS

which, not unlike the hair, absorbs the moisture as it oozes from the skin. It is objected that the hair, if left on, is wet from the excessive sweating. But where is the difference between the wet hair, which is the natural covering, or the wet blanket, which is the artificial one? So far as moisture is concerned the wet blanket is quite as objectionable. But in the sequel there is a vast difference. The unclipped horse is left in control of his covering. So long as the excess of heat is generated by the waste of the system being carried to and burned in the lunge, and then distributed to the surface with the perspiration for escape, so long will the horse offer the least resistance to this, by confining his natural blanket to the smallest possible thickness, and his hair will remain nearly flat upon the surface. But when this excess of heat has escaped, and the cold begins to be felt, the horse will elevate his hair toward a perpendicular position, and thus gradually adjust the thickness of his natural blanket to the condition required for sustaining the natural temperatue of the body. The hair first dries next to the skin as the sweating diminishes; the moisture being expelled by the presence of heat, the same as when two or more blankets cover the clipped horse, the inside one dries first. The horse is free to manage his own clothing as best suits his comfort. But the poor horse that is shorn of his hair

HAS NO SUCH FREEDOM;

no matter how uncomfortably warm he may be, he has to endure the presence of a thick blanket, and more likely two or three of them. He perspires and they grow wet, and he grows hotter. He has no means of relief, no power to divest himself of a portion of his covering it too warm. No means of adding to it if too cold. His groom, is of necessity, entirely ignorant of his discomfort, judging of his condition only by surmise or external appearances. The poor horse is forced to submit to all outward impressions without the ability to exercise any of his instinctive qualities implanted within him for his protection and comfort.

He is exposed to the rigors of severe winter weather in a state of nudity, when out of doors, with all its horrible suffering, and he is subject to the abuse herein described when within doors. These physiological presentations show most conclusively that a blanket or artificial covering cannot be successfully made to take the place of the natural covering, the hair.

5. That the horse is healthier by clipping, I deny. I have seen several utterly ruined in one season by clipping; and have no doubt that a practice so utterly at variance with physiological laws must shorten the use and life of a horse by several years.

In corroboration of these views I will state that for seven years in the City of Buffalo, noted for its wind and cold weather, I carefully watched a stable of 115 horses (a fine collection), and during that time not one was clipped, not one was blanketed, not one had any serious illness, not one died.

6. That the horse looks better is

A MATTER OF TASTE.

If to see him naked and in pain, with his limbs drawn under him shivering and suffering from the cold is a thing of beauty, I fail to see it. Let me state another fact, well known to farmers. A lean sheep has longer and finer wool than a fat one; for the reason that he needs more protection than the fat one, which has the surplus of carbon, to be used in generating heat. So a lean horse has longer hair and more of it than a fat one, and for the same reason, showing the wisdom of a kind Providence to meet the necessities of each individual case, and the horse, if permitted, knows best how to use this provision for his own comfort. I might also cite the familiar fact that birds and the domestic fowl, while upon the perch in cold weather, present an appearance of nearly double their real size, by the erection of their feathers increasing the thickness of their covering to protect them from the cold. Would it be wise to pluck them of their feathers and substitute a blanket?

We hope this cruel fashion will be an ephemeral one, and soon, like many other foolish customs, become a thing of the past, with an oblivion more creditable to this era than true history.

LET THEM GO!

Let the dream go! Are there not other dreams,
In vastnesses of clouds hid from thy sight,
That yet shall gild with beautiful gold beams
And shoot the shadows thro' and thro' with light?
What matters one lost vision of a night?
Let the dream go!

Let the hope set! Are there not other hopes
That yet shall rise like new stars in thy sky?
Not long a soul in sullen darkness gropes
Before some light is lent it from on high.
What folly to think happiness gone by!
Let the hope set!

Let the joy fade! Are there not other joys,
Like frost-bound bulbs, that yet shall start and bloom?
Severe must be the Winter that destroys
The hardy plants locked in their silent tomb.
What cares the Earth for her brief time of gloom?
Let the joy fade!

Let the love die! Are there not other loves,
As beautiful and full of sweet unrest,
Flying thro' space like snowy-pinioned doves?
They yet shall come and nestle in thy breast,
And thou shalt say of each, "Lo! this is best!"
Let the love die!

—*Ella Wheeler in New York Sun.*

SCALES.

U. S. STANDARD Scales!

CHICAGO SCALE CO.,

147, 149 & 151 S. Jefferson-st., Chicago,

Manufacture more than

300 Different Varieties.

THE BEST QUALITY AT LOWEST PRICES.

2-Ton Wagon Scales (Platform 6x12)....$40
3-Ton 7x13........$50 | 4-Ton (8x14).....$60
All other sizes in proportion. All Scales Perfect. Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Beam, Beam-Box, and building directions with each Scale.

The "Little Detective," for Family or Office, $3.

Sold by dealers everywhere. Send for price-list.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS

Dr. Price's SPECIAL

TRADE MARK

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Prepared from the choicest Fruits, without coloring, poisonous oils, acids, or artificial Essences. ALWAYS UNIFORM IN STRENGTH, WITHOUT ANY ADULTERATIONS OR IMPURITIES. Have gained their reputation from their perfect purity, superior strength and quality. Admitted by all who have used them as the most delicate, grateful and natural flavor for cakes, puddings, creams, etc., ever made.

Manufactured by STEELE & PRICE,

Makers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Cream Baking Powder, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

FOLDING BEDS.

CHAMPION AUTOMATIC FOLDING BEDSTEAD

Change of Agency from the Tobey Furniture Co. to

Holton & Hildreth,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fine & Medium Furniture.

221 & 223 STATE-ST

The Burr Patent Folding Parlor Bed

Saves Rent of One Room.

Best Steel Wire Spring Mattress. The handsomest, most substantial & comfortable made. Manufactured only by

A. H. Andrews & Co.

195 Wabash Av., CHICAGO.

Mfrs of Artistic Furniture, Wood Mantels, etc.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. PEIRO,

Devotes, as for years past, exclusive attention to the Homeopathic treatment of

CATARRH,

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

Offices, 88 Madison-st. (opp. McVicker's Theatre), Chicago. Hours, 9 to 4.

THE COURTS.

Mrs. Williams and Her Little Wooden Box.

Litigation About Prosser's Twin-Cylinder Cars.

Trial of Murphy for the Murder of Young Warnimont.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, Criminal Business, Etc.

MRS. WILLIAMS AND THE LITTLE WOODEN BOX.

Mention was made in THE TRIBUNE some week ago of the fact that a woman by the name of Laura A. Williams had brought suit against Coroner Mann and Administrator Hauf, stating that, in May of 1876, she gave to an old German by the name of Platenius $8,676 for safekeeping, she having confidence in him as a friend. She further stated that she went to Platenius' house in November, but found that he had died in July. The individual in question died of heart-disease during the middle of July. His estate consisted of realty valued at $6,000 or $7,000 and a small amount in personalty. He left no heirs. The Coroner, in answer to the petition, testified that he didn't find among Platenius' effects the little wooden box containing $8,000 mentioned by Mrs. Williams.

Yesterday the case came up for hearing before Judge Knickerbocker in the Probate Court, and the petitioner was examined by Mr. Vocke. She stated that this money had belonged to her husband, who, during his life, was a dentist. He had made it in stock speculations in California. In addition to the money there was a number of notes. Their amount, how her husband got them, or who gave them, she didn't know. All she remembered was that they came from Williams, of Indiana, whose name, address, or business she couldn't state.

After the counsel had gotten through with her the Judge tried his hand at questioning. Said he:

"Madame, where did you live before you came to Chicago?"

Witness (slowly)—"Utah."

"What part of Utah?"

"Near Stockton." (Slowly.)

"What county?"

(Slowly) "Tuolomne County."

There is no such place as Stockton, Tuolomne County, in Utah, though there is in California.

Before that she lived in the southern part of this State, about twenty miles from McLean, McLean County, her answers constantly tending toward greater and greater vagueness.

"Where were you born?" said Judge Knickerbocker.

"Down East."

"Where?"

"In East Virginia."

"What county?"

"Highland."

"What is your father's name?"

"McCoy."

"What is his first name?"

"B."

Mr. Vocke—"What does that stand for—Benjamin?"

"Yes, sir."

She made the acquaintance of Platenius a year before the Chicago fire, in McLean County, where he was visiting an old gentleman whose name she could not recollect, and who introduced Platenius to her at a time she could not fix. She could not refer to any one else in McLean County besides her father. How long Platenius stayed there she did not know. Where she saw him next she did not know, except that it was some months afterwards.

At this moment she recollected the name of the old gentleman where Platenius was stopping. It was Gillespie.

Mr. Vocke—"Where is he now?"

"He is dead."

"What was his nationality?"

"He was a German."

"A German, and named Gillespie?"

"I think so."

Asked to describe Mr. Platenius' appearance, she said he was very old, that was, quite old; she couldn't tell his age, but he looked very old.

Mr. Vocke—"Was there anything peculiar about his appearance?"

"He was gray."

"Did he walk crippled?"

"Perhaps I had better not say; he showed his age in his walk."

"Was there anything about him to attract attention?"

"Well, he had kind of queer ways, but I don't know what they were."

"In what way?"

"He was kind of odd. He was a man you couldn't get acquainted with easy."

"He spoke fluently when he did speak?"

"Yes, sir. I knew he was a German, though. He talked considerably broken. I couldn't understand everything he said."

"Were his teeth all good?"

"I couldn't say about his teeth."

She couldn't speak about his hight, but said, finally, he was taller than Mr. Vocke, perhaps five feet and a half high.

Mr. Vocke—"What was the deceased's name? Tell me again."

"Pat Platenius."

After her husband's death she sent for Mr. Platenius, without knowing his address, merely sending a letter addressed to him. She had not seen him since he was at McLean, where, as will be remembered, she had met him twice.

She asked him to keep the money until she needed it.

"Did you let him have the money without making any inquiry about him, and without taking any receipt?"

"Yes; and would have been willing to let him have as much more."

"Why?"

"Because he was an honest man."

"Was he to give you any interest?"

"No, sir. I thought the money was more bother than it was worth."

Judge Knickerbocker finally dismissed the petition, saying that while the woman's story was possible, he could not entertain the petition, because absolutely no evidence was offered in support of it. Her statement alone could not go for anything.

The description which she gave of Mr. Platenius did not correspond at all with the appearance of the deceased, who was a man over six feet in hight, with one shoulder much humped, so bending him forward that his beard almost rested on his chest. His feet were deformed, and he walked with a limp.

It will probably be best for Mrs. Williams' friends to take charge of her, and prevent her making such an exhibition of herself in a court of justice.

THE MURPHY TRIAL.

The trial of young Murphy on the charge of murdering Anthony Warnimont, April 6 last, was resumed in the Criminal Court yesterday morning.

The evidence for the prosecution was closed with the testimony of Officer O'Connor, to whom the defendant surrendered himself after the murder, and a young girl named Kate Flora, with whom he conversed shortly after the killing. Miss Flora stated that she saw Murphy as he was on his way to the bonfire at the corner of Twenty-first and Purple streets, at which the tragedy happened, and that he said to her that Warnimont had "licked" his father. She told him that they were both drunk at the time, and advised Murphy to go home. He said that he would kill Warnimont if he had to walk seven miles to find him.

Officer O'Connor testified that when he was taking Murphy to the station he acknowledged that he had stabbed the deceased. The witness asked whether he had hurt the deceased, to which Murphy answered, "If I did not it was not my fault. I meant to give it to him for keeps." Murphy stated that he wanted to give it to Warnimont anyhow.

Counsel for the defense called a number of witnesses who testified to the good character for peace and quietness of the defendant.

Mathew Murphy, father of the defendant, described the fight which he had had in the afternoon before the murder with young Warnimont. He stated that Warnimont was carrying a pup away from his place when he interfered and a fight ensued. He acknowledged that in its progress he used an ax-helve upon the head of the deceased.

Mrs. Margaret Riley, who was laboring under some mental excitement, told a very rambling and incoherent story, to the effect that Warnimont, shortly after striking old Murphy, attacked her, pulling her by the hair and striking her on the face with an old slipper.

The defendant was placed on the stand, and gave an account of the tragedy, which did not differ from those already given, except that he claimed that the provocation came altogether from Warnimont, and that he acted in self-defense when he plunged his knife into him. After Warnimont first attacked him he said he backed up fully fifteen feet, and that the deceased struck him and bunted him on the head, and was about to kick him when he "drew his knife and gave him the welt with it." He said that after the blow had been given, Warnimon' remarked, "It is a good thing you cut me, you ——, or I would have fixed you." He characterized Miss Flora's testimony as an unqualified falsehood, stating that he had never seen her on the day of the murder, and had no conversation with her whatever. The statements which Officer O'Connor had made in evidence he also characterized as untrue.

In cross-examination he acknowledged that he had not made any attempt to use his hands to defend himself against Warnimont.

The closing testimony was that of a man named Peter Peters, who had been called by the defense to give evidence as to the trouble between Murphy Senior and Warnimont. They did not use him, however, when the State's Attorney introduced him for the prosecution in rebuttal, and elicited from him the fact that in the squabble Warnimont received considerably the worst of it, old Murphy using an ax with such energy that the blade flew from the helve, which, however, he used afterwards upon Warnimont's head with telling effect.

This closed the evidence in the case, and counsel proceeded to the argument. Mr. Mills made a brief opening address, and was followed by Mr. Douthart for the defense, the closing speech of the State's Attorney being reserved for this morning.

THE PROSSER TWIN CYLINDER CAR PATENT.

Judge Barnum yesterday disposed of the case of John W. Free against Treat T. Prosser, the Prosser Twin Cylinder Car Company, and Seth Turner, which has been on trial before him the last two weeks. According to the allegations of the bill, Free, Turner, and Prosser entered into a copartnership together by which Free and Prosser were to advance the necessary funds for patenting and putting on the market certain inventions of Prosser's, including a patent for cylinder cars for carrying grain. The profits were to be divided equally among them. Some time afterward, when it was found the cylinder car would need a good deal of money to develop it, a corporation was formed with a capital of $1,000,000, and it was agreed that $400,000 of the stock should be devoted to creating a working capital, and the proceeds of the remaining $600,000 worth, as well as the profits on the patent, etc., should be equally divided among the above three parties. For convenience sake, Prosser had 9,800 shares made out in his name, while Free and Turner only had 100 each, but it was understood this did not represent their proportion of the profits. About $72,000 of stock was sold, of $48,000 worth was for cash, while the remaining $24,000 was represented by 1,200 acres of land in Missouri. Free thought his partners did not deal fairly with him, and filed a bill for an accounting.

The Judge held that the partnership continued after the Car Company was formed, that Free was entitled to a one-third interest in the profits and the proceeds of the sale of the stock down to the time the partnership was dissolved, after the bill was filed, but that as to the stock undisposed of in Free's hands he had no claim. That an accounting should be to determine the profits and the amount of stock sold, together with the sums received for the same, and a personal decree be rendered in his favor.

Close on the heels of this decision another bill concerning the same subject matter was filed in the Circuit Court by Frank Roehr, Peter Staekel, C. C. Lefler, William Hergan, J. M. Adelman, G. G. Graleb, and A. F. Slyder against T. T. Prosser, John W. Free, and Seth Turner. The complainants are all stockholders in the Prosser Twin Cylinder Car Company, and they charge that the defendants have been managing its business to suit themselves and as if it were a private concern instead of a joint-stock company. That they have entered into private contracts among themselves, have collected over $60,000 on stock subscriptions, only $20,000 of which has been used in the purchase of material, and that about $30,000 has been grossly squandered in unknown ways, or divided among the defendants. The latter have also in divers other ways mismanaged the Company's business, and have as yet built only two cars. They refuse to give any account of their doings, and Prosser, as President, has also failed to make his annual report as required by law, showing the condition of the Company. In consequence of this, the complainants ask that the defendants may be compelled to give an accounting of themselves and their doings, that they may be enjoined from disposing of any of the Company's property, and that a Receiver may be appointed for the Company.

J. H. WELLS.

William G. Holmes yesterday filed a petition on behalf of Joel Henry Wells against E. A. Kilbourne, Superintendent of the Elgin Insane Asylum, asking for a writ of habeas corpus. He says that Wells was adjudged to be insane on the 4th of January, 1879, by the County Court of Cook County, and was sent to the Elgin Asylum, where he lived until last spring, when he escaped. He was recaptured on the 11th inst. and taken back by the Superintendent's orders. Mr. Holmes claims Wells is not insane now, but has regained his reason, and should no longer be kept in an asylum, and he wants the matter inquired into.

ITEMS.

Judge Blodgett is nearly through with his criminal business. To-day he expects to hear an admiralty case which is expected to take all next week. This will bring him up to the holidays, and the jury will then be discharged until January.

The case of A. J. Beesan, charged with doing a liquor and tobacco business without a license, was heard yesterday by Judge Blodgett. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs.

Judge Moran will go to the Criminal Court in January, and to-day is the last Saturday he will be in his law-court until March. It is expressly desired that all pending motions should be brought up and disposed of to-day.

Judge Rogers will hear motions for new trials to-day. Judge Moran motions.

Judge Anthony will have a peremptory call of motions for new trial in the following cases: Nos. 3,037, 3,103, 3,065, 3,129, and 3,021.

Judge Gardner's call to-day will be 25, 26, 27, 29. No. 28, Nicholson v. Reese, on hearing.

Judge Williamson will have a set case, No. 3,123, McCausland v. Dupine, to-day.

Judge Smith's peremptory call of motions for new trial to-day includes Nos. 3,274, 2,724, 3,336, 3,344, 3,358, 3,386, 3,460, and 3,452.

In the following cases first and final dividend meetings will be held Monday afternoon before Register Hibbard: John Sherwin, Onmas G. Smith, J. C. Clement, and W. H. Wilcox.

Discharges from bankruptcy were issued yesterday to James H. Head, George R. Whitman, Henry R. Green, and Henry M. Taylor.

Judge Tuley will hear contested motions Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and Friday he will hear divorce cases. No call of the calendar until Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1881.

HEAVY CONDEMNATION VERDICT.

The condemnation case of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company v. C. H. McCormick and others was concluded yesterday before Judge Rogers, and the jury returned a verdict of $64,500 in favor of the defendants, the property-owners, and $3,500 to the Holbrooks, lessees. Of this amount $61,000 goes to C. H. McCormick. The land is situated between Grove street and the river, just south of Seventeenth street, and was valued by the jury at $300 a front foot. A motion for new trial was made by both sides.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

Recognizances were forfeited before Judge Hawes as follows: W. H. Baldwin, larceny; Edward Murphy, election irregularities; Cornelius Shanahan, assault; Harry M. Cook, conspiracy; Michael Doran, conspiracy; Philip Murtha, assault.

Frank Hennessey and John Harris were tried before Judge Hawes on a charge of stealing a quantity of butter from the cars of the Northwestern Railroad. The larceny was not directly proven, but the fact that they knew the property, which they attempted to sell to a grocer on Centre avenue, had been stolen was clearly established, and the jury found them guilty of the minor offense of receiving stolen goods. They were remanded for sentence.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Charles Klor et al., minors, letters of guardianship of the estate were issued to Joseph D. Klor, and his bond for $13,400 was approved.

In the estate of James R. Miller, letters of administration were issued to Benjamin F. Fleetwood. The estate is valued at about $7,500.

In the estate of Charles Schumacher et al., minors, letters of guardianship of the estate were issued to Peter Rehm, and his bond for $2,000 was approved.

In the estate of Ernst Woolley, minor, letters of guardianship of the estate were issued to Henrietta Woolley, and her bond for $1,500 was approved.

In the estate of Solomon G. Witkowsky letters of administration were issued to David Witkowsky. The estate is valued at about $2,000.

In the estate of Louis Freeman, minor, letters of guardianship were issued to Adolph M. Neyman. The estate is valued at about $1,650.

In the estate of Sybilla C. Freeman letters of administration were issued to Adolph M. Neyman. The estate is valued at about $2,000.

STATE COURTS.

Martin O'Conner commenced a suit in trespass yesterday against the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Railway Company, claiming $20,000 damages.

Hiram Brink began a suit for $25,000 damages against the Michigan Central Railroad Company.

The city filed six petitions to condemn land for opening the following streets: For opening Ida street from its southern terminus through to West Taylor street; for constructing a sewer from Archer avenue to the South Branch of the Chicago River; for opening Ruble street from its present terminus through to West Twenty-first street; for widening Ellen street from Wood to Lincoln; for opening Hinman street from Hoyne avenue to Leavitt street; and for widening California avenue from West Madison street to the south line of Warren avenue to a uniform with of sixty-six feet.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Set cases and general business.

APPELLATE COURT—No call until further notice. Motions daily.

JUDGE SMITH—No preliminary call. Trial call, 3,492, 3,494, 3,496, 3,508 and 3,514, No. 3,490, Marsh v. City, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Set case 3,732 and calendar, Nos. 181, 182, 184, 185, 187 to 192, and 196 to 206, except 197. No case on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Assists Judge Anthony. No. 3,245, Paddon v. People's Insurance Company, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Contested motions.

JUDGE GARDNER—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—151 to 163½, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—24 to 34½, inclusive. No. 1,253, Armstrong v. Hinsdale-Doyle Granite Company, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. Friday, divorces. No call of calendar until Jan. 4, 1881.

JUDGE BARNUM—Contested motions, Tuesday. No call. No. 13, Sawin v. Northwestern Life-Insurance Company, on trial.

JUDGE GARY—No. 214 out.

HAWES—Nos. 190, 215, 220, 230, 234, 235, 236, 237, 543, 545, 553, 554, 558, 564.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Set case term No. 1281. Call term, Nos. 1,164, 1,178, 1,184, 1,188, 1,200, 1,210, 1,220, 1,221, 1,227, 1,229, 1,233, 1,237, 1,238, 1,242, 1,268, 1,280, 1,304, 1,312, and 1,313. No. 2,502 on trial.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Henry Berg v. Charles Stose, verdict $181.56, and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT — CONFESSIONS — Valentine Speth v. Nicholas Speth, $325.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 17.—In the Supreme Court to-day W. F. McArthur was admitted as attorney.

Rule XIV. of this Court was amended as follows: The brief of the appellant, or plaintiff in error, must be served on the opposit party at least fifteen days, and that of the respondent, or defendant in error, at least five days before the cause is called for argument. Failure by a party to comply with this rule will entitle the other party to a continuance from the term unless for good cause the Court shall otherwise order. Either party may without service thereof submit a supplemental brief on the argument, but the same must be strictly confined to the matter in reply to the brief of the other side. This amendment shall not affect causes on the present calendar.

THE FARWELLS.

Eating Its Words—Lively Crawfishing.

Chicago Evening News, Dec. 17.

In several articles which recently found a place in the columns of the *Daily News*, language was used respecting the Messrs. Farwell, of this city, which has been construed to charge them with defrauding the Government in Indian contracts. It is but fair to state that no such charge was intended. As to the case of Wadsworth vs. Farwell et al., we are advised by those who should know the facts that the sum finally paid to Mr. W. was exactly that which the books (which were attacked by the suit) showed to be due him, and the settlement, which was made at the request of Wadsworth, was satisfactory to all parties. Words were used with reference to the Hon. C. B. Farwell which were unwarranted. Mr. F.'s social standing is not such as will justify any one in characterizing him as disreputable. We differ from Mr. Farwell in many ways, but have no wish to do him any wrong, and therefore cheerfully retract the expression referred to, as well as any other which may have impugned his mercantile or social character.

AN UNSAVORY REPUTATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Dec. 17.—The religious community of Decatur for the past three or four months has been up in arms on account of the presence here of an alleged fraudulent Methodist minister, named T. T. Kendrick, who is known in Xenia, O., Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., New York, Brooklyn, and various points in the East, where he preached the Gospel, talked temperance, and sold patent-rights, and was guilty of conduct unbecoming a Christian minister. He played the same game on his arrival here, and soon had the confidence of Stapp's Chapel Methodist congregation. He presented his letters dated 1860, was received into full fellowship, and was given Elder's orders. Since that time facts have come to light which prove conclusively that Kendrick is an impostor, and his case has received the careful attention of Bishop Bowman, Presiding Elder Davis, and the pastor of the chapel. To deal with the obnoxious man in a proper manner, Kendrick has been cited to appear before the next quarterly conference of the chapel, on Dec. 27, for trial. Kendrick has been absent from Decatur for several weeks. When last heard from he was at Belleville, Ill. He is a tall man, with dark, flowing hair and a brigandish mustache.

A CURIOUS SUIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 17.—James Feathers has sued for $10,000 damages because he is debarred from the society of his wife. The facts as learned from the complaint are that plaintiff and Henry Ditsel were rival suitors for the hand and heart of Clara Forsythe, daughter of Richard N. and Benaner Forsythe, of Baltimore. He was successful, and married Clara on the 5th of February last. Immediately after the wedding the whole family moved to Indianapolis, and lived together until April, when plaintiff found himself "fired out," so to speak, and unable to see his wife. Through the inclinations of her parents to assist them in making the separation complete, the complainant avers that the Forsythes induced Ditsel to come here from Baltimore and take up his abode with them. Hence Mr. Feathers' grievance, and demand for $10,000 to assuage his grief and remunerate him for the alienation of his wife's affections and the deprivation of her society.

SENATOR HENDRICKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 17.—Thomas A. Hendricks, ex-Governor of Indiana, registered at the Lindell Hotel to-day. He looks as well fed and hearty as ever, but for all that is en route for the Arkansas Hot Springs in search of health and rest. Several reporters attempted to interview him, but he refused to commit himself. One reporter asked him how it was they had got away with his side so badly at the late election in Indiana, and received an answer to the effect that the Republicans had oversized the Democrats in a monetary way.

THE SECOND ADVENT.

It Will Be Preceded by the Seven Years' Reign of Anti-Christ.

The topic at the prayer-meeting held in Moody's Church last night was "The Coming of the Lord Jesus Christ." There were about 200 people present.

Mr. Needham opened the talk by reading from Matthew, xxiv., and saying that he wished to impress upon the hearts of his hearers that it was Jesus who was coming—the personal Son of Man; and, however ignorant they might be regarding the details of prophesy, or chronology, or times, or events, or signs, or wonders, they might be very clear in the apprehension that the hope was ever before them that Christ himself would come again. He had often heard it remarked, as one of the objections against those called premillenarians, that they set dates and times when the Lord was to come. He had a large acquaintance with that school of theologians and Christians, but in all his experience, both in Europe and in this country, he had never met one who set a specified day and hour when Christ was to come. He knew that fanatics had arisen in this country, and in their zeal had spoken of times and brought the whole subject into disrepute. The strong men in the various denominations—Baptist, Presbyterian, and Episcopalian—who were constantly preaching about the advent never fixed a year. He had heard of people in America preparing ascension robes and getting ready to "go up." Probably some fanatics did so. It was always so when any one truth of God's Word was made prominent. He hoped his hearers would keep their balance, and come to the Word soberly and try to be full rounded Christians, and not be swayed by any phase of the truth or make a hobby of any one thing.

Mr. Montgomery followed, and also read from Matthew, xxiv., his interpretation being that the prophecy was fulfilling in our day. The Gospel of the Kingdom and the Gospel of God's grace were one thing, and when it was sufficiently "preached as a witness,"

THE END WOULD COME.

Mr. Douglass said the Bible was a book of instruction, and God gave it to us to teach us what His will was. It was a plain book, and God meant what He said; not a book of riddles and problems that the common people could not understand. We would comprehend it better if we read it simply. The meaning was in the literal. He rejected the idea that the Church was the Kingdom. There was a Kingdom to come; the Bible was full of it; and God had spoken of it by all His Prophets. It was not hard to understand prophesy. If we got the tune right we could see what God's plan was, although we might not get all the details. The great thing in prophesy was the coming of His Kingdom. This was the great thought in the Divine mind, and it involved His coming twice. When He came the first time He was a mere man in appearance,—everybody thought He was a man; and yet there was embosomed in Him all the feelings of Godhead. When He came the second time, He would come in the manifested glory of the Godhead with the man embosomed in Him. We were told to watch for the second coming. That was the "blessed hope" of the Church. Desire and expectation were in the word hope. Brethren in the Evangelical Churches talked about faith and love very beautifully; but when asked about hope they had a visionary and indefinit idea,—didn't believe in it, and had no desire and no expectation,—putting the coming of the Lord off indefinitly. We must hold on to hope. We did not know what moment the Lord might come. He might come in our day. People were looking for Him when He came before; He came unexpectedly. So it would be the second time. Mr. Douglass was afraid He would catch many asleep. He was inclined to think that Matthew xxiv. and xxv. referred to the seven years of unexpired prophecy that would close this dispensation. The prophecy was not running now, but would run. It might begin at any moment. During these seven years Anti-Christ would try to blot out the Christian religion and during the last three and a half years would require everybody to worship him. That would be the law, and all who did not obey would be tortured. A mark would be put upon every one to show that he was loyal. Christian churches would be closed up, and there would be no missionary or Bible societies. All would worship Anti-Christ except those whose names were written in the Lamb's Book of Life. The Devil would help Anti-Christ, and

DECEIVE THE VERY ELECT

by the marvelous things he would accomplish. Every man who did not worship him would be put to death. The Savior said God would send an angel to proclaim to the people of the earth, "Worship God; don't worship the Anti-Christ." Every man would have to decide for himself. If one decided for God, he would be put to death. Then the Savior would come and judge the living nations and dispose of them. Those who were loyal to Anti-Christ during the seven years would be "goats." Few would be left on the earth. The destruction would be fearful, and very few would be left if God did not shorten the time.

Mr. Needham, in closing, said during the reign of Anti-Christ believers would be "taken up" and saved, and descend with the Lord after a certain time, when the earth would be captive at his feet. If the coming were a fact, what should be our attitude toward it? It was the incentive to Christian labor and Christian diligence. He believed implicitly in the verbal inspiration of the Bible. The statement as to the advent was not a "cunningly-devised fable." He referred to the "blessed hope" of those who were looking for the Lord, saying that they were not star-gazing,—looking up to the heavens for signs; but waiting in expectation and working with diligence. After reading from the Bible testimony that He would come again, the speaker urged his hearers to be more faithful, unselfish, and Christ-like, and earnest and zealous in the work God had given them to do.

OBSCENE LITERATURE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Is there any law to prevent the distribution of the vile truck of which I inclose you a sample, or whose place is it to prevent the circulation of obscene matter? The inclosed was brought home by my little girl (12 years old), who wanted to know the meaning of all the obscene hints thrown out. I have always understood there was a law to regulate the practice of medicine in this State, and a Board of Physicians appointed to license all who have a right to practice, and yet we find a brazen-faced scoundrel circulating obscene matter on one of our most public thoroughfares, and surely no physician would sign his name to a license and allow such illiterate brutes as that man to practice with it. THE TRIBUNE has always had an immense influence in Chicago, simply because they dare to oppose such frauds; can you not use your influence to put a stop to the circulation of obscene matter among school children and oblige one of your friends and

SUBSCRIBER.

[An ordinance was presented at the last session of the Council which is designed to meet the evil complained of by the writer. It will probably be speedily passed, and then these scoundrels can be brought under the control of the city authorities, which, at present, is not possible.]

CARHART.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FREEPORT, Ill., Dec. 17.—The Carhart case, which has attracted so much attention during the past few days, came to a terminus tonight, the Court reversing the decision of the lower court, thereby restoring him to the ministry. Eloquent pleas were made in his behalf by Dr. Hatfield, of Chicago, and Dr. Pillsbury, of Ripon, Wis. Mr. Carhart was warmly congratulated by his ministerial and other friends. He will leave for home to-morrow.

Going Slow.

Wall Street Daily News.

During the financial squeeze last week, a stranger stopped at the corner of Broadway and Vesey street to have a shine distributed over his boots. The boy made very slow progress, and the victim finally observed:

"Why, sonny, there isn't any blacking in your box."

"It's gittin' purty low, and that's a fact," replied the lad.

"Are you broke?"

"O no."

"Then why don't you stock up?"

"You don't live here, do you?" queried the boy.

"No."

"Then you can't begin to realize the situation. Russell Sage, he's short and tryin' to kiver; Jay Gould, he's short and tryin' to grip the money-market; and them Wall-street bears is growlin' till it makes yer hair stand up. Dad is holdin' off on his new butes, mam's holdin' off on the next ton of coal, and I've got a feelin' up and down my spine that I'd better go slow and do a heap of rubbin' till we see the end of this squeeze."

HOGS IN INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 17.—Indianapolis packers have slaughtered 230,000 hogs since Nov. 1 to date, as against 218,000 up to the same period last year. Of this number, Kingan & Co. have killed 104,000.

MADE AN ASSIGNMENT.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 17.—H. L. Priddy, general merchandise, at Bartlett, Tenn., made an assignment to-day. Liabilities, $24,000; nominal assets, $3,000. The principal creditors reside at Louisville and Memphis.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

JAS. M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 124 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.

A. A. POPULORUM, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 989 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 441 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 183 North Halsted, corner Indiana-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 E. Division-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL MRS. O. L. LAMB SEND her address to 412 Palmer House?

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THURSDAY EVE., CHAIN BRACELET. Suitable reward will be paid to the finder. Inquire of W. M. HOYT, No. 1 Michigan-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ALL GENTLEMEN TAKE NOTICE—THERE ARE 6 very fine road horses just arrived from Kentucky, and they are sold on account of dissolution of partnership, and some of the horses are very well known by turf men. No. 1 is the well-known horse Harry Stewart, 8 years old, record, 2:29¼; show 3 heats better than 2:35. No. 2, Butler, 8 years old, record of 2:32¼; trotted private in 2:27; will show 3 heats in 2:35. No. 3 is a bay mare, Rump, 5 years old, a record of 2:37; with little handling will trot next season in 2:30; will show better than 2:40. No. 4 is the well-known horse James Woods, 7 years old; was driven by Lyles over Glen Mitchell's Saratoga track in 2:25, also Minneola track in 2:26; will show 3 heats better than 2:33. No. 5, Davie, no record, 6 years old; very handsome and stylish; trotted in 2:38; is an excellent broke horse, and can trot close to 2:40 any day; No. 6 is a beautiful coal-black gelding, Dandy, 7 years old; trotted to 110 lb road buggy in 2:42; show 3 heats better than 2:45; he is the handsomest and most stylish road horse that was ever offered for sale in this city; he has been shown at 5 different fairs, and taken the first premium 4 different times. These horses can be seen at Mr. MITCHELL'S Auction, Sale, and Commission Stable, 196 and 198 East Washington-st. They are there for any gentleman to have them examined, ride after them, take them to the track, and time them. I will invite the public to come and see them trot until Monday morning, the 20th, when the sale will take place at 10 o'clock sharp. They will be sold to the best and highest bidder.

A BARGAIN NEVER BEFORE OFFERED—$250 will buy a gentleman's road turnout complete, consisting of the high-bred and fast trotting-horse Tommy Dodd, set of extra fine harness, good as new, fine sleigh, Portland cutter style, elegant wolverine robe, cost $125, whip, blankets, etc. Tommy Dodd is a handsome bay, has long, flowing mane, and tail to the ground, is 6 years old, 15¾ hands high, weighs 1,000 pounds, strong, chunky built, has great endurance as well as plenty of speed, he trotted a mile to top-buggy last July in 2:30, he fears nothing, any lady can drive him. He was sired by Young Columbus, dam an Ethan Allen mare; he is warranted sound and kind. Would sell separate, and give satisfactory trial and guarantee. Owner leaving the city. Reason for selling so low, don't want to be troubled with horse jockeys; would like private party to have horse and give him a good home. Call at any time at private stable in alley in rear of residence No. 1234 Indiana-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 EAST WASHINGTON-st., horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices, or will exchange. Cash advances made.

A NICE LOT OF PORTLAND AND SPEEDING sleighs, our own make, at reasonable prices. SMITH & DRYDEN, 74 Sixteenth-st.

CUTTERS — WHOLESALE AND RETAIL — I have nothing but first-class sleighs, but liverymen and others wishing such can buy at cost, as I must close them out, at 175 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—4 TWO-SEAT SLEIGHS, NEARLY new, 6 swell bodies, 11 Portland cutters, 20 beautiful wolf robes, and a large lot of horse-blankets and lap-robes; bankrupt stock, and must be sold at some price in the next ten days. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

FOR SALE—$85 WILL BUY AT MY SHOP A new 3-spring (with top) delivering wagon; choice out of six. By L. MOHN, Hyde Park-av., between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth-sts., Hyde Park. Will be home Sunday.

FOR SALE—SOME FINE DRIVING CUTTERS AT fair prices. E. C. HAYDE, 1458 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO-SEAT SLEIGH, MADE BY Henry Willets, just as good as new; 1 cutter, made by Studebaker Bros., scarcely soiled; several other cutters made by first-class makers, will be sold for less than half price. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

FOR SALE—THE PRIVILEGE OF A CONFECTIONERY department in a restaurant; best location down town. Address K 44, Tribune office.

LAME AND SICK HORSES, PRONOUNCED INcurable, cured free of cost. Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia. Spavins, splints, ringbones, bunches, thorough-pins, sprung knees, cured without blemish. Strains, shoulder lameness, navicular disease, shoe-boils, cure guaranteed. Send for pamphlet containing full information to DR. W. M. GILES, 64 West Broadway, New York. Use only for horses the liniment in yellow wrappers. Trial size 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.

ONE COUPE HORSE, FOUR FAST TROTTERS, 10 horses fit for all use; one week's trial given; will be sold for less than half price; warranted sound; horses and wagons to let by the day or week; will sell on monthly payments. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

SEE THIS BARGAIN—$300 WILL BUY THE BEST pair of work-horses ever offered at this price in the city; they cost $450 last spring; they are worth more now, as they are acclimated and city-broke; they are half-brothers, 6 and 7 years old, strong, heavy-bone, chunky-built; weigh 2,800 pounds; are good, true pullers, single or double; are both bays; will warrant them sound and kind, and give a week's trial. They can be seen at any time at barn, 308 Michigan-av., between Eldridge and Harmon-courts. Man in Chicago is authorized to sell; owner has given up business.

WANTED—TWO CAR-LOADS OF SMALL, LOW-priced horses and mares, weighing from 600 to 1,000 pounds. T. J. BERRY & CO., 4 Monroe-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—I HAVE A GOOD BUSIness that can bear investigation, in which I will take a partner with $4,000 to $5,000. Address K 66, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $5,000 TO $10,000, in the grain and provision commission business; a good paying trade already established, and capable of a large increase. Principals only answer. Address K 8, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ESTABLISHED MANufacturing business paying fine profits needs a good man with $10,000 to $15,000 to extend the business. References given and required. Unusual opportunity. K 33, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE THIRD INTERest in established manufacturing business; capital required $5,000, whole of investment to be added to the business; profits large; rare chance. References given and required. Address Box 147, Ravenswood, Cook County, Ill.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, ETC., AT LOW CASH PRICES,

On easy payments.

Splendid stock. Fair dealing.

Open evenings.

J. W. & J. B. STOREY,
233 State-st.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 503 AND 505 West Madison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on monthly payments; low prices; easy terms.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED — TEACHERS — HIGH-SCHOOL ASsistant for Latin, sciences, singing, $80 a month; professor mathematics, $800; German teacher, $500; lady for Latin, French, German. Many other vacancies. Central School Agency, 514 Pine-st., St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

137 WABASH-AV., UP-STAIRS—CYLINDER-desk; 77 feet nice base shelving, with 20 extra feet base; plate-glass four door up sliding showcase, with glass base doors.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR NORTH SIDE OR LAKE View property, two lots (one with house) situated near corner of Ashland and Milwaukee-avs. DAVID C. COOK, 137 Madison-st., city.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78 AND 80 EAST Van Buren-st. Established 1875. Permanent and reliable storage of furniture. Advances made.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, ETC.; cheapest and best in city. Advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 160 West Monroe-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free. 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

GEO. W. MITCHELL, TEACHER OF CUTTING coats, pants, and vests by the latest improved system. Room 1, over U. S. Clothing Store, corner Madison and Halsted-sts.

THOS. SADLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW
98 La Salle-st, Chicago.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MUSIC-TEACHER for one evening each week for organ, violin, and vocal music, to be taught at the house. Address W S D, care Burlingham & Co., druggists, 445 North Clark-st.

BOOKS.

FOR SALE—ABOUT FIFTY STANDARD LAW books, including Fisher's Digest (1756 to 1870), five vols. Am. Decisions, etc. Bargain. LOUIS WEBER, Pawnbroker, 343 South Clark-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE 12-INCH BORE ENgine and a 50-horse power boiler, complete. W. W. MARSH, Sycamore, Ill.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS AS THE BEST adviser on love, marriage, family, and business affairs, future prospects. 361 West Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—25x172, MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR JACKson-st.
50 feet, Kenwood-av., near Forty-seventh-st.
74x170, Wabash-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st.
50x160, Wabash-av., near Forty-second-st.
100x161, Wabash-av., near Fifty-third-st.
25x125, Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st.
150x150, Vincennes-av., near Forty-second-st.
49x160, Kimbark-av., near Fifty-fourth-st.
40 lots State, Dearborn, and Butterfield-sts., near Fifty-first.
20 lots on West Superior, Huron, and Erie-sts, near Noble.
20 lots at Parkside, accessible by Illinois Central Railroad. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, ROOMS 15, 16, and 17, No. 90 La Salle-st.: The elegant 2-story, basement, and attic brick dwelling, with stone trimmings, and large 2-story brick barn, with lot 34½x124.9, on the southwest corner of West Washington and Wood-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN ON TERMS TO SUIT; $7,500; the elegant 4-story marble front house 3016 Michigan-av. Inquire at 153 Dearborn-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A FINE STONE-front house, with all modern improvements, handsomely located. Apply on premises, 701 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—31X150 FEET ON WOOD-ST., NORTH of Adams, east front, alley on side and in rear, $30 per foot. MATSON HILL, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST.—VALUABLE corner brick building, paying 12 per cent rent; also three frame stores renting for 12 per cent. We have several bargains from $5,000 to $75,000. E. SLOSSON & CO., 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND 30-FOOT LOT ON LAKE-av. near Douglas Station; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; $6,000. MATSON HILL, 95 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND 5 ACRES IN STATE of Florida for $350; good title. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A DAIRY FARM AND MILK route, using about fifty gallons of milk a day. Everything in perfect order. Situated 2¾ miles from Winona, Minn. Sixty acres under improvement, the rest yielding between 60 and 80 tons of hay. Very desirable for market gardening. Terms very reasonable. Address CHARLES VILA, Winona, Minn.

FOR SALE—320 ACRE NICELY IMPROVED farm, with 130 head of grade short-horns; also two other farms, of my own. A. J. GROVER, Room 35 Major Block, Chicago.

FOR SALE—1,000 ACRES OF GOOD LAND IN Texas; title perfect and taxes all paid. IRA BROWN, 142 and 144 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A LOT ABOUT FIFTY FEET, NEAR a railroad track. Address K 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—75X100 FEET FRONT, MARKET-ST., south of Monroe, west of LaSalle. Pay all cash if reasonable. Also have five-story stone front close to new Court-House; brings over 10 per cent on investment. Call or address J. W. FREE, 92 LaSalle-st., Room 26.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT HOUSE ON CALUmet-av., near Twentieth-st.; house has 17 rooms, finished in hardwood, four bathrooms, two furnaces, elegant chandeliers, and a fine brick barn goes with the house. The right party can get this for a boarding-house at a bargain. PERCY W. PALMER, 142 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—WEST MADISON-ST., CHOICE 6-room flat, $18; Oakley-st., 3-room flat, bath, $10.50. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st., Room 21.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT HOUSE, NO. 337 Michigan-av., with gas-fixtures, double windows, etc. Apply at once to J. C. SMITH, 40 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS; reasonable prices. Hotel Emery, Hubbard-court.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINgle or en suite; at reasonable rates. Transients accommodated. 149 East Monroe-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS 243 Michigan-av. All modern improvements.

West Side.

TO RENT—FRONT FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board. 477 West Washington, near Union Park.

TO RENT—UPPER FLOOR OF 609 WEST WASHington-st., consisting of five pleasant and desirable rooms, with bath-room. Suitable for light housekeeping. References required.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS AND basement 128 East Madison-st. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44.

TO RENT—STORE WITH ROOMS IN REAR, AND barn. 3115 State-st, near Thirty-first.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED room in the family of a widow, by a single gentleman (German.) Address, stating terms, K 35, Tribune.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE FOR SALE—A selected stock of general merchandise in the finest town in Northern Kansas. An excellent paying business secured through years of labor and experience given away. For full particulars call upon G. F. MARSH, at J. V. Farwell & Co.'s, Chicago.

A GERMAN COMMISSION HOUSE IN THE largest seaport of Germany wishes to make connections with shipping firms in this city. Representative of firm now in city. Address M 41, Tribune.

CASH SALE—ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A LEADing country newspaper and job-office in Central Illinois. A bona fide weekly issue of 1,300 and over. See A. N. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—RETIRING from business, I offer my old-established dry-goods business for sale, located on one of the best business streets in the city. Address L 2, Tribune.

FOR SALE—STOCK GROCERIES, GOOD LOCAtion; old stand; doing steady business. K 36, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BOOT AND SHOE BUSINESS; RENT $25. Brick store; good location, with room to live. K 36, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED CIGAR STORE located in heart of city. Handsome fixtures and smoking parlor in rear. Price, $2,000. Address K 28, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A BOOT AND SHOE STORE IN TOpeka, the capital and leading city of Kansas; population, 17,000, and growing rapidly. For particulars address A. BASSETT, 13 North Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—DRUG-STORE; EXTRA BARGAIN. K 31, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS CIGAR-STORE; GOOD business, stock new, fixtures elegant; centrally located on South Side; worth $2,500; will be sold for $1,800 cash. Call or address Room 36, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT, ONE OF THE BEST little places in the city, for $215. Bread and confectionery store, with 6 rooms, splendid chance, for $300. Cigar and confectionery store, $175. Bureau of Exchange, 179 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, IF taken to-day or Monday—A complete stock of groceries and fixtures of all kinds in whole or lots to suit. Call at 486 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—BUTTERINE FACTORY WITH CApacity for 3,000 pounds daily; trade established; full instructions given to purchaser; good reasons for selling. Address K 85, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A CLEAN, NEW GROCERY, CROCKery, and lamp stock, store fixtures, etc.; leading trade; cash business. Write for particulars. H. J. STEPHENS & SON, Dixon, Ill.

ONE OF THE BEST BUSINESS CHANCES IN the State of Kansas—There will be held open from Jan. 1, 1881, for 15 days, a chance to outside parties to buy out an old established business in the dry goods and general lines of a prominent house of Southern Kansas. The partnership of the present firm expires date above mentioned; only cause of dissolution, one of the parties going into a banking business. To secure control it will be necessary to purchase store-room, as it is owned by one member of the firm. Stock now small, as it has been reduced by cheap sales; $10,000 to $12,000 requisite. For definite particulars address E. G. CURTIS, with J. V. Farwell & Co., Chicago, or H. H. GARDNER, Eldorado, Kas.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN WITH $50,000 to take a controlling interest in a first-class manufacturing business of twenty years' standing; satisfactory evidence given as to the prosperity of the business. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 97 Dearborn-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST-CLASS UPRIGHT AND SQUARE PIANOS for sale or rent at low prices and easy payments. ADAM SHARP, 276 West Madison-st.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S
UPRIGHT PIANOS,
These celebrated pianos, with others of best makes, can be found at the warerooms of
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts., Chicago.

PIANOS AND ORGANS
ON
INSTALLMENTS,
AT
W. W. KIMBALL'S,
CORNER STATE AND ADAMS-STS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
DECKER BROS.'
HAINES BROS.'
MATHUSHEK
STORY & CAMP
} PIANOS.

ESTEY AND
STORY & CAMP
} ORGANS.

A magnificent stock of Grand, Upright, and Square Pianos, and Organs of all styles, at lower prices and easier terms than ever for Holiday Gifts.
STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

STECK PIANOS, CONNOR PIANOS, AND PACKard organs. Call and see them before you buy. H. BRANCH, 208 State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MY ELECTRIC, SULPHUR, VAPOR, RUSSIAN, and Turkish baths, Palmer House, are superior in ventilation, privacy, elegance, and cleanliness. Take only the best. A. B. McCHESNEY, M. D.

GUNS, REVOLVERS. ILLUSTRATED CATAlogue free. P. POWELL & SON, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—SUBSCRIPTION BOOK AND NOVelty advertisers and agents to know that the Agents' Herald is consulted by every member of the fraternity; it is to the unemployed what Webster's Dictionary is to the public. Send 10 cents for sample copies. L. LUM SMITH, 717 (H) Sansom-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A GOOD PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHing at I. GELDER'S, 1710 State-st. (old No. 864). Orders by mail promptly attended to. Established 1861.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN TO SELL gents' furnishing goods. Good reference required. Call at the Revere House from 5 to 8 p. m., Room 97.

WANTED—NIGHT CLERK AT TRADERS Hotel. City references required.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN THE CAPACITY of receiving and shipping clerk. Must have good references. Address K 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN PREscription clerk. Address with particulars A. G. V., No. 56 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A SALESMAN AND WINDOW-TRIMmer for a retail dry-goods store. Inquire at No. 306 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN FOR OFFICE work; must have some knowledge of bookkeeping, and first-class references; salary moderate. Address by letter, stating age, experience, and salary expected, RESSER & REITZ, 80 and 82 Wabash-av.

WANTED—THREE CLERKS AT 99 NORTH Wells-st., Wells Street Fair.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER IN a wholesale grocery house. Must have experience and be reasonable in salary. Address K 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO DRY-GOODS SALESMEN FOR the holiday trade; must be experienced hands. ERICKSON'S, 228 and 230 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE EXPERIENCED stove salesmen; state salary expected; all communications confidential. Address K 48, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—GOOD RULER AND FOR WARDERS. Address, references, where worked, wages wanted, GEO. W. EMERSON & CO., South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—FIFTEEN FIRST-CLASS CABINET-makers at 170 Mather-st., near Polk and Desplaines. A. H. ANDREWS & CO.

WANTED—COMPOSITOR. APPLY IMMEDIately at office of Prairie Farmer, 118 Monroe-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COFFIN FINISHER; must be familiar with all styles of finish, and competent to take charge of large shop. Good wages. Send references with application to insure attention. Address L. B. HERNDON, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—BOSS WEAVER OR LOOM-FIXER. Garfield Manufacturing Co., 59 West Washington.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A MAN TO DRIVE A GROCERY-wagon, take orders, and deliver goods; none need apply but one who understands his business. Address K 26, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—300 MORE LABORERS FOR THE South, wages $2 per day. 300 wood-choppers. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st., and 23 West Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE BEAUTIFUL book, "Mother, Home, and Heaven," the work of best authors, a choice volume, elegantly illustrated, worth its weight in gold for home; a splendid Christmas gift. R. C. TREAT, 199 Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED — CANVASSERS TO SELL THE Polish Superior, just out, needle cases, albums, plated ware, jewelry, etc., $5 to $8 a day can be made. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st.

WANTED—AGENTS—ENERGETIC MEN, WITH or without experience, for a desirable winter business, guaranteed to pay $30 weekly on small capital. Send stamp for papers and investigate, or call at 27 and 29 North Clark-st. MERRILL & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT STEADY BOY for office; one with a knowledge of details pertaining to real estate preferred. Address L 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO TRAVEL for an old-established sash and door house. Must have experience as salesman in this line. Address, with full particulars, SASH AND DOORS, Tribune office.

WANTED—BUSINESS MAN OR SALESMAN. Permanent situation. Address A 1207, Tribune.

WANTED—LIBERAL ARRANGEMENTS MADE with good canvassers for life-insurance by W. H. WELLS, Room 4 Howland Block, corner of Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—CANVASSERS IN COUNTRY TOWNS to sell the cheapest good teas imported, coffees, and baking powder. Agents with good references can obtain exclusive control and good pay for the winter. Write quickly. Mention this paper. SAN FRANCISCO TEA CO., Chicago.

WANTED—BOOT AND SHOE TRAVELING salesman with established trade in Northern and Central Iowa. First-class references required. Address ATKINS, OGDEN & CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—A1 SOLICITOR; AN ACCOUNTANT preferred. Room 4, 134 Clark-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO DELIVER goods and make himself useful in store. A. WALKER, grocer, 722 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SHOE SALESman to sell a line of ladies' and children's fine shoes; prefer party who is selling line of men's goods. Address K 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—STRAIGHTFORWARD MEN TO GO among the farmers and conduct a new business, highly profitable and successful; nothing like it; costs nothing to try it. American Stockman and Farmer, 155 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERal housework in small family. Apply at 3806 Johnson-place, near Thirty-eighth-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS GIRLS TO DO cooking, laundry and chamber work in a private family. References required. 15 Walton-place.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK at 3021 Prairie-av; $4 a week and no laundry work. No Irish.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL EDUCATED Norwegian of 21; should like to get work in a wholesale house. Good city references. L 9, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT drug clerk (married) of 8 years' experience East and West. Good references given. O. J. TAYLOR, Altamont, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS confidential clerk or other position of trust. Has had fourteen years' business experience in New York City. Satisfactory references furnished. Address K 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS OFFICE CLERK AND bookkeeper by a young man from Canada, aged 22. Good references. Moderate pay. K 79, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGHLY REliable man, who has had experience as cashier in a wholesale house and in bank, would like a responsible position. Very best references. K 29, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED — GOOD SAMARITAN Society, 175 East Randolph-st.—Female employes to fill all positions are wanting work. Board $2 and $2.50 per week.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework. Call at 584 West Hubbard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL to do general housework. 1583 Wabash-av.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WISCONSIN GIRLS, cooks, general, second, dining, and laundry work; good girls wanted; order by Bell telephone; city fee, $1. Bureau of Registry, 275 West Monroe-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A YOUNG LADY, A good double-entry bookkeeper, as bookkeeper, copyist, or office work, or any respectable position. Address N E H, Wakerton, Ind.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FAMILY AND SINGLE rooms, with or without board.

1919 CALUMET-AV.—TO RENT—HANDSOMEly-furnished rooms, with board.

MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST.—AN elegant second-story alcove room, nicely furnished; also extension room on same floor; references. Address Z 9, Tribune office.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE—First-class day-board, $3 per week, $10 per month; rooms with board, $3.50 to $5 a week, $12 to $17 a month.

Hotels.

BENTON HOUSE—BEST $1.50 A DAY HOUSE in America. 228 and 230 South Clark-st., opposite the Custom-House. New marble building handsomely furnished. Pleasant dining-room. Meals equal to any first-class hotel in the city. BENTON MAUZY, Proprietor.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER OF STATE AND Harrison-sts., four blocks south of the Palmer House—Board and room per day, $1.50 to $2; per week, $6 to $12. Also rooms rented without board.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Palmer House—Rooms, with and without board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOMS IN PRIVATE FAMILY ON North Side for gentleman and wife, after Jan. 15. Address care THEODORE G. DICKINSON, 174 Dearborn-st.

BOARD—AND SUITE OF ROOMS BY GENTLEman and wife in strictly private family. References given and required. Will pay good prices for first-class accommodations. Boarding-house keepers need not apply. Call or address C. A. MORRILL, Palmer House.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND pianos, without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

CASH PAID FOR ENDOWMENT LIFE-INSURance policies. D. W. SUTHERLAND, 79 Dearborn.

E. C. COLE & CO., 144 DEARBORN-ST., HAS several sums to loan at 6 and 7 per cent on Chicago real estate for three or five years.

FOR SALE—AS AN 8 PER CENT INVESTMENT and in amounts to suit, $12,000 in choice selected investment mortgages on improved farms in Illinois. Security over $50,000; interest and principal payable here. Early applications are desired. W. O. COLE, 105 Washington-st.

HAVING INVENTED A TYPE-SETTING MAchine on which one man can do as much work as three men can do on the machines now used in leading newspaper offices (though costing only one-fifth), I desire to arrange with a manufacturer or capitalist for manufacturing it, on royalty or otherwise. Address Box 301, Chicago.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE SAVINGS and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, ETC., WITHout removal. G. PARRY, 160 West Monroe-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY AT REASONABLE RATES on improved real estate. H. J. WALLINGFORD, Room 25, 89 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—UPON FIRST-CLASS CITY PROperty, in sums of $5,000 and upwards at 6 per cent. LYMAN & JACKSON, 33 Portland Block.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FINE ENGLISH GREYHOUND; color maltese; finest dog of this kind in city; price $40. K 43, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

JOHN T. LESTER. CHAS. SCHWARTZ.
R. K. WILLARD, Member New York Stock Exchange.
SAM'L W. ALLERTON, Special.

J. T. LESTER & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS.
Stocks, Bonds, &c.,
Bought and sold on New York Stock Exchange.
25 & 27 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
New York House—SCRANTON & WILLARD.
☞Stocks also bought and sold on the Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore exchanges.
Commission Grain and Provisions in the Chicago markets.

STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD OR CARRIED ON MARGIN.
DAY & FIELD,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
130 La Salle-st.
ALBERT M. DAY, CYRUS W. FIELD, JR.
CYRUS W. FIELD, New York, Special.

R. R. LEAR, C. I. HUDSON, T. H. CURTIS.
Member N. Y. Stock Ex.
C. I. HUDSON & CO.,
Stock Brokers,
3 Exchange Court, New York,
Buy and sell for investment, or on margin, all securities current at New York Stock Exchange. Interest allowed on daily balances.

WALL ST. WHEN ALLOWED TO use our discretion in buying and selling Stocks, we guarantee to make money for our customers. Sums from $10 to $10,000 invested and guaranteed.
Address WARD & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, 53 Exchange-place, New York.

STOCK SPECULATION.
JOHN A. DODGE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, 12 Wall-st., New York,
Buy stocks on reasonable margin, and, when desired, will advise when and what to buy. Also Stock Privileges in which $25 to $100 can be profitably invested. Opportunities for good profits are constantly occurring. Full information on application, and Weekly Report sent free.

WHEAT Dealers make Money with W. T. SOULE & CO., 130 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. Write for particulars.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
A. J. MALOY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
Grain and Provisions Bought and Sold on Margins.
Careful attention given to Local Brokerage Orders.
121 La Salle-st., Chicago.
Member Chicago Board of Trade.
" Chicago "Call" Board.
Very best references given as to responsibility.
In the grain trade since 1868.

THE DAIRY.

Last Day's Session of the Dairymen's State Association—Adulteration Denounced.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARENGO, Dec. 17.—The Convention of the Dairymen's State Association met for its third and last day's session this morning, with Dr. Tefft in the chair.

ADULTERATIONS.

Mr. G. P. Lord, of Elgin, offered the following preamble, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The adulteration of human food has become a great evil in our country, and is now being carried on to an extent not only of endangering our manufacturing industries by destroying the confidence of a community in our manufactured products, but also to endanger the prosperity of those who have been largely engaged in the business of adulteration by reason of new and more dangerous and obnoxious forms of adulteration, thereby jeopardizing the lives and health of our people; therefore,

Resolved, That the adulteration of any article of human food or drink, or drugs intended for human use, meets with the hearty disapproval and condemnation of this Association.

Resolved, That it is the duty of this Association and of all of our Boards of Trade, and also of all our municipal boards and Boards of Health, to take such united and persistent action on the subject of adulteration as will effectually stamp out the evil and prevent the sale of adulterated food and drugs in all our communities.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the State and General Governments to enact such laws as shall prevent the adulterations and sale of all articles of human food and drinks and drugs in all the States and communities of our country, and their transportation from one State to another.

Resolved, That the Legislative Committee appointed by this Association be requested and instructed to take prompt action to bring this matter of the adulteration of articles designed for food and drink, and drugs, before our Legislature at an early day, and by all means in their power endeavor to secure the passage of such laws as shall effectually prevent the sale of adulterated articles of food, or drink, or drugs in this State otherwise than with full notice of their character.

Resolved, That this Legislative Committee be requested to take prompt action to bring this question of the adulteration of articles of human food, and drink, and drugs before the Congress of these United States, and endeavor to secure the passage of such laws by the General Government as will free this country from the evils of adulteration.

Resolved, That the bill for the incorporation of the Illinois Dairymen's Association, passed by the Senate and favorably recommended by two Committees of the House of Representatives at the last session of the Legislature, should become a law without further delay, and that such State recognition of this constantly-growing industry is alike due to its importance and the great additions it has already made to our taxable wealth, as well as to the State at large, which is entitled to the benefit of the investigations and experiences of this Association, while it should liberally aid the further prosecution of its labors.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

It was decided to hold the next annual meeting at Dundee on the second Wednesday of December, 1881.

Mr. R. M. Patrick, the Treasurer, presented his annual report, which showed a balance on hand of some $5.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Dr. Joseph Tefft, Elgin; Secretary, R. P. McGlincy, Elgin; Treasurer, R. M. Patrick, Marengo; Vice-Presidents, C. C. Buell, Rock Falls; William Patten, Sandwich; S. W. Kingsley, Barrington; E. H. Seward, Marengo; J. R. McLean, Elgin; Israel Boies, Davis Junction; Luther Bartlett, F. H. Hall, Sugar Grove; I. H. Wanzer, Oneida; Charles Boone, Winnebago; John Smallwood, Freeport; L. B. Parsons, Flora; C. Gilbert, Coral; H. W. Mead, Hebron; N. Eldred, Gilman.

The following Committee to solicit members for the Association was elected: Henry C. Edwards, Dundee; R. M. Patrick, Marengo; C. C. Buell, Rock Falls; O.S. Cahoun, Belvidere; Luther Bartlett, Sugar Grove.

The citizens of Marengo were thanked for their hospitalities, and the several lecturers, essayists, etc., for their efforts. It should be stated that much of the success of the Convention was due to the kindness, hospitality, and interest taken by Mr. R. M. Patrick, the leading citizen of the town, and his wife, who were unremitting in their attentions to the strangers present. The Convention then adjourned.

POLYGAMY IN IDAHO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 17.—Gov. Neil, of Idaho, in his message to the Legislature, says: "Polygamy is being rapidly introduced from Utah. The statute is defective, as it is found impossible to prove the ceremony. The Territory is in danger of becoming a second edition of Utah." He expresses the hope that the Legislature will adopt measures to crush out the practice. The Governor also advises the punishment of those who advise and preach the doctrine of polygamy. He recommends that Congress be memorialized to amend the act of 1862, so as to make polygamous cohabitation after marriage in another Territory an offense.

A New Illuminator.

Hamilton (Ont.) Times.

Should the experiments of a Frenchman at Bordeaux, France, in the manufacture of grape oil, prove successful, an additional burning oil may be supplied in Canada. This fluid is made from the seeds of the fruit, is sweeter than the nut oil, remains fluid at a lower temperature, and when burned in lamps gives a bright, smokeless, and odorless flame. An oil possessed of these virtues, if cheap, might acceptably take the place of coal oil. Probably, when fruit preserving becomes more of an established industry, the refuse in the preparation of grape jelly, as well as that resulting from the making of wine, will be turned to good account by its transformation into burning oil. The subject is worthy of further consideration.

"Hair Revivum" restores gray hair to its original color for 50 cents.

BUSINESS.

Stocks Advancing on an Irresistible Buying Movement.

Bear Panic in Western Union—Raid on Union Pacific.

Foreign Exchange Higher—Little Currency Going to the Country.

The Produce Markets Fairly Active, and Generally Stronger—Barley Weak.

A Steadier Feeling in Grain and Provisions—More Confidence in Future Prices.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks advanced on the strongest buying movement that the market has seen during the year 1880. There has not been seen since the resumption of specie payments a confidence in the prosperity of the country equal to that which is now prompting the purchase of stocks. It is notable that the movement by no means resembles the indiscriminate speculation of 1879. There is in fact no general speculation in stocks at the present moment. The market as a whole is not advancing under a speculative impulse. Transactions run into specialties. It is substance, dividends, that buyers are looking for. Dividend stocks are being taken up, one after the other, and are rising to prices at which they correspond with the prices of Government bonds. The public have been held in check by the tightness of money, but this has been finally removed, and the prospect now is that monetary stringency will not appear soon again as an important element in stock-market calculations. New York is filling up with money remitted for the payment of dividends, and the banks are anxious to lend their money on call for what they can get for the rest of the year.

Western Union was as usual the most largely dealt in of all the list. Opening at 78, it ran down to 77⅛, and then with immense transactions and amid great excitement advanced to 82⅜, closing at 82⅛. There was a panic among the bears, who rushed to cover. Large purchases were also made by operators who believed that the bottom was about reached, and were ready to back their opinion by buying down. American Union did not go upward with its rival, but declined from 71⅛ to 69⅛, closing at 70⅛. A consolidation between the two companies is expected to be soon announced.

Union Pacific was heavily dealt in. The report of a fortnight ago that Jay Gould has sold all his Union Pacific stock has been revived. A raid was made on the stock, by which it was forced down from 107⅛ to 106⅝. It afterward recovered to 108⅛, closing at 108.

Alton was rushed up to 153, an advance of 9½, on a small volume of transactions. It was taken hold of by the street as one of the non-watered, old reliable stocks which, as about to pay 8 per cent dividends, ought to be worth more, according to the present way of rating investments. Rock Island declined ⅛, to 135⅛, and Burlington & Quincy lost ⅛, to 173⅞. New York Central was not largely dealt in, but made ¾, to 145⅜. Lake Shore exhibited an unusual volume of transactions, but scored an advance of only ⅝, to 128⅜, closing at the highest price of the day. Erie, the Granger stocks, Northwest, and St. Paul were not specially active, but Northwest made 1⅝, to 126⅛. Wabash made a "run," opening at 81, selling at 85⅛, and closing at 85. The promised 6 per cent dividend is at the bottom of this advance. A respectable minority declare their disbelief in any dividend on the ground that the public has too much of the stock. But there are opposed to them those who declare they "know" the dividend will be made. Ohio & Mississippi fulfilled a point given out a few days ago, and gained 2, to 38⅜. Coal stocks were steady, recording a slight improvement. Iron Mountain opened at 51⅛, and closed at 54⅛. St. Paul & Omaha preferred continues to advance on the strength of its dividend, and sold up from 95 to 97⅞, closing at 96⅞. Other noticeable fluctuations were advances of 2⅛ in San Francisco preferred, to 63⅞, 1⅜ in Louisville & Nashville, to 84⅜, and 1⅜ in Kansas & Texas, to 45⅝. Lake Erie & Western declined ¼, to 38⅝, after selling at 40⅛, and Denver & Rio Grande ⅜, to 79.

The *Graphic* says the cheapest common stock on the Stock Exchange is St. Paul & Duluth. Intrinsically it is worth as much as Omaha common. Its inactivity makes it a purchase only for a non-margin buyer.

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks:

Stocks.	*Opening.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Closing.*
C. & Alton	144¼	153	144¼	153
Morris & Essex	119	119¾	119	119¾
C., C., C. & I.	88¾	89	88¾	88¾
Illinois Central	122	123⅛	122	123⅛
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	135¾	136⅛	135⅛	135⅛
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy	174	....	....	173⅞
New York Central	144⅝	145⅜	144⅝	145⅜
Michigan Central	120	120⅞	119⅞	120⅞
Lake Shore	127⅞	128⅜	127⅞	128⅜
Erie	47¼	47⅝	47⅛	47⅝
Do preferred	79⅞	80	79⅜	80
Erie second mortgage	98⅛	98⅝	98⅛	98⅝
Chicago & Northwestern	124⅝	126⅛	124⅝	126⅛
Do preferred	140⅛	....	....	140
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	113⅝	114⅜	113⅛	114⅛
Do preferred	123⅛	....	....	123⅛
Wabash, St. Louis & Pac.	43	44⅝	43	44⅝
Do preferred	81	85⅛	81	85
Ohio & Mississippi	36⅛	38⅜	36⅛	38⅜
Hannibal & St. Joe	47	48⅞	46⅛	48⅛
Do preferred	98⅛	98⅝	98	98⅝
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	43⅜	45⅝	43⅜	45⅝
Pacific Mail	52⅞	53⅝	52⅛	53⅝
Delaware & Hudson	91⅛	91⅝	91⅛	91⅝
Delaware, Lack. & W'tern	105½	106	105⅛	106
New Jersey Central	79⅞	80⅞	79⅞	80⅞
Philadelphia & Reading	51⅛	52⅛	51⅛	52⅛
Manhattan Elevated	34⅝	34⅝	34	34⅝
Union Pacific	107⅛	108⅛	106⅝	108
Iron Mountain	51⅛	54⅛	51⅛	54⅛
Western Union Tel. Co.	78	82⅜	77⅛	82⅛
Atlantic & Pacific Tel. Co.	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
American Union Tel. Co.	71⅛	71⅛	69⅛	70⅛
Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha	47⅛	49⅛	47⅛	48⅜
Do preferred	95	97⅞	95	96⅞
Louisville & Nashville	83	85	83	84⅜
N. Y., Ontario & Western	32⅛	32⅛	31⅛	32
Lake Erie & Western	38⅛	40⅛	38⅛	38⅝
Northern Pacific	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
Do preferred	65	65	64	64⅝
Canada Southern	74⅛	75	74⅛	74⅛
C., C. & I. C.	20⅛	20⅛	20	20⅛
St. L. & San Fran.	45	46⅛	45	46
Do preferred	62	65	62	63⅞
Mobile & Ohio	21	....	....	21
Nashville & Chattanooga	79	....	....	78
Houston & Texas Central	71⅛	....	....	70
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st pfd	31⅛	....	....	31⅛
Denver & Rio Grande	79⅛	79⅛	79	79

Government bonds were moderately active. In Chicago, District of Columbia 3.65s were 101¼ bid and 103 asked; the 4s were 112¾ bid and 113⅛ asked; the 4½s were 111⅛ bid and 111⅞ asked; the 5s, 101 and 101⅜; and the 6s, 104 and 104⅜. The District of Columbia 3.65s closed at 104 asked.

Foreign exchange was stronger, especially sterling. Sterling posted rates were 479½ and 482½. Bankers' actual rates were 478½ for sixty-day bills and 481⅛@481⅜ for demand. For sixty-day commercial bills for prompt delivery, 476½@477. For three weeks' delivery, 476¾@477¼. Posted rates for Paris were 525 for sixty days and 522½ for sight. Sixty-day commercial bills, prompt delivery on Havre, 532½@531⅜, and Marseilles 531⅜. Sixty-day commercial bills on Antwerp, deliverable prompt, were 533¾@532½; three weeks the same. Bankers' bills on Germany were 93⅝ for sixty days and 94¼ for demand; sixty-day commercial bills, prompt, 92¾@93¼; and for three weeks' delivery, the same. Bankers' guilders on Holland were 39¾ for sixty days and 40 for demand; sixty-days' commercial were 39@39¼. Austrian florins, 41¼; Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, 29½. The increased price of sterling brought out larger offerings of sterling.

Chicago bank clearings were $6,500,000. Loans were not more than moderately active, with call rates at 6 per cent, and time rates at 6@7 per cent. Country orders for currency were not pressing. New York exchange sold between banks at par@25c per $1,000 discount.

Local dealings in securities were heavy. The recent sale of city 4s at par has stimulated a demand for the older issues, which now yield 4¾ per cent at present prices. Wabash 5s, $20,000 were sold at 90½; the selling prices later advanced to 91½ asked. Cook County 7s of 1892, $10,000, were sold at 121; Chicago water 7s of 1892, $10,000 at 120¾; $5,000 city 7s of 1888 at 114½; $14,000 Chicago water 7s of 1892 at 120¾@121; $10,000 St. Paul 6s, Chicago & Pacific, at 107; and $2,000 Burlington & Quincy 5s at 104⅜.

Transactions on the Chicago Stock Board were unusually large. Sales included $5,000 Chicago city bonds, 7 per cent, due 1888, at 114½; $1,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad 7 per cent, Dakota Extension, 119½; $5,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad 7 per cent, Hastings & Dakota, 115; $30,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad 6 per cent, Chicago & Pacific, 106⅜; $135,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad 4 per cent, due 1919, 91⅛@91⅜; $10,000 Jacksonville & Southeastern 6 per cent, 100; $30,000 North Chicago City Railroad bonds, 6 per cent, 112½.

The following quotations were made:

	Bid.	*Asked.*
Chicago Water 7s, '94	121¾	122
Chicago Water 7s, '95	122¼	....
Chicago Water 7s, '92	120⅛	120⅝
Chicago City 7s, '84	108½	109
Chicago City 7s, '88	114¼	....
Chicago City 7s, '90	116⅛	....
Chicago City 7s, '92	119¾	120½
Chicago City 7s, '94	122	....
Chicago City 7s, '95	123¼	....
Chicago City, '18	125¼	....
Chicago City 4½s, 1900	105¼	105⅝
Cook County 7s, '85	109⅛	....
Cook County 7s, '89	115	....
Cook County 7s, '92	120⅛	121
Cook County 5s, '99	107⅜	108
Cook County 4½s, 1900	105⅛	106⅛
West Chicago 5s, '90	103⅝	104⅛
Lincoln Park 7s, '95	108⅛	110
West Park 7s, '91	110⅛	....
South Park 6s, '99	107⅛	108⅛
South Park 7s	109⅛	110⅛
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 7s, Dak. ex.	118¾	121
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 7s, Hast. & Dak.	115	115½
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, Chic. & Pac.	106⅛	106⅝
Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha 6s	102⅛	....
Chicago & N. W. R. R 6s, Sinking Fund	108⅛	....
Chicago, Burlington & Q. 4s, due 1919	91⅛	91⅝
Chicago, Burlington & Q. 5s, due 1919	104	104⅛
Jacksonville & Southeastern 6s	100	100⅝
Wabash, St. L. & P. 1st mor. 5s Chi. Div.	90	91
North Chicago City R. R. 6s	112	112⅝
West Division City R. R. 7s	107⅛	108⅛
West Division City R. R. 8s	107⅛	108⅝
North Chicago City R. R. Company	180	....
West Division City R. R. Company	255	....
Chicago City R. R. Company	235	....
Gaslight & Coke Company	192⅛	....
Traders' Insurance Company	122	123¼
Inter-State Ind. Exposition	40	42

Kiernan's news agency give out the following special dispatch received from St. Louis:

A syndicate is now being formed of Eastern and Western capitalists to furnish means to build a three-feet gauge railroad from Texarkana to Cairo in Eastern Arkansas, about parallel with the line of the Iron Mountain Railroad. There is already a finished line of narrow-gauge road extending from St. Louis to Cairo, and another road of like gauge is nearly completed from Texarkana to Waco, which latter line will probably be extended to a point on the Rio Grande and to a connection with the Mexican system of narrow-gauge railroads. It is also well known that a narrow-gauge system is now constructing from Toledo to St. Louis, and the time seems not to be distant when a continuous line of three-feet gauge railroads from the lakes to the heart of Mexico will be in successful operation.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mercantile Trust Company, held Wednesday, the following were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Louis Fitzgerald, Henry A. Hurlbut, Solon Humphreys, Henry G. Marquand, John T. Terry, Henry M. Alexander, William R Garrison, Henry B. Hyde, Thomas T. Eckert, Henry Day, Whitelaw Reid, José F. de Navarro, Charles R. Flint, Jonas M. Libbey, Bennington F. Randolph, George D. Morgan, Jay Gould, William A. Wheelock, Russell Sage, William G. Lambert, Sidney Dillon, William H. Smith, Samuel Sloan, James M. Halsted, Fred L. Ames, Richard Irvin, Jr., Robert Garrett, Marcellus Hartley, John J. McCook, Elbert B. Monroe. The list shows the introduction of a new element into the management of the Company, and the names most noticeable are those of Jay Gould and capitalists whose interests are allied to his. It is predicted that the Company will now become the trustee and transfer agent of many of the corporations with which the new Directors are identified.

The New York *Herald* gives this information about Houston & Texas:

The acquisition of the International Road enables Mr. Gould to utilize a part of a road already built, and places the Missouri, Kansas & Texas the nearest to the Mexican border. The effect upon the Houston & Texas will be more advantageous than otherwise. The International has been for several years past operating over 500 miles of road under a different management from the Houston & Texas, but the earnings of the Houston & Texas have been gradually increasing, and will be this year the largest in the history of the road, being, up to Dec. 1, $3,297,355.02; and, estimating for December the same as last year, the total earnings for the year will be over $3,700,000,—a gain for the year of $450,000. After paying interest on all liabilities, the past year the road has earned about 10 per cent on its stock, which is only $7,777,000, $4,000,000 of this amount being held by the heirs of the late Commodore Morgan, and cannot be sold for five years. The ownership of said stock is of so much importance to the Morgan Railroad and Steamship line that they could not afford to part with it at three times its present value, even if they were permitted to do so. The Company owns $1,225,000 of their second mortgage bonds, worth now about 116, and $1,140,500 of income bonds, worth par, which they could sell, and with the proceeds pay off their floating debt, instead of gradually liquidating the same, as they are now doing, out of the surplus earnings. This would leave a surplus of at least $1,000,000, or more than sufficient to complete relaying their road with steel rails, should the management conclude to adopt this plan, which is recommended by a large number of stock and bond holders. Besides the increased earnings the past year, the lands belonging to the Company have been largely enhanced in value, owing to the rapid construction of the Texas Pacific Road, which passes through more than 2,000,000 acres of their land between Fort Worth and El Paso. The northwest branch of the Houston & Texas, known as the Texas Central, from Waco, is being rapidly built and will in a few months penetrate the coal lands belonging to the Company and add a large traffic in coal to the present business of the road, besides cheapening the cost of fuel of the road at least 25 per cent. The lands belonging to the Company (about 5,500,000 acres) under the rapid development of Texas can probably be sold in less than five years for more than its entire bonded debt, leaving the small amount of stock to represent the entire property. There is some talk of a consolidation of the Houston & Texas and the road running from Houston to New Orleans, which has been recently completed. This would give the Houston & Texas about 1,000 miles of completed road, running from New Orleans through the heart of the great and growing State of Texas to its northern and western boundaries.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Governments were quiet but firm.

In the railroad bond market Milwaukee & St. Paul consols advanced 2⅝, or to 125; C., C., C. & I. consols 2, or to 119; Northwestern registered gold bonds 1⅜, or to 127; Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western income 1⅜, or to 67¾; Kansas & Texas seconds 1⅝, or to 67⅞; Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consolidated firsts 2, or to 77; International & Great Northern second income 1, or to 90; Chicago & Eastern Illinois income 1½, or to 93½; New York Central coupon firsts 1, or to 137; San Francisco class B 1, or to 88; Texas & Pacific firsts, Rio Grande Division, 1⅛, or to 96⅞; and Union Pacific firsts 1, or to 116¼.

State securities were dull.

The stock market opened strong, and in early dealings prices advanced ⅛@4, Chicago & Alton, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, and St. Paul & Omaha leading the upward movement. This was followed by a reaction of ⅛@1¼, but, during the afternoon, speculation again took an upward turn, and, under heavy purchases, prices advanced steadily to the close of business, when the highest figures of the day were generally current. The advance in the general list as compared with yesterday's closing prices ranged from ⅛@9,—the latter in Chicago & Alton.—Wabash Pacific, Kansas & Texas, St. Paul & Omaha, the Granger stocks, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, Texas Pacific, and Iron Mountain being also prominent in the advance. Western Union was very largely traded in, and, after an early decline of 1, advanced under heavy purchases 4⅜, and closed at the best figures of the day. The transactions in the last-named stock were enormous, single lots of 9,000 and 10,000 shares changing hands. The Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad Company will, on Monday next, probably declare a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. The General Manager and Traffic Agent of the Erie Railway says that the Company has fully three months' freight business in sight and secured, and transportation is larger than ever before known. The Erie Railway people now begin to think that the earnings for the new fiscal year will reach $25,000,000, which will render certain a payment of 7 per cent on the preferred and 4 per cent on the common stock.

The upward movement in stocks received a stimulus from the easier condition of the money market, and advices from Washington that the Senate had refused to agree with the House resolution to adjourn over the holidays, which was interpreted to mean an early passage of the 3 per cent Funding bill, and purchases to cover short contracts in some of the leading shares.

The payments by Jay Gould for a controlling interest in the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad and in the International & Great Northern & Texas will probably set afloat several millions of dollars.

A dispatch from Washington says: "The Banking and Currency Committee, by a two-thirds vote, refused to report favorably the bill taking away the legal-tender quality of the United States notes."

The earnings of the St. Paul Road increased $73,000 the second week of December.

The Eastern Division of the Northern Pacific gained $20,000, and the Chicago & Omaha $16,000, the same period.

Nashville & Chattanooga earnings increased $258,000 from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1.

Transactions, 469,000 shares:

Canada Southern	6,500	New York Central	8,000
C., C., C. & I.	2,000	Northern Pacific	6,000
C., C. & I. C.	1,000	Ohios	15,000
Central Arizona	17,000	Ontario & Western	6,300
Lackawanna	4,400	Pacific Mail	12,000
Delaware & Hudson	3,200	Reading	5,000
Denver&Rio Grande	1,000	St. Paul	15,000
Erie	33,000	St. Paul & Omaha	24,000
Hannibal & St. Joe	18,000	St. L. & San Fran	7,200
Iron Mountain	10,000	Texas Pacific	3,200
Kansas & Texas	11,000	Union Pacific	28,000
Lake Erie & West'n	9,000	Wabash Pacific	55,000
Lake Shore	16,000	Western Union	100,000
Michigan Central	4,500	Chicago & Alton	2,500
Northwestern	11,000	Burling'n, C. R. & N.	1,100
Nashville & Chat	2,300	Morris & Essex	3,000
New Jersey Central	11,000		

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Among the mining shares central Arizona was the feature. It was largely traded in from 6⅜ down to 4⅜, up to 5⅝, closing at 5. The *Herald* has the following regarding the recent course of this stock: "We had occasion to say a day or two back that in their attempts to thimblerig prices speculative stockholders stood a fair chance of losing control of the property. If it be true, as is stated, that a very conspicuous operator (not far back a resident of the Pacific Slope) has bought extensively of the stock at the present low prices, our forecast may be unexpectedly near of realization."

Money 3@6 per diem, closing at 3; prime mercantile paper, 6@7.

Sterling exchange, 60 days, strong at 478½; demand, 481½.

Dry goods imports for the week, $1,532,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881s	104⅛	New 4s	113⅛
New 5s	101⅛	Pacific 6s of 1895	129
New 4½s	111⅛		

BONDS.

Louisiana	54⅛	Virginia, deferred	115
Missouri	110⅛	C. P. bonds	116⅛
St. Joe	110	U. P. firsts	116⅛
Tennessee, old	48	U. P. land-grant	114⅛
Tennessee, new	47⅛	U. P. Sinking Fund	121⅛
Virginia, old	30	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	128
Virginia, new	30	St. P. & S. C. firsts	108
Virginia, consols	105	Erie seconds	98⅛

STOCKS.

Rock Island	135	Do preferred	109
Panama	225	Wab., St. L. & Pacific	44⅛
Fort Wayne	125	Do preferred	84⅛
Cleve. & Pittsburg	135	Hannibal & St. Joe	48⅛
Illinois Central	123⅛	Do preferred	98⅛
Chi., Burl. & Quincy	173	Iron Mountain	54
Chicago & Alton	152⅛	St. L. & San Francisco	45⅛
Do preferred	147	Do preferred	63⅛
New York Central	145⅛	Do first preferred	94
Harlem	200	C., St. L. & N. O.	30
Lake Shore	127⅞	Kansas & Texas	45⅛
Canada Southern	74⅛	Union Pacific stock	107⅛
Michigan Central	120⅛	Central Pacific	84⅛
Erie	47⅛	Northern Pacific	33⅛
Do preferred	79⅛	Do preferred	64⅛
Northwestern	126⅛	Louisville & Nashville	84⅛
Do preferred	140⅛	Nashv. & Chattanooga	78
St. Paul	114⅛	L., N. A. & C.	44
Do preferred	123⅛	Houston & Texas	70
St. Paul & Omaha	49⅛	D. & R. G.	79
Do preferred	96⅛	Western Union	82⅛
Del., Lack. & West'n	105⅛	Atlantic & Pacific	35
Morris & Essex	119⅛	Pacific Mail	52⅛
Delaware & Hudson	91⅛	Adams	118
New Jersey Central	80⅛	Fargo	111⅛
Reading	52	American	63
Ohio & Mississippi	38⅛	United States Express	52
Do preferred	90	Quicksilver	12
Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅛	Do preferred	48⅛
Mobile & Ohio	21	Caribou	2⅛
Cleve. & Columbus	88⅛	Central Arizona	5
C., C. & I. C.	20⅛	Homestake	30
Ohio Central	23⅛	Standard	21⅛
Lake Erie & Western	38	Excelsior	6⅛
Ontario & Western	31⅛	Little Pittsburg	2
B., C. R. & Northern	73⅛	Ontario	33⅛
Alton & Terre Haute	32		

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 17.—The stock market has been more active and stronger, the feature of the market being the movement in Atchison. In railroad shares Atchison advanced from 143⅞ to 145, afterwards receding on large sales to 143¾, closing firm, with 144 asked. Nearly 1,000 shares were sold. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy advanced from 173½ to 173¾, closing with 174 asked, Sandusky from 18¾ to 19@18¾, Boston & Maine from 145 to 145⅝, Fort Scott from 71½ to 72, Eastern from 32 to 33, Boston & Lowell from 114 to 116, Rutland preferred from 29 to 30, and Worcester & Nashua from 67 to 67½. Flint advanced ½; do preferred, 1; New York & New England, ¼; Wisconsin Central, ¼; Old Colony, ⅛. Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore sold at 71¼ ex. div. Ogdensburg preferred declined ¼; Marquette preferred, ¾; Boston & Albany, 1; Little Rock, ½; Metropolitan, ¾; Chicago & West Michigan, ¼. Ontario & Western sold at 31¾, Missouri, Kansas & Texas at 44, and St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred at 63½. The prospect of an early demand on the first preferred has had a very favorable effect, and the stock of all classes has advanced in the New York market quite materially.

In bonds Eastern 4½s advanced ⅛, Hartford & Erie 7s ¾, Union Pacific 6s ½, Atchison firsts ⅛; Rutland 6s declined ¼, Marquette 6s 1¼, New Mexico & Southern Pacific 7s ½; Milwaukee & St. Paul (Dubuque Division) sold at 103¾; Sandusky 7s scrip sold at 100.

In land stocks Boston advanced ⅛, Boylston Street ¼, others as before.

In manufacturing shares York Manufacturing Company sold at 1250, Lancaster rights at 207; Bell Telephone sold at 92½@417.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—Stocks closed:

Atchison & T. first 7s	124	Cin., Sand. & Cleve	18⅜
Do land grant 7s	120	Eastern	33
Do second 7s	136	Flint & Père Marquet	25⅛
Do land 8s	120	Little Rock & Ft. Scott	61⅛
Boston, H. & Erie 7s	46	N. Y. & New England	43⅛
Eastern 4½s	99⅛	Ogdensburg & L. C. pfd	78
Kansas City & L. 4s	100⅛	Do common	22⅛
K. C., St. Jo & C. B. 7s	115⅛	Pueblo & Ark. Valley	92
Little Rock & S. F6 7s	110	Old Colony	127
N. Y. & N. England 7s	113⅛	Rutland preferred	30
Atchison & Topeka	143⅛	Do common	6
Chi., Burl. & Quincy	173⅛		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Consols, 98 11-16; account, 98 15-16.

American securities—New 5s, 104¼; 4½s, 115¼; 4s, 116¼.

Railway shares—Illinois Central, 126½; Pennsylvania Central, 64¾; Erie, 49½; seconds, 102½; New York Central, 150½; Reading, 27½.

The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £97,000. The amount withdrawn for shipment to America was £67,000.

Bar silver is quoted at 51¾ pence.

PARIS, Dec. 17.—Rentes, 85f.

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—Stocks closed:

Alpha	4	Mono	1⅜
Alta	4⅝	Noonday	1
Belcher	2⅛	Northern Belle	8⅛
Belvidere	3-32	Ophir	7⅛
Best & B	9	Oro	13-32
Bodie	5⅜	Overman	21-32
Bullion	1⅛	Potosi	1⅛
California	1⅛	Savage	2⅛
Chollar	2⅛	Sierra Nevada	8⅛
Crown Point	1⅛	Silver King	13⅝
Eureka Consolidated	19⅛	Union Consolidated	11
Exchequer	1⅛	Wales	1
Gould & Curry	4⅛	Yellow Jacket	3⅛
Hale & Norcross	6⅛	Tatler	2⅛
Mexican	7⅛	Goodshaw	29-32

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—In mining shares Calumet & Hecla advanced from 241 to 250, Copper Falls from 15 to 15½, Huron from 5⅛ to 5⅝; Catalpa advanced ⅛, Brunswick Antimony ⅝, Atlantic ¼, Misnard ¼; Quincy declined ⅝, Aztec ⅛, Allouez ⅛; St. Clair sold at 3; others as before.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—Mining stocks closed:

Allouez	2⅜	Madison Copper	3
Calumet & Hecla	250	Pewabic (new)	23⅛
Catalpa	2	Quincy	39⅛
Copper Falls	15⅛	Ridge	6⅛
Franklin	16⅛	Silver Islet	35⅛

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Dec. 17:

CITY PROPERTY.

Dania av, 250 ft n of Hirsch st, e f, 25x126 ft, dated Dec. 16 (John Schneider to Jens Nielsen) $ 450

Thirty-fifth st, s e cor of Prairie av, n f, 27x123 ft, improved, dated Dec. 17 (John H. Gibson to Michael Cremen) 3,381

Racine av, 313 ft n of Webster, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Dec. 8 (A. O. Butler to J. C. Skelly) 600

Wood st, 149⅛ ft n of Nineteenth st, e f, 149⅛x200 ft, dated Oct. 28, 1879 (Charles J. Barnes to J. D. Steele) 2,294

West Thirty-fifth court, s w cor of Grand st, n f, 48x110⅛ ft, dated Dec. 13 (Aaron Gibbs to estate of C. W. Weston) 600

Douglas Park av, 414 ft n of West Sixteenth st, e f, 6⅞ acres, dated Dec. 13 (John T. Davis to Henry B. Eastman) 16,000

West Taylor st, 250 ft w of Leavitt, n f, 25x158 ft, dated Dec. 14 (Leonard Spalding to John Johnston) 1,000

West Huron st, 73 9-10 ft w of Hoyne av, s f, 24x121 ft, dated Dec. 16 (M. and K. Haaga to Frederick Kuhn) 1,500

Emerald av, 120 ft n of Thirty-eighth st, w f, 24x123 ft, dated Dec. 4 (People's Building & Loan Association to Bridget Waller) 500

Leavitt st, s w cor of Thirteenth, 10 acres (except railroad right of way over s w cor of said block), dated Dec. 9 (Moses Waring et al. to T. J. and J. J. Emery) 27,500

West Indiana st, 167 ft e of Hoyne, s f, 24x32 ft, improved, dated Dec. 17 (C. and J. Short to Cornelius Quinlan) 2,000

Murray st, 144 ft n of Twenty-sixth, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Dec. 17 (B. and C. Ungar to T. and E. Kelley) 1,000

Langley av, 198 ft s of Ellis Park, w f, 66x248 ft, dated Nov. 5 (Henry J. Furber to Martha E. Buckingham) 5,000

West Erie st, 134 ft w of Morgan, n f, 20x116 ft, also Blackhawk st, 125 ft s w of Clybourn av, s e f, 75x99 ft, with all buildings, dated July 7 (Henry Haller to William Hahne) 3,500

Blackhawk st, 125 s w of Clybourn av, s e f, 75x99 ft, improved, dated Dec. 4 (W. and A. Hahne to Fritz Nehls) 2,400

West Van Buren st, 295 ft e of Centre av, n f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated Dec. 14 (Samuel Hall to D. W. and E. A. Miller) 5,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Ashland av, 242 ft n of Sunnyside, e f, 50x165 ft, dated Dec. 14 (C.P. Leland to Squire Dingee) $ 1,600

Clybourn av, n intersection of Hoyne st triangle of 200x165 ft, dated Dec. 17 (Adam J. Weckler to Peter Ott) 1,000

Clybourn av, s e corner of Wellington st triangle of 175x144 ft, dated Dec. 14 (same to John Sharkey) 625

Gehrke av, between Green Bay road and Sheffield av, n f, 37⅛ ft to alley, dated Dec. 17 (M. and G. Brauckman to T. J. Hodgson) 562

Gehrke av, near the above, n f, 37⅛ ft to alley, dated Dec. 17 (same to Charles Wilson) 587

Gehrke av, near the above, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 17 (same to M. Miller) 400

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Hyde Park av, 280 ft n of Brook st, e f, 50x200 ft, dated Dec. 16 (M. and R. Atkinson to Sarah J. Low) $ 8,500

Stony Island av, 152 fts of Fifty-seventh st, e f, 120 ft to alley, dated Dec. 11 (E. H. Noyes to George Rose) 3,000

Bowen av, 325 ft w of Langley, n f, 25x117 ft, improved, dated Dec. 16 (Robert S. Clark to Mary A. Kimball) 4,000

Cottage Grove av, 74 ft s of Bowen, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Dec. 16 (Aaron Gibbs to estate of C. W. Weston et al.) 2,000

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Friday morning and for the corresponding time last year:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1880.	1879.	1880.	1879.
Flour, brls	28,517	14,742	17,188	8,354
Wheat, bu	121,954	59,478	32,313	21,949
Corn, bu	228,779	104,938	33,806	85,503
Oats, bu	67,033	27,922	36,942	23,250
Rye, bu	10,248	2,170	5,769	6,159
Barley, bu	34,623	20,752	13,794	12,674
Grass seed, lbs	172,710	145,615	10,406	155,822
Flax seed, lbs	160,180	104,518		25,615
Broom-corn, lbs	132,000		16,985	56,305
Cured meats, lbs	1,149,030	463,160	4,485,245	3,148,447
Beef, tcs			51	46
Beef, brls			23	
Pork, brls		75	888	1,003
Lard, lbs	325,600	237,300	1,525,220	238,100
Tallow, lbs	44,619	20,436	35,500	60,000
Butter, lbs	219,060	94,403	122,634	100,141
Dressed hogs, No	589	328	633	....
Live hogs, No	44,547	24,728	1,290	3,919
Cattle, No	6,408	4,915	2,073	2,475
Sheep, No	2,376	1,619	340	320
Hides, lbs	364,341	146,930	373,400	225,810
Highwines, brls	198	60		
Wool, lbs	103,280	60,444	179,214	63,643
Potatoes, bu	6,530	1,630		60
Coal, tons	6,941	6,336	2,458	2,370
Hay, tons	335	140	80	10
Lumber, m	323	311	1,663	1,345
Shingles, m	480	1,000	160	400
Salt, brls	730	1,636	1,787	2,657
Poultry, lbs	140,168	127,775	149,744	33,002
Eggs, pkgs	430	196	38	4
Cheese, bxs	8,789	4,313	2,513	4,356
Green apples, brls	1,811	575	197	58
Beans, bu	60	214	399	96

Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city consumption: 11,047 bu wheat, 4,720 bu corn, 2,130 bu oats, 3,424 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 12 cars No. 2 red wheat, 5 cars No. 3 winter, 4 cars rejected, 102 cars No. 2 spring, 62 cars No. 3 do, 16 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (202 wheat, of which 21 are winter); 78 cars No. 2 corn, 62 cars high mixed, 164 cars rejected (304 corn); 38 cars white oats, 34 cars No. 2 mixed, 17 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (90 oats); 8 cars No. 2 rye, 6 cars rejected; 19 cars No. 3 barley, 46 cars No. 4 do, 3 cars No. 4 do (68 barley). Total, 678 cars, or 330,000 bu. Inspected out: 12,824 bu wheat, 6,274 bu corn, 22,944 bu oats, 2,560 bu rye, 4,165 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were steadier yesterday, and averaged firmer. Wheat stiffened under private reports of a "better" tone in London and the English country markets, coupled with reports of a heavy snow-storm in Iowa; and corn and oats were firmer in sympathy. There was a much stronger tone in lard, with an increased demand, while pork was not so much wanted, and relatively tame. Mess pork closed 15c higher, at $13.15@13.17½ seller January and $13.32½@13.35 for February. Lard closed 12½c higher, at $8.52½@8.55 seller January and $8.65@8.67½ for February. Short ribs closed at $6.75@6.77½ seller February. Spring wheat closed ½c higher, at $1.01⅞@1.02 seller January and $1.02⅞@1.03 for February. Red winter wheat closed at $1.00. Corn closed ⅛@¼c higher, at 39½c for January and 44⅛@44¼c for May. Oats closed ⅜@½c higher, at 31⅜c for January and 35⅛c for May. Rye was steady, at 87c cash and 87½c for next month. Barley declined, closing at $1.13 sellers for January. Hogs were active and 5@10c higher, closing firm at $4.40@4.65 for light and at $4.45@5.00 for poor and extra heavy. Cattle were dull and lower, with sales of inferior to choice at $1.85@5.60.

Lake freights were quoted yesterday at 7c bid for corn vessels, to load now and lay here till the opening of navigation.

Dry goods were reported quiet, with no important fluctuation in values. Cottons are steadier than for some time past, the upward movement evidently having come to an end. The boot and shoe trade remains in a very quiet state, and clothing, hats, caps, and millinery goods also were quoted in light demand. The grocery market was without specially new features. Coffees continue active, and as a result there is a further hardening of prices, Rio styles being held fully ½c above the lowest prices of last week. Sugars are not yet plentiful, and, although the demand has fallen off a trifle, the market remains firm. Rice, sirups, spices, etc., were steady. No changes were noted in the situation of the butter and cheese markets. Dried fruits were moving freely, and ruled steady. Oils were quoted steady and unchanged. There was a good demand for pig-iron, prices remaining firm. Coal was quoted as before.

Lumber was steady and in fair request. The wool, broom-corn, and hide markets were unchanged. Hay declined under free offerings, and shippers were not able to do much owing to the scarcity of Eastern cars. Timothy seed was easier, and others little better than nominal. Potatoes were more plenty and somewhat easier. Poultry was weak under heavy offerings, with little demand except from the local trade, and the bulk of the offerings was rather poor. Eggs were steady.

Railroad freights were moderately active at the recent advance. The rates to New York are 40c per 100 lbs on provisions and 35c on grain. Through freights are nominal at 79½c on provisions to Liverpool and 85c do to Antwerp.

The aggregate receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, St. Louis, and Toledo were 241,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 80,000 bu.

The following was the movement of produce exported from New York yesterday: Receipts—Flour, 32,543 brls; wheat, 103,050 bu; corn, 39,000 bu; oats, 36,550 bu; corn-meal, 1,536 pkgs; rye, 5,500 bu; barley, 6,200 bu; malt, 6,400 bu; pork, 1,144 brls; beef, 2,975 brls; cut meats, 7,702 pkgs; lard, 4,466 tcs; whisky, 913 brls.

Exports for twenty-four hours—Flour, 23,000 brls; wheat, 70,000 bu; corn, 98,000 bu.

The following statement shows the receipts of flour and grain at Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, and Duluth, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 11, in the years named:

Articles.	*1880.*	*1879.*	*1878.*
Flour, brls	5,747,067	6,263,697	5,924,757
Wheat, bu	67,874,371	83,785,057	78,443,037
Corn, bu	117,810,785	72,905,812	74,813,367
Oats, bu	25,795,332	20,913,738	22,657,433
Barley, bu	8,462,744	8,887,982	9,095,897
Rye, bu	2,828,442	3,291,756	3,186,603
Total grain, bu	222,771,755	180,784,344	188,226,247

The stock taking of wheat in Minnesota, reported in yesterday's TRIBUNE, agrees very closely with the 8,500,000 bu reported a week ago, and which was vigorously denied by a Milwaukee correspondent who claimed to know.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the visible supply of grain on the dates named:

	Wheat.	*Corn.*	*Oats.*	*Barley.*
Dec. 11, 1880	28,674,000	15,757,000	3,817,000	2,964,000
Dec. 4, 1880	26,931,100	15,754,000	3,588,000	2,862,000
Dec. 13, 1879	27,689,000	10,079,000	2,613,000	4,731,000
Dec. 14, 1878	18,842,000	8,855,000	3,035,000	5,207,000
Dec. 15, 1877	10,279,000	5,389,000	3,705,000	4,666,000
Dec. 16, 1876	11,034,895	7,261,968	3,035,500	4,380,992
Dec. 18, 1875	16,857,116	2,742,236	3,141,764	2,477,337
Dec. 19, 1874	12,449,495	4,024,034	2,584,239	2,447,776

Also 933,000 bu rye, against 913,000 bu a week previous.

The above-noted visible supply of wheat is supposed not to include a considerable quantity that is blocked up on the railroads. We note that the largest visible supply of wheat hitherto claimed was only about 33,000,000 bu, and that figure was greater than the "official" report. It now looks as if we should have a great deal more wheat in sight this winter than ever before. We note that the visible supply appears to have been increased by nearly 1,500,000 bu during last week, and that a little more than one-third of that augment was reported by Chicago.

C. H. S. Mixer, Esq., the Registrar, furnishes the following statement of stocks of provisions in this city, those for a year ago being incomplete:

	Dec. 15, 1880.	*Nov. 15, 1880.*	*Dec. 15, 1879.*
Mess pork, winter packed, new, brls	148,918	24,653	160,848
Mess pork, season 1879-'80, brls	34,985	61,590	*20,584
Other kinds barreled pork, brls	7,317	2,191	2,461
Short ribs middles, lbs	23,358,539	7,518,805	21,256,389
Short clear middles, lbs	4,070,015	3,074,538	5,030,277
Long clear middles, lbs	9,749,027	7,179,243	8,209,777
Dry salted shoulders, lbs	17,512,051	8,359,737	13,917,316
S. P. shoulders, lbs	1,579,696	442,534	902,400
S. P. hams, lbs	26,076,973	12,712,500	19,059,600
Other cuts meats, lbs	19,312,536	14,747,734	18,593,930
P. S. lard, "contract" tcs	56,118	5,517	135,528
Other kinds of lard, tcs	10,960	8,553	9,537

*Season of 1878-'79.

The following was the movement for the month ending Dec. 15:

	Received.	*Shipped.*
Pork, brls	2,725	53,443
Lard, gross weight, lbs	10,824,807	37,693,789
Meats, gross weight, lbs	18,954,287	107,705,169
Live hogs, No	1,071,672	47,562
Dressed hogs, No	6,358	2,782

The above noted stock of old pork is about 3,000 brls greater than the quantity stated to be on hand at the beginning of the month; though it is well known that old pork has been shipped out very freely during the past fortnight, and none has been made. The statements made at the beginning of the month to the Call Board, and in the middle thereof to the Registrar of provisions, evidently do not harmonize very closely. As the last named is a "sworn" statement it is probably correct. The difficulty is lessened, but does not vanish, if we suppose that the 2,725 brls received during the month ending last Wednesday was all old pork.

The stocks of all kinds of meats, including hams and shoulders, aggregated about 5,000,000 lbs less than the reported shipments for the month. The latter should, however, be diminished to reduce gross to net weight. Even then, we may say roundly that the stock is only about equal to one month's consumption.

Armstrong & Murton, of Liverpool (cable address "Satan"), write as follows, under date of Dec. 4:

A good deal of uncertainty prevails as to the probable course of the market at the beginning of the new year. The uncertainty is to a great extent caused by the reports of the immense quantities of *bogus* butter of all kinds now being manufactured in America, and more particularly in Chicago. What with mixtures of suet, oils, lard, and other greases, together with chemicals and other adulterations, we may well say that it is "fearfully and wonderfully made." It has already had the effect of preventing buyers from giving orders to Chicago shippers, importers being afraid of receiving some of these mixtures. The season is now so far advanced that we see little chance of improvement until after New Year's.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active and stronger all round, in sympathy with higher prices for hogs at the Stock-Yards and a Liverpool advance of 3d in lard. The foreign news stimulated the last named article, making it firmer than pork, with a steadier demand, while that for the latter was spasmodic. The market has recently steadied up under a widespread belief that the big run of hogs in November was phenomenal, and rather likely to be followed by only a moderate supply during the remainder of the winter.

Special reports to the Cincinnati *Price Current* show the number of hogs packed from Nov. 1 to date and latest mail dates, at the undermentioned places, with comparisons, as follows:

Dec. 15—	*1880.*	*1879.*
Chicago	1,445,000	1,235,000
Cincinnati	360,000	325,000
St. Louis	315,000	250,000
Indianapolis	229,000	210,000
Milwaukee	185,000	190,000
Louisville	210,000	185,000
Kansas City	159,025	114,300
Atchison, Kas		68,000
Cedar Rapids	56,049	61,572
St. Joseph, Mo	50,000	45,000
Sabula, Ia	30,000	4,970
Keokuk, Ia	25,500	14,800
Sioux City, Ia	15,689	15,970
Davenport, Ia	9,000	11,000
Peoria, Ill	32,000	30,000
Quincy, Ill	21,000	36,000

The *Price Current* adds: Our returns of hog-killing at leading points for the past week show that at the six large cities there has been an aggregate of 410,000, against 440,000 for the corresponding time last year, while at the interior points there appears to have been about as much increase as the decrease at the six cities has amounted to, which makes the packing to date show a gain of about 250,000 over the same time last year, or the same gain noted a week ago. We have not all the data at hand to show the entire packing to date, but enough to enable us to estimate closely, and we think it near the mark to call it 3,685,000 to date, against 3,435,000 a year ago.

At Chicago there is considerable increase in receipts of hogs over last week, but the arrivals are not much, if any, in excess of what were looked for. Here at Cincinnati the current receipts are a little heavier than the trade looked for. At Indianapolis, Milwaukee, and Louisville they are well maintained, but at the latter point the season is regarded as nearing a close. At St. Louis the arrivals are fair, but not large.

Among the interior points Kansas City has made considerable progress the past week, and the other leading points are still operating with considerable activity. At Peoria hogs are arriving in better condition, and larding much better. At Quincy it is believed that three-fourths of the hogs in that section have been marketed, and many of them below average weight, and not well fattened. At Canton, Ill., hogs reported in good supply. At Galena killing operations have only begun; supply of hogs and quality said to be better than a year ago, and, if the weather holds good, good receipts are expected. At Richmond, Ind., the season was expected to close on yesterday at about 18,000, against 19,500 last season; some hogs still left in that section, which will be marketed within a week or two. At Marion, Ind., but little more expected to be done owing to scarcity of hogs. Season about closed at Washington, Ind., and but few hogs left. At Hagerstown hogs pretty well in; expect to pack 2,000 to 3,000 more. At Columbus, Ind., hogs reported to be much better than last season, the average weight showing an increase of about 20 lbs. At Vincennes the hogs are pretty closely marketed; expect to pack about 2,000 more.

MESS PORK—Advanced 20@22½c per brl, and closed 12½c above the latest prices of Thursday, at about $11.87½ for old, spot, $13.15 (new) seller January, and $13.30@13.32½ seller February. Sales were reported of 21,750 brls seller January at $13.10@13.25; 25,500 brls seller February at $13.25@13.40; and 9,750 brls seller March at $13.42½@13.55. Total, 57,000 brls.

LARD—Advanced 15@17½c per 100 lbs, and closed 12½c above the latest prices of Thursday, at $8.50 spot or seller the month, $8.52½@8.55 seller January, and $8.65@8.67½ seller February. Sales were reported of 9,250 tcs spot at $8.50; 9,250 tcs seller January at $8.47½@8.57½; 23,250 tcs seller February at $8.60@8.70; and 5,000 tcs seller March at $8.72½@8.82½. Total, 38,000 tcs.

MEATS—Advanced 5@10c per 100 lbs, with little doing for export. There were some shipping orders on the market, but they seemed to be mostly limited to Thursday's prices. Sales were reported of 350 boxes shoulders (named cut) at $4.25; 200 boxes long and short clears at $6.80; 100 boxes long clears, 400 boxes backs, and 75 boxes long cut hams, all on private terms; 70 tcs sweet-pickled hams (16 lbs) at 8c; 150,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at $6.80@6.85; 250,000 lbs do (15 lbs) at $6.90; 2,400,000 lbs short ribs at $6.60 seller January, $6.72½@6.77½ seller February, and $6.87½@6.90 seller March; 400 boxes do on private terms. Prices of the leading cuts of meat were as follows at 2 o'clock for full-cured, unless otherwise specified:

	Shoulders.	*Short ribs.*	*L. & S. clears.*	*Short clears.*
Loose, part salted	$4.00	$6.60	$6.60	$6.75
Do, boxed	4.20	6.80	6.80	6.95
December, loose	4.00	6.60	6.60	6.75
January, loose	4.05	6.65	6.65	6.80
February, loose	4.15	6.75	6.75	6.90

Short ribs, seller February, closed at $6.75@6.77½. Long clears quoted at $6.45 loose and $6.60 boxed; Cumberlands, 6¾@7c boxed; long cut hams, 7½@8c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 7¾@8c for 18@16 average; green hams, same average, 6½@6¾c.

Bacon quoted at 5¼@5½c for shoulders, 7¼@7½c for short ribs, 7½@7¾c for short clears, 9½@10c for hams, all canvased and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $7.50@8.00 for mess, $8.50 @9.00 for extra mess, and $15.50@16.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Quiet and steady at 6@6¼c for city and 5¾@6c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull, though there was a little more doing than the previous day. There was no material change in prices, though some quoted the market as weak. Sales were reported of 375 brls and 200 bags winters on private terms; 375 brls double spring extras, partly at $5.25; 185 brls and 380 sacks no grade, partly at $2.37½; 100 sacks buckwheat at $5.50. Total, equal to 1,410 brls. Export flours were quoted at $4.75 @5.75 for good to choice, and rye flour at $4.90@5.00.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in moderate supply, with a fair demand for lots on through cars, while track stuff was dull. Sales were reported of 9 cars bran at $11.00@11.75; 7 cars middlings at $10.50@14.75. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at $14.50 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was fairly active and stronger, with a steadier tone throughout. The market advanced 1c, and closed ¾c above the latest prices of Thursday. Liverpool was reported steady and firm, but the British and French country markets generally cheaper. Private cables, however, noted a steadier tone in the latter, and more firmness in London, while our receipts were smaller, and the reported increase in the visible supply did not affect the markets, as the fact had reached the ears of the knowing ones the previous day. There was more demand in a small way, though New York was unsettled. A good many orders to buy five or ten if the market should touch a dollar, had been held by commission men for several days, and the limit on some of these was increased yesterday, the parties thinking the market would probably not go down to that point. The filling of these orders made a respectably-sized trade of itself, and others joined in on seeing the increased confidence. There was a fair demand for spot wheat, No. 2 closing at $1.01⅞ bid for car lots. Seller February opened at $1.02⅞@1.03, declined to $1.02⅛@1.02¼, advanced to $1.03⅛, and fell back to $1.03, closing at $1.03⅛. Seller January ranged at $1.01⅛@1.02⅛, closing at $1.02⅛. December was nearly nominal at $1.00⅞@1.01⅛, closing at $1.01⅛. March was quoted ⅝@1c above February, and May at 6@6½c above January. Spot sales were reported of 18,800 bu No. 2 at $1.01⅛@1.01⅝; 18,400 bu No. 3 at 87⅛@89c, all outside the Central; 2,400 bu rejected at 68@69½c; and 18,000 bu by sample at 50@91c. Total, 57,600 bu. No. 2 Minnesota was salable at the same prices as ordinary No. 2 spring.

WINTER WHEAT—Was in better demand at ½c advance, closing steady at $1.00 for No. 2 red, in sympathy with 6d per quarter higher price in London. Sales were reported of 8,400 bu No. 2 red at $1.00; 800 bu long-berried at $1.02; 2,800 bu No. 3 winter at 90½@91c; 400 bu by sample at $1.01; and 800 bu do at 92c. Total, 13,200 bu.

CORN—Was not very active, but firmer, in sympathy with wheat. The market advanced ⅜@⅝c, and closed ⅛@¼c above the latest prices of Thursday, though Liverpool was reported dull and easier. The demand was chiefly for the summer futures, and they were relatively firm. Shippers were not operating freely, and track corn was dull, the offerings being mostly taken by the local trade. There was no improvement in the price of the low grades, an unusually large proportion of which were given by the morning's inspection. Seller May opened at 44⅛c, sold at 44c, advanced to 44⅜@44⅝c, and fell back to 44⅛c bid at the close. Seller June sold at 43⅞@43⅝c, and July was nearly nominal at 44⅛@44⅝c. January sold at 39@39⅛c, closing at 39⅛c bid. Seller December was nearly nominal at 38⅞@39⅛c, closing at 39c. February was quiet at 39⅛@39⅝c. Spot sales were reported of 86,000 bu No. 2 and high-mixed at 39@39⅛c; 7,600 bu new high-mixed at 39⅛c; 32,000 bu rejected and new mixed at 35⅛c; 34,000 bu by sample at 35⅛@37c on track; 14,000 bu do at 36@38⅛c free on board cars; and 1,600 bu ears at 40@41c. Total, 175,200 bu.

OATS—Were fairly active and averaging ⅜@½c higher. The market opened higher, in sympathy with other grain, then weakened, large receipts being posted, and reacted later, closing easy. The bulk of the trading was in January and May. The former opened at 31⅛c, fell off to 31⅛c, reacted to 31⅜c, and closed at 31⅜c. May sold at 35⅝c, down to 35⅛c, up to 36c, and closed at 35⅛c. February were 31⅞@31⅞c, closing at the outside. December sold at 30⅞@31⅛c, and closed at 31⅛c. Cash closed at 31⅛@31⅜c. Samples were more active, with little change in prices. Cash sales were reported of 26,700 bu No. 2 at 30⅞@31⅛c; 18,200 bu by sample at 30⅛@34⅛c on track; and 33,800 bu at 30@32⅛c for No. 2, and 32⅛@35⅛c for white free on board. Total, 78,700 bu.

RYE—Was quiet and unchanged. The trading in track lots was larger. A few shipping orders were filled. No. 2 sold at 87c. January was nominal at 87½c, and February at 88@88⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 87c; 2,000 bu by sample at 83@88 on track, and 3,200 bu at 84@88⅛ free on board. Total, 6,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull and lower. The receipts were larger, and there appeared to be little demand except a moderate one for samples. No 2 futures were nominal at $1.13@1.14 sellers for January. No. 2 sold at $1.14. No. 3 declined 2@4c, selling at 78c in the Galena, and No. 4 was quiet at 58@60c. No. 4 sold at 57@81c by sample, and No. 3 at 77c@$1.05 on track. Cash sales were reported of 1,500 bu No. 2 at $1.14; 3,500 bu No. 3 at 76@78c; 14,000 bu by sample at 47c@$1.05 on track, and 2,000 bu at 64@90c free on board. Total, 21,000 bu.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was easier, closing at $1.02¾@1.03 for February, and $1.01⅞@1.02 for January. Sales 970,000 bu, at $1.01⅞ for December, $1.01⅞@1.02 for January, $1.02¾@1.03⅛ for February, $1.03⅝@1.03⅞ for March, and $1.08⅛@1.08⅛ for May. Corn was steady at 39⅛c for January, and 44⅛@44⅛c for May. Sales 265,000 bu at 44⅛@44⅛c for May, 43⅞@43⅝c for June, 44⅛c for July, and 39⅛@39⅛c for January. Oats were steady, closing at 35⅛c for May, with sales of 30,000 bu, at 31⅛@31⅛c for February and 35⅛@35⅛c for May. Mess pork closed at $13.12½@13.15 for January and $13.32½@13.35 for February, with sales of 7,750 brls, at $13.15 for January, $13.30@13.35 for February, and $13.47½@13.50 for March. Lard was steady at $8.65@8.67½ for February, and $8.52½@8.55 for January. Sales 2,750 tcs, at $8.55 for January, $8.65@8.67½ for February, and $8.77½ for March. Short ribs were steady, with sales noted of 350,000 lbs, at $6.75@6.77½ for February and $6.62½ for January.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was in request in a small way and steady. Following are the quotations:

Choice hurl and carpet	6	@7
Green, self-working	6	@6¾
Red-tipped, do	5	@5¾
Inferior and common	3	@4
Crooked	2	@4

BUTTER—Was quoted as before. There was a well-sustained demand for good to best grades, and anything answering to that description commanded full prices, the supply continuing light. There was a restricted movement in the lower grades. We again quote:

Creamery	32	@35	Ladle-packed	18	@21
Dairy, choice	26	@29	Packing stock	13	@16
Dairy, fair to good	22	@24	Grease	8	@10

BAGGING—Only a light business was in progress. Orders were filled at the quotations given below:

Stark	23	Burlaps, 4 & 5 bu	12 @14½
Otter Creek	20	Gunnies, single	13 @14
Lewiston	20	Gunnies, double	22 @24
American	20	Wool sacks	38 @43

CHEESE—Nothing specially new was developed in this market. There was some demand on Eastern and export account, and a fair inquiry from local buyers, but the aggregate of sales did not reach a very imposing aggregate. Prices ranged as before:

Full cream, September and October	12 @12½
Full cream, August	11 @12
Part skim	9 @10
Low grades	3 @ 6

COAL—There was a fair demand at unchanged prices. Receipts are increasing, but dealers generally are still far behind with their orders. We quote:

Anthracite	$8.00	Blossburg	$6.00
Erie & Brier Hill	8.00	Cannel	6.00
Baltimore & Ohio	7.00	Indiana block	5.50
Piedmont	6.50	Wilmington	4.00

COOPERAGE—Was dull and weak under rather large offerings. Sales were reported of 7 cars at $1.00 for pork barrels and $1.25 for lard tierces.

DRESSED HOGS—Were steadier in sympathy with live. The offerings were small. There was a fair inquiry for heavy weights, which were quoted at $5.25 @5.30. Sale was reported of 1 car light and heavy at $5.25.

EGGS—Were quoted at 27@28c, fruit-house stock at 25@26c, and pickled at 20@22c.

FISH—Were quoted dull and unchanged:

Whitefish, No. 1, per ½-brl	$ 6.25	@ 6.50
Whitefish, family, per ½-brl	3.50	@ 3.65
Trout, per ½-brl	4.75	@ 4.85
Mackerel—Extra bloaters	18.00	@20.00
Mackerel—Extra mess	14.00	@15.00
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.25	@10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00	@ 7.25
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50	@ 5.75
Mackerel—Large family	5.00	@ 5.25
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl	3.75	@ 4.00
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, kits	1.25	@ 1.50
Mackerel—Family, kits	75	@ 1.00
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs		6.00
Codfish—Grand bank		5.50
Codfish—Dressed		8
Herring—Labrador, split, brls		7.50
Herring—Labrador, round, brls		5.50
Herring—Holland, per keg	1.05	@ 1.10
Herring—Scaled, per box	30	@ 35
California salmon, ½-brl		8.00

FRUITS AND NUTS—A very good business is still doing, and the general market maintains a firm tone. Apples are easy, but not quotably lower. Prices range as follows:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 6	@ 6¾
Figs, layers, new	19	@ 21
Turkish prunes, old	4½	@ 5
Do, new	7	@ 7½
Raisins, layers, new	2.30	@2.40
Raisins, London layers, new	2.75	@2.85
Raisins, Valencia, new	9¼	@ 9¾
Raisins, loose Muscatel, new	2.30	@2.40
Zante currants, old	6	@ 6½
Do, new	7	@ 7½
Citron	25	@ 26

DOMESTIC.

Apples, evaporated	8	@ 9½
Apples, Eastern, new	4	@ 5
Apples, Southern, new	4	@ 4½
Peaches, unpared, halves, new	6	@ 6½
Raspberries	28	@ 29
Blackberries, new	8	@ 8½
Pitted cherries	19	@ 19½

NUTS.

Filberts	10	@ 11
Almonds, Tarragona	17½	@ 19
Naples walnuts	13	@ 15
Brazils	7	@ 7½
Pecans	9	@ 10

GREEN FRUITS—Were in fair city request and steady. The dealers in foreign fruits also report a fair outside inquiry:

Grapes, per lb	7	@ 8
Apples, per brl	1.50	@ 2.00
Cranberries, per brl	6.50	@ 7.00
Lemons, per box		@ 4.50
Southern oranges, per brl	4.50	@ 5.50
California pears, per box	4.00	@ 5.00
Malaga grapes, per keg	7.00	@ 8.00

GROCERIES—A quite decided improvement in the tone of the coffee market was developed. Since the recent decline, a large amount of the staple has changed hands, and the demand continuing active, prices have taken a sharp upward turn. The advance from the lowest point has been a plump ½c. Sugars were firm. The demand was fairly active, and the supply but little improved. Other lines ruled steady:

SPICES.

Allspice	19 @20
Cloves	42 @44
Cassia	21 @24
Pepper	17 @18
Nutmegs	95 @98

RICE.

Carolina	6⅝@ 7¼
Louisiana	5¾@ 6¾
Rangoon	5⅛@ 5¾

COFFEE.

Java	24 @26
Mocha	25 @28
Maracaibo	15 @19
Rio, fancy	16½@16¾
Rio, prime to choice	15¼@15¾
Rio, fair to good	13½@14½
Rio, common	12 @12½
Rio, roasting	11 @11½

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10¾@10⅞
Crushed	10¾@10⅞
Powdered	10¼@10⅜
Granulated standard	10 @10⅛
Do, not standard	9⅞@10
A standard	9⅝@9¾
A No. 2	9½@9⅝
Extra C	9¼@9⅜
No. 1	9⅛@9¼
Yellow	8¾@9
N. O. extra white	9¼@9⅜
N. O. white	9 @9¼
N. O. medium	8¾@9
N. O. seconds	8 @8½
N. O. open kettle	6¾@8

SIRUPS.

Choice corn or sugar	40 @45
Prime corn or sugar	35 @38
Fair to good corn or sugar	32 @34
Blackstrap	26 @27
N. O. molasses, new	45 @55

HAY—Was in moderate demand and lower. No. 1 timothy on through cars was salable at old prices. Shippers were not taking lots that had to be transferred because they could not get cars on the Eastern roads, hence the discount for offerings on track. Prairie was lower. The offerings of hay were fair:

No. 1 timothy, ℔ ton, on track	$14.50@15.00
No. 2 timothy, ℔ ton	13.50@14.00
Mixed	12.00@13.00
Upland prairie	10.00@11.00
No. 1 prairie	9.50@10.00

HIDES—Were in moderate demand. The market is irregular. The dealers who buy on the street quote the market at 9¼@9⅜c, and dealers in car-lots ask 10c for light weights:

Green-cured, light, ℔ lb	9¾@10
Part-cured	9 @ 9¼
Green-cured, heavy	9 @ 9¼
Damaged hides	8 @ 8¼
Calf, ℔ lb	14 @15½
Dry salted, ℔ lb	14
Dry flint, No. 1	18
Sheep pelts, wool estimated	35

LUMBER—Was in fair request and steady. The shipments were fair, and local sales are considerable, the demand being especially good from box manufacturers and the planing-mills. Following are the quotations:

First and second clear, 3 inch	$ 47.00
First and second clear, 1 and 2 inch	45.00
First and second clear, 1¼@1½ inch	45.00
Third clear, do	38.00
First and second clear rough, 1 inch	43.00
Third clear, do	37.00
First and second clear, dressed siding	20.00
Common dressed siding	18.50
Flooring, second common dressed	32.00
Box-boards, 13 inch	17.00@43.00
A stock boards, 10@12 inch, rough	35.00@37.00
B stock boards, 10@12 inch	30.00@33.00
C stock boards, 10@12 inch	24.00@28.00
Fencing, first quality	12.50@13.50
Fencing, No. 2	10.50@11.50
Common boards, 10@20 ft	12.00@14.00
Common boards, No. 2, 12 and 18 ft	10.00@11.00
Common stuff	10.50@11.50
Dimension stuff, 20@30 ft	12.00@20.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft under	11.00@12.00
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	15.00
Lath	2.00@ 2.25
Shingles, standard and choice	2.50@ 2.65
Shingles, extra	2.75@ 2.90
Shingles, clear	3.10@ 3.25

OILS—Remained as last quoted. There was a good demand, a moderate supply, and a steady set of prices:

Carbon, Elaine	$ 24½
Carbon, 110 test	14½
Carbon, 150 test	18½
Carbon, 175 test	21
Carbon, snow-white and W. W.	21½
Lard, winter strained	70
Lard, No. 1	60
Lard, No. 2	45
Linseed, raw	60
Linseed, boiled	63
Sperm	1.30@1.35
Whale, winter bleached	67
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	75
Neatsfoot oil, extra	68
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	63
Bank oil	50
Straits	50
Turpentine	50
Miner's oil	50@ 55
Naptha, deodorized, 63 gravity	12½
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees	15½
Gasoline, 87 degrees	23

POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry was taken by the city, but prices were easy under heavy offerings. The finest turkeys sold at 9c, and fair at 7½c. Chickens were slow at 5½@6½c, and ducks and geese at 7@8c. Quail were $1.25@1.30 per doz. Venison saddles, 10@10½c per lb.

POTATOES—Were more active, several cars being on the market. The stock was firmly held at slightly reduced prices. Peerless sold at 64c, early rose at 65c, and peachblows at 72½c on track.

SEEDS—Timothy was slow and easier. Sales were reported at $2.30@2.41, prime being $2.35@2.40. Clover was nominal at $4.90 for prime medium. Flaxseed sold at $1.15. The receipts of the latter were small.

SALT—Trade continues good, and prices steady. Quotations:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York	$ 1.00
Coarse salt, per brl	1.25@1.30
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.80
Dairy, without sacks	1.50
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.00
Ground alum, in bags	1.00
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	1.00

WHISKY—Was in fair demand at Wednesday's decline. Sales were reported of 600 brls finished goods on the basis of $1.11 for highwines.

WOOL—Was steady, under a moderate inquiry from Western manufacturers. The Eastern demand is small. The stock is firmly held:

Good to choice medium tub	47@50
Coarse and dingy tub	38@44
Fine unwashed fleece	28@31
Coarse unwashed fleece	20@23
Medium unwashed fleece	28@31
Medium washed fleece	40@43
Fine washed fleece	38@42
Coarse washed fleece	35@37

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	*Cattle.*	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	3,426	30,880	1,188
Tuesday	5,150	49,958	1,258
Wednesday	6,740	39,470	1,144
Thursday	6,408	44,547	2,339
Friday	3,500	28,500	500
Total	25,224	193,355	6,429
Same last week	22,683	114,501	6,338
Shipments—			
Monday	1,426	1,889	337
Tuesday	1,411	1,110	291
Wednesday	2,320	1,714	173
Thursday	2,073	1,290	144
Total	7,230	6,003	945

The cattle trade is seriously hampered by the scarcity of stock cars. For the past fortnight or more there have been frequent complaints on that score, but the evil has grown rather than diminished. Neither the Baltimore & Ohio nor the Grand Trunk is taking out any stock at present, and the other roads are not furnishing their full quota of cars. Lower prices rule as a consequence.

The allusion to foot-and-mouth disease as a "common" malady amongst cattle in the United States, quoted last week from the *Rural World* (New York), we find inserted without comment in the *Texas Live-Stock Journal* (Fort Worth), a proof, we take it, that the disease is a common one on the other side of the Atlantic. Otherwise it would not apply from New York to Texas.—*Mark Lane Express.*

Who but the live-stock man of the *Express* could ever have evolved so profound a thought? A Salt Lake paper copies from a New York exchange the startling statement that "Mrs. Gillicuddy's baby has the measles." It therefore follows that all the babies from New York to Utah are afflicted with that dread disease. Could anything be more clear? The facts are that foot-and-mouth disease is not common in any part of the United States, while so far as the West is concerned the malady is practically unknown.

CATTLE—The market was more active than on the preceding two or three days; at all events a larger volume of sales was accomplished. The increased movement was not the result of any legitimate increase in the demand, but was brought about by the greater willingness on the part of holders to accept the low prices offered. The large supply of common to good cattle in the yards and the near approach of the end of the week made sellers anxious to realize, and the cattle were pressed to sale at a further considerable reduction. Sales of the above descriptions plainly show a reduction of 10@15c from the day before, while the decline for the week is not less than 25@37½c. The depression in butchers' and canners' stuff was due to the too liberal supply, but the principal trouble with the market for shipping grades was the lack of cars in which to get the stock eastward. The best cattle sold well up to former figures, the wants of exporters equaling the supply of that class. Choice grades were more plentiful than on either of the preceding days of the week, and they sold about 10c lower than on Thursday. Sales at $4.90@5.00 reached about 600 head. Three Christmas steers, averaging 1,957 lbs, were sold by Gregory, Cooley & Co. to L. B. Doud for the Pittsburg market at $7.37½. One of the number weighed over 2,000 lbs, and an $8.00 bid for him was refused. They were fed in Kansas. Most of the day's trading was done at $2.30@2.85 for butchers' stuff and at $3.50@4.75 for common to prime fat shipping cattle. There were sales of stockers at $1.50@3.35, which were as good prices as prevailed earlier in the week. The general market finished bad.

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,500 lbs and upwards	$5.80@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,350 to 1,500 lbs	4.90@5.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.25@4.65
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	3.50@4.00
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 850 to 1,050 lbs	2.25@3.15
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	2.50@3.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.75@2.20

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	1,957	$7.37½	62	1,274	$3.75
3	1,625	5.60	47	1,231	3.90
[illegible]	1,429	5.40	50	1,277	3.75
[illegible]	1,476	5.50	13	1,303	3.87½
[illegible]	1,500	5.00	21	1,225	3.80
[illegible]	1,451	5.50	21	1,193	3.85
[illegible]	1,523	5.50	18	1,183	3.75
[illegible]	1,518	5.40	20	1,100	3.50
[illegible]	1,558	5.35	35	1,132	3.50
[illegible]	1,494	5.30	11	1,033	3.45
[illegible]	1,405	5.25	12	1,057	3.35
[illegible]	1,562	5.25	32	1,067	3.30
[illegible]	1,489	5.00	11	1,119	3.12½
[illegible]	1,569	5.00	10 stockers	916	3.12½
[illegible]	1,380	5.00	20	1,149	3.00
[illegible]	1,466	5.00	17 stockers	987	3.35
[illegible]	1,443	4.90	20	1,113	2.90
[illegible]	1,384	4.90	117 Texas	918	2.85
[illegible]	1,427	4.85	97 Texas	876	2.85
[illegible]	1,491	4.75	19	1,064	2.85
[illegible]	1,332	4.50	15 stockers	743	2.80
[illegible]	1,327	4.85	27 stockers	751	2.75
[illegible]	1,398	4.75	33 stockers	643	2.75
[illegible]	1,306	4.70	[illegible]	795	2.90
[illegible]	1,330	4.55	16 cows	1,027	2.70
[illegible]	1,349	4.50	94 Texas	789	2.70
[illegible]	1,387	4.50	20 cows	806	2.65
[illegible]	1,351	4.40	17 cows	981	2.60
[illegible]	1,310	4.30	21 cows	962	2.45
[illegible]	1,276	4.15	21 cows	964	2.45
[illegible]	1,289	4.15	10 cows	963	2.50
[illegible]	1,355	4.25	30 cows	955	2.50
[illegible]	1,288	4.25	12 cows	849	2.40
[illegible]	1,288	4.2[illegible]¼	21 cows	971	2.40
[illegible]	1,311	4.00	20 cows	883	2.25
[illegible]	1,339	4.00	20 cows	883	2.20
[illegible]	1,233	4.00	12 cows	912	2.25
[illegible]	1,243	4.00	15 cows	750	2.22½
[illegible]	1,162	3.75	22 cows	846	2.00
[illegible]	1,119	3.80	16 cows	1,000	1.85
[illegible]	1,284	3.90			

HOGS—There was an active demand from packers, and, the supply not being sufficient to "go around," prices were firmer. Opening sales were at 5@10c advance on Thursday's rates, and that improvement was thoroughly sustained to the close. The quality was good, and sales were quick at $4.40@4.65 for poor to prime light, and at $4.45@4.90 for poor to choice heavy. There were a few sales at $4.95@5.00 for extra, and at $3.75@4.25 for inferior grades. Nothing remained unsold, and the market finished firm.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
[illegible]	338	$5.00	54	333	$4.70	113	272	$4.55
[illegible]	275	4.90	64	260	4.70	53	190	4.55
[illegible]	250	4.95	84	306	4.70	57	206	4.55
[illegible]	247	4.90	61	282	4.70	78	285	4.45
[illegible]	335	4.90	45	280	4.65	67	252	4.50
[illegible]	385	4.90	67	300	4.65	84	173	4.50
[illegible]	333	4.85	45	230	4.65	105	184	4.50
[illegible]	316	4.85	68	258	4.65	30	195	4.40
[illegible]	326	4.80	47	276	4.65	36	190	4.40
[illegible]	305	4.80	37	222	4.65	42	230	4.40
[illegible]	290	4.80	130	289	4.65	40	216	4.40
[illegible]	301	4.80	41	245	4.65	29	182	4.40
[illegible]	301	4.80	57	251	4.60	68	161	4.15
[illegible]	329	4.80	220	270	4.60	69	197	4.25
[illegible]	327	4.80	151	212	4.60	24	225	4.25
[illegible]	328	4.80	21	184	4.60	28	170	4.25
[illegible]	298	4.75	106	336	4.60	25	208	4.20
[illegible]	286	4.75	129	283	4.60	302	167	4.20
[illegible]	304	4.75	130	288	4.60	213	210	4.10
[illegible]	328	4.75	160	194	4.60	50	147	4.10
[illegible]	313	4.75	58	235	4.55	27	203	4.10
[illegible]	283	4.70	124	163	4.55	26	163	4.00
[illegible]	282	4.70	47	209	4.55	21	184	4.05
[illegible]	351	4.70	126	180	4.55	39	112	4.05
[illegible]	300	4.70						

SHEEP—Sold well up to previous quotations. There was a good local demand, and for choice qualities some inquiry on Eastern account. Sales were reported at $3.75@4.95 per 100 lbs for common to extra qualities.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
31	82	$3.75	48	84	$4.25	69	111	$4.30
102	96	4.30	149	134	4.95	25	110	4.65
20	110	4.75						

ALBANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, Dec. 17.—BEEVES—Receipts, 329 cars; last week, 359; only a slow, dragging trade from opening to close, and, although some firmness was shown on Monday, yet no advance in prices has been obtained; market fairly supplied with all grades, but wants limited, sales aggregating about 1,200 head; sales of common to good, $4.25@4.75 and up to $5.40 for choice steers.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 80 cars; last week, [illegible]; market strong on sheep, $4.00@5.50; advances, ¼c on prime lambs, equally as strong selling up to $6.75 and down to $5.25, owing to scanty supply.

To the Western Associated Press.

ALBANY, Dec. 17.—CATTLE—Receipts, 5,593, against 6,103 last week; market dull but firm; good natives, $4.25@5.40; common and inferior, $4.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 16,000, being 4,600 more than last week; market active at the advance; prime sheep, $5.50; common, $4.00; lambs, $5.25@6.37½.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,830; not enough stock to meet the demand; sales brisk at an advance of ¼c on all useful cattle; some very rough oxen sold at 6¾c and at 3¾c, live weights; otherwise the extremes were 7¾@12¾c; general sales at 8¾@9¾c; a number of car-loads of medium steers, 1,500 to 1,300 lbs, 12@13c; exporters used 200 fat steers at 10¾@11c; no shipments of live stock or fresh meat to-day; steamers to-morrow take 830 live cattle, 3,627 quarters beef, 950 carcasses mutton, and 480 dressed pigs.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,330; demand fair at full prices; sales at 4@6½c for poor to extra sheep; 5½@7c for lambs; the best car-load of sheep shown here this season average 208 lbs, and sold at 8c per lb yesterday.

SWINE—Receipts, 4,650; market dull and weak for live; barely steady for dressed; the former quoted at $4.50@4.75 per 100 lbs; the latter at $5.75@6.12½ for city; and $5.62@5.75 for Western.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 17.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,200; nothing doing except sales of two loads medium steers at [illegible].

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,400; fair demand but lower rates; a fair number offering; good to choice Western sheep, $4.60@4.85; extra, $5.25; Western lambs, extra, $6.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,700; market dull and lower; receipts liberal; good to choice Yorkers, $4.40@4.50; a few extra, $4.55; fair to good light mixed, $4.20@4.35; good medium, $4.50@4.60,—chiefly at $4.55; choice heavy, $4.65@4.75; medium quality heavy and good ends, $3.90@4.45; pigs, $4.00@4.15; several cars unsold.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 17.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports: Receipts, 717; shipments, 476; market dull and weak; native shippers, $3.65@5.00; native stockers and feeders, $2.60@3.50; native cows, $2.25@2.90; grass Texans, $2.00@2.60; half-breed steers, $2.50@3.20.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,552; shipments, 45; market active and firmer; choice heavy, $4.50@4.55; light shipping and mixed packing, $4.25@4.45.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 17.—CATTLE—Supply very light; market slow; export steers, $5.10@5.35; good to choice, $4.50@5.00; light to fair, $4.00@4.40; cows and heifers, $2.25@3.25; butchers steers, $3.50@4.00; grass Texans, $2.50@3.00; stockers $2.40@3.00; feeders cornfed Texans, $3.00@3.50. Receipts, 400; shipments, 50.

SHEEP—Scarce and wanted; fair to choice muttons, $3.00@4.25. Receipts, 200; shipments, 100.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 17.—HOGS—Firm; common, $3.90@4.30; light, $4.35@4.50; packing, $4.50@4.75; butchers', $4.75@4.80. Receipts, 6,000; shipments, 1,500.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 17.—HOGS—Firm at $4.25@4.75. Receipts, 2,700; shipments, 1,500.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17—11:30 a. m.—Flour—No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 9s 6d. Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 8d; spring, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 8s 8d; white, No. 1, 10s 1d; No. 2, 9s 2d; club, No. 1, 10s 6d; No. 2, 9s 9d. Corn—New, No. 1, 5s 7d. Provisions—Pork, 65s. Lard, 46s.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17.—COTTON—Easier at 6 13-16@6 15-16d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 10,000.

BREADSTUFFS—Steady. Corn—New Western mixed, 5s 7d@5s 7½d.

AMERICAN LARD—46s.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 10¾d.

RECEIPTS—The past three days—Wheat, 146,000 bu; American, 135,000.

YARNS AND FABRICS—At Manchester firm, tending upward.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—SUGAR—Centrifugal, 24s 9d@25s.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 11d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—33s 6d.

ANTWERP, Dec. 17.—PETROLEUM—25f.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—COTTON—Dull and easy at [illegible]c; futures steady; December, 11.84c; January, 11.98c; February, 12.1[illegible]c; March, 12.34c; April, 12.48c; May, 12.60c; June, 12.71c; July, 12.79c.

FLOUR—Heavy; buyers' favor; prices without decided change; receipts, 33,000 brls; exports, 23,000 brls.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair speculative demand; receipts, 163,000 bu; exports, 70,000 bu; ungraded spring, $1.06; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.14; ungraded red, $1.05@1.25; No. 3 do, $1.16¾@1.17⅜; steamer do, $1.07; No. 2 red, $1.19½@1.20¼; steamer do, $1.17; No. 1 red, $1.25@1.26; mixed winter, $1.17; ungraded white, $1.08@1.20; No. 2, $1.15¾; No. 1 do, $1.17½@1.18; No. 2 red, December, $1.19¾@1.19¾; January, $1.20@1.21⅛; February, $1.22¾@1.23¼; May, $1.24¼@1.24½. Corn—Cash ⅛@1c lower; receipts, 39,000 bu; exports, 96,000 bu; ungraded, [illegible]c; No. 3, 55¼@55⅝c; steamer, 56¼@57c; No. 2, 57½@58c; high mixed, 57¾c; No. 2, December, 58¾c; January, 58¾@59c; February, 59¼@59⅝c. Oats lower; receipts, 37,000 bu; Western mixed, 40@44c; white Western, 43½@47c.

HAY—Quiet but steady; $1.10.

HOPS—Dull and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee strong; Rio cargoes quoted at 11¾@12¼c; job lots, 10¾@14¼c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining, 7½@7⅝c. Molasses—New Orleans quoted at 35@49c. Rice steady; moderately active.

PETROLEUM—Dull; United, 91¼c; crude, 6¼@7c; refined, 9½c asked.

TALLOW—Steady, with a fair demand; 6⅜c.

RESIN—Steady and unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Weak; 45½c asked.

EGGS—Firm for choice; 26@32c.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower and unsettled; old mess pork, spot, $13.00@13.25. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet but steady; long clear middles, $7.25; short clear, $7.62½. Lard strong and higher; prime steam, $8.85@8.90.

BUTTER—Steady; better demand; 14@29c.

CHEESE—Stronger; 10@12½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 17.—FLOUR—Quiet; Western superfine, $3.50@4.25; extra, $4.50@5.25; family, $5.50@6.25.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher and firm; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and December, $1.17½; January, $1.19¼@1.19¾; February, $1.22½@1.22⅝; March, $1.25. Corn—Western higher, closing firm; Western mixed, spot and December, 57¾c for old and new; January and February, 57@57½c. Oats dull, but a shade better; Western mixed, 42@43½c; do mixed, 41@42c. Rye dull at $1.00@1.03.

HAY—Steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania, $20.00@22.00 per ton.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork, $12.50. Bulk meats—Shoulders, packed, 5¼@8c. Bacon—Shoulders, 6¼c; clear rib sides, 8½c. Hams, 9½@11c. Lard—Refined, 9½c.

BUTTER—Easy; prime to choice Western packed, 18@25c; roll, 22@25c.

EGGS—Easier; fresh, 30@31c; limed, 22@24c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; refined, 9⅞c.

GROCERIES—Coffee higher but inactive; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 10¼@12¼c. Sugar strong; A soft, 9⅜c.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1.17.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steamer quiet; cotton, 3-16@¼d; flour, 3s 6d; grain, 8d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,305 brls; wheat, 18,274 bu; corn, 35,382 bu; oats, 1,600 bu; rye, 3,871 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 95,800 bu.

SALES—Wheat, [illegible] bu; corn, 109,278 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—FLOUR—Dull; Western extras, $4.25; extras, clear to good, $5.50; choice, $5.75; straight, $6.25@6.50; Ohio, good, $6.00; fancy, $6.30; winter patents, $7.50. Rye flour steady at $5.25.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; good speculative demand; No. 2 red, elevator, $1.17½; No. 2 red, December, $1.17 bid, $1.17¾ asked; January, $1.18⅞ bid, $1.19¼ asked; February, $1.22 bid, $1.22¼ asked; March, $1.24¼ bid, $1.24½ asked. Corn quiet but steady; rejected, depot, 53c; cargo rate for sail mixed, prompt shipment, 57c f. o. b. for old and 56¾c f. o. b. for new; sail mixed, December, 56⅝c bid, 57½c asked; January, 56⅜c bid, 56⅞c asked; February, 56⅝c bid, 56¾c asked; March, 56½c bid, 57c asked. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 white, 47c; No. 3 do, 46c; No. 2 mixed, to arrive, 44c.

PROVISIONS—Steady and unchanged.

BUTTER—Quiet, fancy grades excepted; creamery extra, 35c; do good to choice, 30@34c; New York State and Bradford County (Pa.) tubs, 29@30c; firkins, 24@26c; Western Reserve extra, 24@25c; do good to choice, 18@23c.

EGGS—Higher and scarce at 32@33c.

CHEESE—Dull and steady; creamery, 13¾c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal.

WHISKY—Nominally unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,500 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; oats, 17,000 bu; rye, 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—None.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 17.—FLOUR—Nominally unchanged; superfine, $3.50@3.75; XX, $4.00@4.25; XXX, $4.37½@4.50; high grades, $4.75@6.00.

GRAIN—Corn dull, weak, and lower at 58@60c. Oats quiet at 48@49c.

CORN-MEAL—Scarce and firm at $3.00@3.25.

HAY—Quiet and weak; choice, $24.00@25.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $13.25. Lard steady; tierce, 8¾@9⅛c; keg, 9¾@10c. Bulk-meats quiet but steady; shoulders, packed, 4⅞c; clear-rib, 7⅜c; clear, 7⅝c. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 5⅛c; clear-rib, 8⅛c; clear, 8⅜c. Hams—Sugar-cured—Demand fair and market firm; canvased, 9@10½c.

WHISKY—Steady; Western rectified, $1.10@1.18.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady with a good demand; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 11¼@14¼c. Sugar quiet and weak; common to good common, 5¼@5⅝c; fair to fully fair, 6⅛@6⅜c; prime to choice, 6¼@6⅝c; yellow clarified, 7⅛@7¼c. Molasses in good demand; common, 30@33c; centrifugal, 23@38c; fair, 35@36c; prime to choice, 37@43c. Rice quiet; Louisiana ordinary to choice, 4½@6½c.

BRAN—Quiet at 92½c.

MONETARY—Sight exchange on New York par; sterling, 478¼.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 17.—FLOUR—Firmer and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat better and slow; No. 2 red, $1.01¼@1.01¾ cash; $1.02¼@1.02¾ January; $1.05@1.05¾ February; $1.07⅜@1.08 March; No. 3 do, 96⅜@96⅞c; No. 4 do, 93@93¼c. Corn steady and slow at 39⅛c cash; 39⅜c December; 40⅜c January; 40⅝c February; 41⅜c March; 42@42⅛c April; 43⅛@43⅜c May. Oats higher at 32@32⅛c cash; 36⅛c May. Rye better at 85½c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

LEAD—Quiet at 4⅛c.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.11.

PROVISIONS—Pork better; $13.25 asked, cash and December; $13.10 January; $13.27½ February. Dry salt meats firmer at $6.55@6.60 cash; $6.75 January; clear, $6.75@6.80 cash; $6.95 January. Bacon dull and unchanged. Lard higher; $8.40 asked; small lots sold at $8.25.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 98,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu; rye, 1,000; barley, 9,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 35,000 bu; oats, none; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—FLOUR—Quiet; Western superfine, $3.75@4.00; common extras, $4.00@4.75; Wisconsin extras, $4.50@5.75; Minnesota do, $5.00@6.50; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, $5.25@5.75; Indiana, $5.50@6.50; St. Louis and Illinois, $6.00@6.75; spring wheat patents, $7.25@8.50; winter do, $6.75@8.00.

GRAIN—Corn dull; mixed and yellow, 66@67c; high mixed, 66½c; new corn, 63¼@64¼c. Oats—Moderate demand; No. 1 and extra white, 51@53c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 47@49c; No. 2 white, 50c. Rye, $1.07@1.10.

BUTTER—Choice Western creameries, 30@35c; choice ladle packed, 22@24c; common and good, 15@21c.

EGGS—Western fresh, 30@31c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 12,000 brls, 2,600 sks; corn, 88,000 bu; wheat, 14,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,200 brls.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 17.—FLOUR—Quiet and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; opened ⅛c higher; closed weak; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, nominal; No. 1, nominal; No. 2, $1.00¾; December, $1.00¾; January, $1.01⅛; February, $1.02¾; No. 3 Milwaukee, 86c; No. 4, 76c; rejected, nominal. Corn higher; No. 2, 40c. Oats stronger; No. 2, 31½c. Rye steady; fair demand; No. 1, 86c. Barley unsettled and lower; No. 2 spring, cash, 86c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer; mess pork, $13.25 cash and January. Lard—Prime steam, $8.55 cash and January.

HOGS—Firmer at $4.40@4.80.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 50,000 bu; oats, 20,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 7,500 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 17.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 White Michigan, $1.02; No. 2 red Wabash, spot, $1.01¼; January, $1.03¾; February, $1.08¼; March $1.10¾; April, $1.12¾; No. 3 red Wabash, 96½c. Corn dull; No. 2, spot, 41½c; May held at 46⅜c, 46⅛c bid; rejected, 41½c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 34½c; No. 2 white, 37c.

CLOVER SEED—Prime mammoth, $5.00; No. 2 do, $4.60; prime, $4.75.

DRESSED HOGS—$5.25.

CLOSED—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 red, January, $1.07⅞; March, $1.10¼.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 34,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 36,000 bu; oats, none.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 17.—COTTON—Steady at 11⅝c.

FLOUR—Quiet; extra, $3.25@3.50; extra family, $3.75@4.25; A No. 1, $5.00@5.25; choice fancy, $6.25@6.75.

GRAIN—Wheat steady at $1.00@1.01. Corn dull; No. 2 white, new, 47c; do mixed, 46c. Oats dull; No. 2 white, 37½c; do mixed, 36½c. Rye steady and firm; No. 2, 98c.

HAY—In fair demand at $17.00@18.50.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $13.50. Lard dull; prime steam, 8⅜c. Bulk meats—Fine shoulders, 4⅝c; clear rib, 6¾@6⅞c; clear, 7@7⅛c.

WHISKY—In fair demand at $1.10.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 17.—COTTON—Firm, at 11⅝c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 amber, $1.01½; No. 2 red, $1.03. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed, 45c; new ear, 45½@46c. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed, 37c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 98c. Barley easier, but not quotably lower.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at $13.00. Lard strong and higher, $8.40@8.42½. Bulk meats firmer, but not quotably higher.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm; $1.10.

BUTTER—Easier, but not quotably lower.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 17.—GRAIN—Corn steady; new high-mixed, 38@38½c; new mixed, 37¾@38c; sales for February, at 37½c in store. Oats scarce but firm; No. 2 white, 34½c. Rye firm at 90@90½c for No. 2.

HIGHWINES—Unchanged at $1.11.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,150 bu; corn, 53,950 bu; oats, 15,200 bu; rye, 1,900 bu; barley, 2,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 500 bu; corn, 26,500 bu; oats, 15,750 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 1,200 bu.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 17.—The *Price Current* reports:

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 15,535 bu; shipments, 11,373 bu; market firmer; No. 3, cash, 78¾c; December, 78⅝c; No. 2, cash, 88¾c; December, 89c; No. 1, cash, 96c; December, 96½c. Corn—Receipts, 16,890 bu; shipments, 5,279 bu; firm; No. 2, cash, 31c; December, 31¼c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 17.—FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 1 white, $1.02¾; January, $1.03¾; February, $1.05⅛; March, $1.07⅛ bid; April, $1.02; red nominal; No. 2 white, 97¼c; receipts, 21,000 bu; shipments, 15,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 17.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; sales 1,500 bu No. 1 hard Duluth at $1.25. Corn quiet; sales 15 cars new on track at 52c. Oats quiet and scarce; 40c on track. Rye inactive. Barley inactive.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 17.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, $1.00@1.01. Corn steady at 41@41½c. Oats steady at 33½@35c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Dec. 17.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. Corn scarce and firm; Western mixed, 59@60c.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 17.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 11⅝c; low middling, 11c; good ordinary, 10⅛c; net receipts, 12,626 bales; gross, 13,916; exports to Great Britain, 4,000 bu; Continent, 4,750; coastwise, 1,926; sales, 8,000; stock, 270,400. Weekly net receipts, 74,204; gross, 82,206; exports to Great Britain, 35,675; France, 12,475; Continent, 16,950; coastwise, 7,500; sales, 55,000.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17.—COTTON—Sales of the week, 86,000 bales; American, 66,000; speculators took 5,500, of which exporters took 7,000; forwarded from shipside direct to spinners, 19,000; actual export, 9,000; total receipts, 73,000; American, 58,000; total stock, 395,000; American, 321,000; amount afloat, 340,000; American, 323,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—COTTON—Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 232,000 bales; last year, 216,000; total receipts at all United States ports to date, 3,005,000; last year, 2,753,000; exports from all United States ports for the week, 161,000; last year, 109,000; total exports from all United States ports to date, 1,691,000; last year, 1,485,000; stock at all United States ports, 924,000; last year, 815,000; stock at all interior towns, 171,000; last year, 200,000; stock at Liverpool, 395,000; last year, 386,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 323,000; last year, 344,000.

WOOL.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.—WOOL—Quiet; Ohio and Pennsylvania, 47@52c; Michigan and Wisconsin, 44@50c; combing and delaine, 45@55c; pulled, 39@52½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17.—WOOL—Dull; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia double extra and above, 48@50c; extra, 47@49c; medium, 50@51c; coarse, 43c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 44@46c; medium, 49@50c; coarse, 43c; washed combing and delaine, 45@56c; unwashed do, 34@40c; pulled, 38@45c.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Business continues quiet with package houses and jobbing trade dull; cotton goods firmly held, and stocks very light in first hands; fancy prints quiet, but shirtings in steady demand; men's wear of woolens continue sluggish; prices steadily maintained; blankets and flannels firm.

PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 17.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, United certificates easier at 91¼c; refined, 9⅝@9⅞c, for Philadelphia delivery.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 17.—PETROLEUM—Unchanged; Standard white, 110 test, 11⅛c.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 17.—PETROLEUM—The oil market opened at 91¼c; highest, 91⅞c; lowest, 91⅛c; closing at 91¾c. Sales, 435,000 brls; shipments, 38,000 brls; charters, 15,000 brls.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 17.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firm at 42½c.

HINTS.

Assasins Who Can Convey a Libel in a Frown, and Wink a National Reputation Down—Kelly's Cruel Attacks upon Mrs. Sprague and Senator Conkling—Warfare Which Amply Vindicates the Taking Off of the Tammany Boss.

Dispatch from Gath.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The Conkling scandal is only hinted at in Kelly's New York *Star* this morning in the following words at the head of their editorial column:

"Two affidavits, which are said to be in the possession of the National Democratic Committee, would no doubt prove very serviceable in certain court proceedings to be instituted in Brooklyn, in which Senator Conkling is believed to be interested. If these documents are still in the hands of the Committee, now is a good time to produce them. Or does it suit Mr. Tilden's purposes better to defeat the ends of justice by withholding them till 1884? Possibly Mr. Conkling knows."

In another part of the same paper is what is headed a "Skeleton Historical Drama," which, I suppose, embodies the threatened disclosures against Conkling. The only important thing in it is the intimation toward the close that Mrs. Sprague has been sent to Europe to get out of the way. This story is told in the form of a play called "Hyperion Hoisted." I telegraph it entire, because in Kelly's circle it is said to give their understanding of the present relations of Conkling to the Democratic National Committee and Tilden:

"SCENE I.—Canonchet. Spragues *en famille;* Roscoe appears; sees Kate; love at a glance; reciprocal; Sprague suspects; loads shotgun to muzzle; Roscoe flees; Sprague follows furious; Roscoe escapes. Tableau: Thanksgiving and deliverance.

"SCENE II.—Greystone. Samuel declares he has been called by an unseen voice, presumably the people's, to run for the Presidency; lays campaign plans shrewdly; Conkling must be damaged; happy thought; the Spragues; Samuel sets a spy to dog Roscoe; also Kate. Tableau: 'Greystone Conspirators' Chorus,' with accompaniment by Samuel's personal organ.

"SCENE III.—Buffalo. Spy seen dogging unsuspecting Roscoe; Kate in the dim distance; both stop at same hotel; spy, in ecstasies, rushes off to Notary and draws up two sworn key-hole affidavits; proof No. 1 mailed to Samuel. Tableau: Great joy at Greystone; Samuel executing double and triple somersets, handsprings, and cart-wheels, to astonishment of housekeeper.

"SCENE IV.—New York. National Committee receive affidavits from Samual; greatest gift of a great statesman; hug each other in silent joy; put them in safe; well salted down; hold for Samuel's orders. Tableau shows them waiting for Samuel's order.

"SCENE V.—Cincinnati. Samuel's bosom friends vexed sorely; 'Did no voice call me?' not a voice; Samuel turns his head to wall and weeps and vows vengeance; telegraphs National Committee, 'Hold on to those United States documents.' Tableau shows National Committee still holding on.

"SCENE VI.—Gramercy Park. Election over; Samuel wipes and unsheathes his little knife; strikes a tragic attitude: 'Thou canst not say I did it. He weighed 250 pounds, but he was not Samuel. Now to be avenged on the man who landed me at Cincinnati. Ah! ha! methinks.' Tableau shows Samuel in pensive attitude, knee bent, finger on forehead, eyes downcast, characteristic attitude for a deep, damning, diabolical, dastardly plot.

"SCENE VII.—Utica. Roscoe confronted by the spy. 'All is known.' The fatal affidavits. Roscoe weakens, trembles, kneels. 'I yield, I yield; what wills he?' Spy explains. Heads close together, Roscoe's ambrosial curls mingling with the porcupine-like hair of the spy. Roscoe starts back, grasps spy by the hand, eyes glistening: 'Saved! Saved!' Tableau shows Roscoe dictating imperative message to Arthur to make deal with Cooper at once.

"SCENE VIII.—City-Hall. The deal has borne fruit. Roscoe reminds Samuel he has fulfilled his promises; points triumphantly to the infamy of Dec. 10. Samuel smiles assent. Roscoe hints at handing over the affidavits. Samuel smiles once more. They are in the hands of the National Committee. Tableau: Roscoe tears his hair. 'Good God! The Senatorship! I am lost.'

"SCENE IX.—Wharf. Bonny Kate sets sail for Europe with distinguished journalist, not the 'great American journalist.' Sensation. Air full of scandal. Divorce rumors. Suits in Brooklyn and Providence Courts. Tableau: Committee still holding on to the affidavits which would have crushed Conkling and saved city from Republicans."

The New York *Herald*, Conkling's organ here, says of these foolish attacks on Mrs. Sprague: "Some time since he foully slandered an innocent and helpless woman, in the hope to injure a man. Yesterday his daily organ began in the same way what is perhaps to be a systematic villification of the daughter of one of the most illustrious men this country ever produced. Thus, in the spirit of an assasin, he continues his assaults upon all who stand in his way."

If there should be any truth in these stories of Conkling going West in pleasing company, it must give great satisfaction to his competitor, Blaine, who had feared Conkling's Western tour to be a new feather in Roscoe's cap.

I heard a United States Judge in Conkling's district say two years ago, when the Sprague scandal came up, that instead of injuring Conkling it would strengthen him with average mankind. There is great doubt of this, however. In Brooklyn, Mr. Beecher, though exhibiting renewed intellectual power since the close of the Tilton scandal, has never regained his moral power; nor, in politics, can a scandal of this kind fail to be a moral injury.

I made inquiries again to-day close in the circles of John Kelly, and was told that the improbable story of Tilden having taken from the National Committee circumstantial evidence involving Conkling and Mrs. Sprague was still asserted. The documents had been seen by persons on or with the Committee, and Mr. Tilden had never returned them. To this extent there is foundation for the last scandal; but it is questionable in my mind whether the rest of the story is not a presumption by Kelly—namely: that Tilden, possessing the documents, employed them to coerce Conkling and work Kelly out of office.

No man living is subject to wider latitudes of opinion than Tilden. Among men of his own age, and daily contact for years, the general opinion is that he is subtile, unfeeling, and mean, and will carry a dangerous secret for years without any revenge, only to use it at last for profit or advantage. Among the younger class of lawyers the view of Tilden is that if he should find a man committing a burglary he would neither prevent him nor inform on him, but make a memorandum of it, and twenty years afterward, when the man stood in his way, he would say to him: "On such a day, in such a year, you committed a burglary. I do not desire to send you to the Penitentiary, but you will see that your present course is not prudent." Other persons, older, acquainted with Mr. Tilden, believe him to be a pure and great statesman; but not many of these live around New York City.

LICENSED TO ORGANIZE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 17.—The Secretary of State to-day issued license to organize to the following Chicago corporations: Dunderbury Mining Company, capital $100,000; Auburn Consolidated Gold-Mining Company, capital $10,000; *School Herald* Publishing Company, capital $10,000.

LABOR STATISTICS.

Complete Returns from Manual Labor Shops under Roof.

Over 76,000 Persons Employed in Manufacturing Industries.

An Equal Number Engaged in Other Useful Vocations.

During the past three months four Inspectors, appointed under the sections of the health ordinance, providing for an examination of the factories, workshops, and other places where labor is employed, have been making a survey of the establishments in which manual labor is employed under roof. The results of their labors are given in the appended table. This report does not include the labor employed in mercantile establishments, on railroads, in hotels, boarding-houses, coal and wood yards, the Stock-Yards, learned professions, livery-stables, street railways, saloons, theatres and halls, banks, commission, real-estate, and brokers' offices. Nor does it it include what is termed "home labor," such as the manufacture of clothing, hosiery, and knit goods, which is carried on at the homes of the operatives for the big wholesale establishments down-town. The list given embraces all places where the employés congregate to perform their labor by the day or week. The investigations of the Inspectors have brought to light the fact that there are very few apprentices to any of the great trades. The skilled labor comes almost entirely from Europe, Canada, and the Eastern States, though the great bulk is from Continental Europe. The unskilled labor comes from Bohemia, Poland, and Ireland. The child labor, which in many shops has driven out that of full-grown persons, comes from foreign countries. In one large tinware house the tin plates are stamped out by machinery, and the articles are put together by women and children.

When the Inspectors first began their investigations they met with a great deal of opposition from the owners of the shops; but as soon as they learned that the examinations were in the interest of the public welfare, they cheerfully gave all the information demanded.

The tables printed below give a total of nearly 80,000 employés in the establishments named. The Inspectors think that the shops, stores, and warehouses yet to be listed will show fully as many employés, which would give the working force of the city at about 130,000 people.

	No. of establishments.	Employes.
Agricultural implements	4	1,509
Artificial flowers and feathers	4	50
Artificial limbs and trusses	8	60
Asbetos felting	1	5
Assayers	4	15
Atlas publishers	9	32
Awnings, tents, sails, etc	16	170
Axles	1	4
Axle grease	3	24
Baby carriages	6	244
Baggage checks	3	20
Bags (paper, etc.)	7	170
Bakeries	150	769
Baking powders	10	55
Barbed wire fence	5	11
Barbers' supplies	4	50
Baskets	5	152
Bed springs	4	52
Bellows	2	16
Belting	9	137
Bicycles	1	8
Billiard tables	8	227
Bird cages	2	10
Blacksmiths and horseshoers	165	537
Blank books	16	315
Boatbuilders	3	14
Boiler cleaner	1	3
Boilers' compound	2	7
Boilermakers	11	415
Boiler and pipe-covering	1	3
Bolts	1	125
Bookbinderies	27	621
Boots and shoes	515	2,415
Bottling establishments	19	227
Boxmakers	7	340
Brackets	6	29
Brass foundries	14	584
Breweries	15	719
Brickmakers	15	346
Bridge and car builders	9	1,614
Brooms	11	86
Brushes	14	165
Burial cases	8	163
Buttons	1	5
Butterine	5	30
Cabinetmakers	22	175
Calcium lights	2	4
Candles	1	60
Canned goods	6	1,550
Carpenters and builders	118	438
Carpet cleaners	18	44
Carpet weavers	6	12
Carriages and wagons	139	1,560
Chains	2	38
Chairs	9	301
Cheese	1	4
Chemicals	11	164
Cigar boxes	5	126
Cigar factories	296	1,384
Coin wrappers	1	5
Confectioners	17	880
Coopers	50	491
Copper and sheet-iron works	9	217
Cords and tassels	5	155
Corks	3	81
Cornices	11	188
Corrugated elbows	1	15
Corsets	6	100
Costumes	6	20
Cutlers and grinders	15	197
Cloaks and suits	21	524
Clothes-wringers	6	15
Clothing	30	950
Coffee and spices	13	284
Diemakers	10	34
Distilers, rectif'rs, and compoundr's	62	491
Dressmakers	371	1,146
Drug-mills	6	39
Dry-docks	2	86
Dyers and scourers	36	129
Egg carriers	4	15
Elbows	3	22
Electric instruments	3	105
Electric lights	3	10
Electrotypers	9	150
Elevator buckets	3	19
Elevators (grain)	23	-364
Engravers	60	200
Envelopes	5	25
Faucets (wooden)	2	14
Fire apparatus	2	80
Fire brick	1	40
Fish packers	15	180
Flavoring extracts	6	65
Flour-mills	11	158
Forge works	1	75
Foundries (malleable and pig-iron)	41	2,361
Fruit butter	4	53
Furniture factories	113	4,128
Furniture repairers	191	455
Furriers	18	259
Feather renovators	6	36
Feather dusters	7	105
Feed (cattle)	7	30
Files	6	34
Gas works	3	225
Gasfitters and plumbers	144	397
Gas-machines and meters	10	32
Galvanizing	1	8
Gilders	2	15
Glass-blowers	1	2
Glass-stainers and cutters	6	59
Gloves and mittens	9	108
Glue	2	390
Gold and silver leaf	5	120
Glucose	1	10
Gunsmiths	14	41
Hair works	49	180
Harnessmakers	95	146
Hatters	17	93
Heating and ventilating apparatus	6	64
Hoisting-machines	3	20
Honey	2	20
Horse-collars	6	23
Horse-nails	2	149
Hosiery and stockings	15	228
Ink	4	39
Iron works	17	188
Iron and steel rails	2	3,400
Japanners	4	23
Jewelers	24	150
Labels	4	10
Laces and embroideries	6	65
Ladders	5	17
Lamps, lanterns, etc	5	74
Lard and lard-oil	3	321
Last manufacturers	3	24
Laundries	241	1,095
Lightning-rods	2	50
Lime works	2	48
Lithographers	25	235
Locksmiths and bellhangers	41	89
Looking-glasses	7	127
Lumber-yards	90	3,241
Lye	2	15
Maccaroni	2	10
Machinists	65	1,870
Malt-houses	15	232
Map and show-card mounting	5	20
Marble works	20	170
Match factory	1	75
Maps, etc	2	10
Mattresses	19	189
Meerschaum pipes	2	4
Metal spinners	2	14
Milliners	171	545
Mouldings, etc	41	1,000
Musical instruments	27	115
Mustard	1	4
Nautical instruments	1	5
Neckwear	13	180
Newspaper-folders	4	25
Newspapers, etc	200	450
Oat-meal mills	2	25
Oils	4	107
Oleomargarine	2	64
Opticians	13	20
Organs	8	238
Ottomans	1	10
Overalls, etc	4	95
Packers	51	3,000
Painters, sign, etc	201	355
Paints, oils, etc	17	221
Paper boxes	9	234
Patent medicines	20	225
Pattern and model-makers	17	64
Patterns, tailors	4	10
Photograph apparatus	1	7
Pianos	21	61
Photographers	105	216
Pickles, etc	7	70
Planing-mills	84	2,998
Plaster casts	10	25
Plating, gold, etc	12	113
Pocketbooks	5	55
Pop-corn	2	20
Potteries	2	8
Printers	167	2,025
Printing-presses	4	45
Pumps	2	28
Rags, metals, etc	22	351
Refrigerators	2	29
Regalia	3	35
Rubber clothing	1	8
Rubber stamps	13	25
Roofing-paper	1	20
Saddlery hardware	7	170
Safes	1	14
Sash, doors, and blinds	11	179
Sash-supporters	1	4
Saws	4	18
Scales	6	71
Screws	1	40
Sewing-machines and attachments	47	683
Shirt-makers	35	657
Stove-blacking	1	5
Shoddy	2	33
Shot	1	8
Show-cards	6	12
Show-cases	14	159
Slippers	6	66
Soap-makers	22	414
Springs	5	83
Spring-beds	14	90
Starch	5	45
Stationery	6	37
Steam-fitting	12	145
Steel works	2	100
Steel wire, brooms, and brushes	2	15
Stencil-cutters	9	41
Stereotypers	6	70
Stone-yards	23	580
Stove-works	5	323
Stove-polish	1	5
Straw goods	5	125
Suspenders	2	15
Steam-gauges	2	7
Tags	2	15
Tailors	562	4,850
Tanks and cisterns	6	37
Tanneries	19	901
Telegraph and telephone	10	758
Tinners	98	1,405
Tobacco	4	400
Toolmakers	8	20
Toys	3	90
Trunkmakers	18	160
Turners (wood, etc.)	11	61
Type-founders	7	450
Umbrellas and parasols	12	39
Upholsterers	36	553
Varnish	4	52
Veneer	1	8
Vinegar	19	88
Vest manufacturers	1	28
Watch-cases	6	135
Watchmakers, etc	179	506
Weather-strips	2	5
Whips	4	15
White-lead and oil	4	135
Willow-ware	7	27
Window-shades	6	19
Wire-works	21	49
Wool-factory	1	5
Yeast	6	20
Wrought-iron pipe	2	68
Lead pipe	1	4
Tanners' goods	2	7
Sporting goods	2	15
Terra-cotta	1	40
Cider-press	2	10
Leather goods	5	75
Shrouds and funeral goods	2	20
Stand-pipe	1	5
Frogs and crossings	1	18
Total	6,481	76,253

PURDUE UNIVERSITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 17.—The Trustees of Purdue University, the State Agricultural College, are in session here to-day. At the session the Hon. E. E. White, President of the University, presented a report for the college year ending June 30, 1880. The year was one of most encouraging growth, both in students and in work. The new schools of agriculture or horticulture, as well as of mechanics, which were opened at the beginning of the year, had accomplished more than was expected, and were now in successful operation. All departments of the University had made decided progress. The attendance has now reached 200. The report includes a complete statement of the receipts and expenditures for the year. The endowment fund amounts to $340,000, yielding an annual income of $17,000. The current receipts of the University and farm were about $5,000,—a result due to the low charges for tuition. The State appropriation, for all purposes, was only $4,500. The payment of the balance of the Purdue donation of $27,821.94 has been made, and nearly all of which has been invested in permanent improvements. As the income of the Endowment Fund can only be used for salaries, the University must hereafter depend on the State for appropriations for current expenses and improvements. The growth of the College is very largely due to the untiring efforts and personal exertions of President White, who notes with pride the rapid strides made by Purdue, now the third college in the State in point of attendance.

THE CHICAGO VETERAN CLUB.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 17.—A certificate of organization was to-day filed with the Secretary of State by the Chicago Union Veteran Club, the object of which is stated to be the upholding of the principles of the Republican party, based upon a paramount respect for and fidelity to the National Constitution and laws, the procuring of employment for deserving unemployed Union soldiers, the cultivation and strengthening of the social ties which had their beginning in the common privations and dangers of the camp, the battlefield, and the prison-pen, the organizing, if deemed proper, of a memorial association for the purpose of erecting a memorial hall dedicated to the uses of the Club, and also to perpetuate the memory of our fallen comrades, and such other purposes as may be of benefit to the Club in carrying out the objects of the organization. The names of 188 veterans are signed to the papers as corporators, the list being headed by U. S. Grant and John A. Logan, and including John Adair McDowell, Charles P. Swigert, James McCartney, and others of prominence.

WENT TO TEXAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 17.—THE TRIBUNE readers will remember the circumstances concerning the sudden disappearance of Levin T. Miller, from an Indianapolis hotel, about a year ago, and the finding of his hat in an adjoining alley the next morning. Miller was a prominent politician, and well known over the State. It is now rumored that a young man named Cronkhite, who lived near Miller, in Warren County, on a recent visit to a brother in Santa Fé, New Mexico, saw Miller walking toward him on the railroad. Cronkhite alleges that the recognition seemed mutual, but when he started to meet Miller the latter evaded him and disappeared on the other side of the cars, and Cronkhite was unable to get near enough to speak to him.

RUBBER GOODS.

Rubber GOSSAMER COATS, Ladies' Circulars, etc., Wholesale and Retail. R. T. WHELPLEY, 131 and 133 Lake-st.

SHOES.

COMMON-SENSE SHOES. C.E. WISWALL & CO. 86 State-st.

BIRDS.

BIRDS GENUINE GERMAN CANARIES. KAEMPFER, 127 Clark-st.

OYSTERS.

Oysters 20c a Dish! Fresh and elegantly served. Restaurant complete. BRAZELTON, 100 Madison-st.

CHIROPODISTS.

CORNS STEPHENS, THE CHIROPODIST, 124 Dearborn-st., gives instant relief. Stephens' All-Right Salve for burns, boils, corns, cuts, bruises, etc.; Druggists have it. 25c per box

ARTIFICIAL EAR DRUMS.

DEAF PEOPLE HEAR by the use of Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums. Circulars and testimonials sent *free*. GARMORE & CO., Glenn Building, Cincinnati.

MOUNTAIN ROCK OIL.

MOUNTAIN
ROCK
OIL
TRADE MARK

Nature's Remedy for Rheumatism,

Neuralgia, Diphtheria, Quinzy, Sore Throat, Croup, Coughs, Colds, Soreness of the Chest, Backache, Sprains, Swellings, and Bruises, Salt Rheum, Piles, Tumors, Cholera Morbus, Internal Pains peculiar to Women, Catarrh, Sore Eyes, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, Fresh Cuts, Wounds, Sores of long standing, Chafings, Eruptions, Skin diseases in general, Inflammations, Weakness of the Ankles and Joints, and for general bodily pains.

MOUNTAIN ROCK OIL is at once remarkable for its exceedingly penetrating and searching action, and its perfectly soothing and healing qualities.

N. B.—MOUNTAIN ROCK OIL is NOT a compound, a "patent medicine," but a NATURAL OIL—an Oil which has filtered away from the petroleum fields, and flowed through numerous strata of earth, minerals, and rocks, from which it has derived its curative properties. No attempt is made to improve on Nature's work by compounding or mixing with something else. It is NATURE'S OWN REMEDY—a simple, safe, and SURE CURE for the diseases named. Sold by all druggists and medicine-dealers. Price, 50 cents per bottle. ☞ Full directions with each bottle.

The Hogle Rock Oil Company, Prop'rs, 66 Lake-st, Chicago.

MUSICAL BOOKS.

MUSICAL CHRISTMAS GIFTS!

Most acceptable gifts to players or singers will be the following elegantly bound books.

☞ Any one mailed, post-free, for the price here mentioned.

ROBERT FRANZ'S SONG ALBUM.
GEMS OF ENGLISH SONG.
HOME CIRCLE. Three volumes.
WORLD OF SONG.
PIANO AT HOME. 4-hand collection.
SHOWER OF PEARLS. Vocal Duets.
CREME DE LA CREME. 2 Vols.
OPERATIC PEARLS.
GEMS OF STRAUSS.
GEMS OF THE DANCE.
CLUSTER OF GEMS.
SUNSHINE OF SONG.
Each of the above in Cloth $2.50; Fine Gilt, $3.
STUDENT'S LIFE IN SONG. $1.50.
CURIOSITIES OF MUSIC. $1.50.
BEETHOVEN. A Romance by Rau. $1.50.
RHYMES AND TUNES. Christmas Offering. $1.50.
SULLIVAN'S VOCAL ALBUM. $1.50.
FAIRY FINGERS. For Piano. $1.50.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago, Ill.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

MEDICAL.

DR. RICORD'S RESTORATIVE PILLS

are a specific for Exhausted Vitality, Physical Debility, etc. Approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris, and by the medical celebrities of the world. Prepared after the formula of the celebrated Dr. Ricord, containing no phosphorus or cantharides, but are purely a vegetable, sugar-coated pill.

PARIS, 185 Rue de la Rambeau.

I have been recommending Dr. Ricord's Restorative in my practice to hundreds of patients for Sexual Debility, and never heard of a single failure.

DR. C. CHEVALIER.

Dr. Liebig, the great German chemist, writes: "Dr. Ricord's Restorative is organic, not a laboratory compound." Dr. Raspail writes: "In debility of the sexual organs it never fails to cure."

Price: boxes of fifty, $1.50; boxes of 100, $3; boxes of 200, $4.00. Sent per mail in sealed box on receipt of price. For sale by MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO., 54 Lake-st.

CAUTION.

A spurious article is advertised as Ricord's Vital Restorative, dose 15 pills per day, which pretends to be from Paris, are made here, and not from Dr. Ricord's formulas.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Stockholders' Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Company, a special meeting of the Company is hereby called to convene in Parlor N at the Palmer House, in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, on Wednesday, the 22d day of December next, at 2 o'clock p. m.

The purpose of the meeting is to consider and pass upon a proposed lease agreement between this Company and the Western Indiana Railroad Company in respect to depot accommodations in the City of Chicago. And also to consider the question of transferring to the Grand Trunk Junction Railway Company the rights, privileges, and property secured to it by said lease agreement and the terms and conditions of such transfer.

CHAS. PERCY,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Company.

MEDICATED BOUGIES.

A POSITIVE CURE

Without medicines,

Allan's Soluble Medicated Bougies.

Patented Oct. 16, 1876. One box

No. 1 will cure any case in four days or less.
No. 2 will cure the most obstinate case, no matter of how long standing.
No nauseous doses of cubebs, copaiba, or oil of sandalwood, that are certain to produce dyspepsia by destroying the coatings of the stomach.
Price, $1.50. Sold by all Druggists, or mailed on receipt of price.
For further particulars send for circular.
P.-O. Box 1533. J. C. ALLAN CO., 83 John-st., New York.

NOTICE.

Superior Court, Cook County.

Valkmer Week vs. Chicago Savings Institution & Trust Company: Public notice is hereby given that the Receiver, Watson S. Hinkley, has filed his account and report, and a decree showing that the receipts are only sufficient to pay his fees and expenses of closing up the said estate and a rule has been entered that the decree shall be entered and the Receiver discharged unless objections thereto are filed within ten days from this date.

Dec. 16, 1880. JNO. J. HEALY, Clerk.

EDUCATIONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, Pa.; civil engineering, chemistry, classics, English; degrees conferred. Col. THEO. HYATT, Prest.

HOME SCHOOL, for Boys. Address L. HAND, Geneva Lake, Wis.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Kirby, Houghton & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Abner Kirby assuming all liabilities and taking all assets of late firm.

ABNER KIRBY,
G. R. HOUGHTON,
E. H. BROWN,
CHICAGO, Dec. 17, 1880. JAMES FARR.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PRIVATE DISPENSARY, DR. LUCAS, 132 South Clark-st.

Chartered by the State of Illinois for the "special, scientific, and speedy cure" of private, nervous, chronic, and urinary diseases. Consultation free. Hours, 9 a. m. to 3, and 6 to 8 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m. only.

NO CURE! NO PAY! DR. KEAN, 173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

THE HARRIS REMEDY CO. Manf'g Chemists, ST. LOUIS, MO. ARE SOLE PROPRIETORS OF PROF. HARRIS' PASTILLE REMEDIES

No. 1 For men troubled with Spermatorrhea and Impotency, resulting from exhausted vitality, nervous debility, or too close application to business. $3

No. 2 For Women troubled with Leucorrhea, Fluor Albus or Whites. $5

No. 3 For both Sexes troubled with Hemorrhoids or Piles. $2

PRICES GIVEN ARE FOR ONE MONTH'S TREATMENT

Pamphlets describing either of these diseases and the mode of cure, sent sealed on application. These pamphlets are thoroughly practical, and are worth their weight in diamonds to sufferers from the diseases described. Be sure and read them before taking any other treatment.

MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES 43 Chatham-st., N. Y.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car accommodations apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Brink's Express office, Palmer House, 75 Canal-st., and the depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*12:30 pm	* 2:15 pm
aSioux City & Yankton	*12:30 pm	* 2:15 pm
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 pm	‡ 7:15 am
aDes Moines Night Express	† 9:15 pm	‡ 7:15 am
aDes Moines Day Express	*12:30 pm	* 2:15 pm
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 pm	‡ 7:15 am
aCedar Rapids Express	† 9:15 pm	‡ 7:15 am
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 8:30 am	* 6:45 pm
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 pm	* 2:40 pm
aFreeport, R'kford & Lake Geneva	*10:15 pm	* 6:15 am
bMilwaukee Express	* 4:15 pm	*10:30 am
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	8:00 am	* 7:45 pm
bMilwaukee & Green Bay	8:30 am	4:00 pm
bMilwaukee Passenger	*10:00 am	* 4:00 pm
bMil., Green Bay & Marquette	* 5:00 pm	*10:30 am
bGreen Bay, via Janesville	§ 9:00 pm	§ 6:45 am
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	* 9:30 am	* 6:15 pm
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 am	* 4:00 pm
bPierre & Deadwood Express	§ 9:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
bMinnesota & Central Dakota	*10:00 am	* 4:00 pm
bMinnesota & Central Dakota	*10:00 am	* 4:00 pm
aLake Geneva Express	§ 9:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	* 4:45 pm	*10:30 am

For suburban trains, get local time-card at 62 Clark-st. Pullman Hotel Cars and Pullman Sleeper to Sioux City on the train leaving Chicago at 12:30 p. m. Pullman Sleepers on 9:15 train to Des Moines.
a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Guide-Books, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at any of the following Ticket-Offices of the Company in Chicago: 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express Office (on northeast corner Randolph and State-sts.), foot of Indiana-av., Grand Central Depot, corner Canal and Sixteenth-sts., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts. (on West Side).

	Leave.	Arrive.
bOttawa & Streator Express	7:50 am	b 7:30 pm
bGalesburg Passenger	7:50 am	b 7:30 pm
bNebraska Express	10:30 am	b 2:15 pm
bDubuque & Sioux City Express	9:50 am	b 2:50 pm
bDowner's Grove Accommodat'n	11:00 am	b 1:50 pm
bPacific Fast Express	12:30 pm	b 2:50 pm
bKansas & Colorado Ex.	12:30 pm	b 2:30 pm
bKansas City & Texas Fast Line	12:30 pm	b 3:15 pm
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:00 pm	10:10 am
bAurora Passenger	3:15 pm	b 7:15 am
bMendota & Ottawa Express	4:35 pm	b10:45 am
bSt. Louis Passenger	4:35 pm	b10:45 am
bRockford, Fr'port & Rock Falls Ex	4:35 pm	b10:45 am
bAurora Passenger	4:40 pm	7:50 am
bAurora Passenger	5:30 pm	b 8:55 am
bAurora Passenger	6:20 pm	b 8:55 am
cDes Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Night Express	9:05 pm	d 6:55 am
cTexas Night Express	9:05 pm	d 6:55 am
cKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex.	9:05 pm	d 6:55 am
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	9:30 pm	b 6:35 am
Wednesday & Saturday Theatre Train	b11:15 pm	10:15 pm

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday.

Pullman (16-wheel) Sleeping-Cars and Passenger-Coaches between Chicago, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka, and Kansas City, through without change. Parlor Cars, with Reclining Chairs, between Chicago and Kansas City. Gorgeous Smoking-Cars, with Revolving-Chairs for the exclusive use of first-class passengers. C., B. & Q. Dining-Cars attached to all trains.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

"Pan-Handle" Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 7:30 am	* 7:45 pm
Milwaukee & Waukesha Express	* 5:00 pm	*10:30 am
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	*10:10 am † 9:00 pm	* 4:00 pm ‡ 7:00 am
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:10 am † 9:00 pm	* 4:00 pm ‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex.	† 9:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex.	† 9:00 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:10 am	* 7:45 pm
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:15 pm	* 8:25 am
Elgin & Cedar Rapids Express	* 9:45 am	* 4:35 pm
Elgin & Byron Passenger (daily)	4:00 pm	10:45 am
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 pm	* 8:45 am
Sunday Passenger (Elgin)	4:30 pm	10:45 am

All Minnesota trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via La Crosse & Winona.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 am
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 pm	§ 7:20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	* 8:30 pm
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 pm	§ 7:20 am
Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 am
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 pm	§ 7:25 am
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 am
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 pm	* 6:30 am
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 am	* 8:30 pm
Pontiac Express	* 4:45 pm	* 8:30 am
Gilman Passenger	* 4:45 pm	*10:30 am
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:51 am	* 6:35 am
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 pm	* 2:45 pm

bOn Saturday night to Gilman only.
cOn Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Depot corner Stewart and Archer-avs. (Twenty-third-st.). Archer-av. cars via State-st. run to the depot. Ticket Office, 85 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:45 am	* 7:30 pm
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 8:55 pm	§ 7:15 am
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:15 pm	* 2:30 pm
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:45 am	* 7:30 pm
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 8:55 pm	§ 7:15 am
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:15 pm	* 2:30 pm

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with revolving chairs Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining Chair Sleeping Cars Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Canal and Van Buren-sts., near Van Buren-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver & Pueblo	*12:30 pm	* 2:30 pm
Kansas City, Santa Fe & Denver	† 9:00 pm	‡ 7:25 am
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 am	* 7:30 pm
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 am	* 7:30 pm
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:25 am
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Fast Express	* 9:00 am	* 7:30 pm
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex. via Chenoa	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:25 am
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	* 9:00 am	* 7:30 pm
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex.	*12:30 pm	* 2:30 pm
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	* 9:10 am

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 am	* 6:50 pm
New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 am	* 7:40 pm
Special New York Ex. (daily)	§ 3:30 pm	§ 3:00 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 pm	*10:35 am
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 pm	§ 8:00 am
Night Express	† 9:10 pm	‡ 7:30 am
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 am	* 7:40 pm
Grand Rapids & Petosky Express	* 3:40 pm	* 3:00 pm
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	†9:10 pm	‡ 7:30 am

a On Sundays this train leaves at 5:15p m.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 am	* 6:00 pm
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:30 pm	* 2:30 pm
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:30 pm	* 2:30 pm
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	*10:20 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:00 pm	‡ 6:20 am
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 pm	‡ 6:20 am

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket offices at depots Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 am	* 7:40 pm
Special New York Express	* 9:00 am	* 7:40 pm
Lightning Express (daily)	§ 3:30 pm	§ 4:20 pm
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 pm	§ 8:00 am
Fast Express	† 10:20 pm	‡ 5:40 am

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket-Offices: 10 South Clark-st., 77 Clark-st., and Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail Express	* 6:45 am	* 9:15 pm
Night Express	† 7:15 pm	‡10:25 am
Valparaiso Accomm'dat'n	* 5:40 pm	* 9:10 am

Pullman Sleeping-Cars attached to night express.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 7:50 am	* 5:50 am
Fast Express	§ 4:55 pm	§ 7:10 am
Evening Express	† 9:40 pm	* 8:00 pm

§ Daily. *Sunday excepted. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Kankakee Line.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:00 am	* 7:25 pm
Night Express	§ 8:10 pm	§ 7:10 am

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Depot, cor. Van Buren and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:30 am	* 7:00 pm
New York Express (daily)	§ 3:30 pm	§ 8:00 am
Pacific Express (daily)	§ 5:15 pm	§ 4:20 pm
Fast Line	† 9:40 pm	‡ 6:00 am

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Cincinnati and Kokomo Air-Lines.)

Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side. Ticket-offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:05 pm
Night Express	§ 8:00 pm	§ 7:10 am

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 8:45 am	† 4:15 pm
Nashville & Florida Express	* 7:30 pm	* 7:15 am

†Daily except Sunday. *Daily.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Its Approaching Session Regarded with Indifference by Politicians.

Reasons Why Legislatures Are Usually Composed of Light-Waisted Statesmen.

The Springfield People Dissatisfied with the Present Pay of Members.

Able Democrats Who Will Be Present, and Prominent Republicans Who Will Be Absent.

Canvass of the Probabilities in Regard to the Election of Speaker.

The Railroads Resigned to a Belief that They Must Buy Up the Whole Outfit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 17.—The Thirty-second General Assembly will convene in this city on Jan. 5, but the approaching session appears to be regarded with comparative indifference, even by the professional politicians. As a matter of fact, the session does not promise to be an especially important one, as compared with others of recent years, judging from present indications. But the body soon to assemble is most decidedly

AN UNKNOWN QUANTITY,

so that all predictions as to its action on any given subject, or as to the importance of its work, must be the sheerest guesswork.

It is well understood that a member of a legislative body requires at least one session's experience to be of much practical value either to the general public or to his immediate constituency. On this account it is always desirable that members of the Legislature should be reëlected as many times as they are willing to serve their districts, provided they make a fairly good record. But this fact, like many others equally patent and important, is persistently ignored by the people in selecting their representatives in the Legislature. There are some reasons for the frequent changes made in the membership of the Illinois Legislature not generally understood. In the first place, the remarkable crop of "statesmen" annually produced by each county in the State constitutes a large, active, and zealous body of "outs," and usually results in a successful combination against the "ins." In the second place, a legislator's lot is not always a happy one. A lawyer, doctor, or professional man of any ability who is in active practice, or a farmer or business-man, cannot afford to spend the winter at Springfield during a legislative session for

THE MEAGRE COMPENSATION

received by our lawmakers. It is very evident that, to secure good laws, the Legislature should be composed of men of ability, intelligence, business capacity, and experience in affairs. Such men are able to earn more than the $35 a week; and, if they accept election to that body, must do so at a personal sacrifice, either because they are actuated by an ambition for political preferment, or because they haye private interests to subserve by representing some great corporation.

But the few hundred dollars received by a legislator during a session do not stay long in his pocket. Upon the otheer side of the account will be found his necessary campaign expenses, his disbursements to the Springfield boarding-houses, largely increased incidental expenses, and the contributions always expected from a man holding an important and "lucrative" office by a certain class of his "constituents." When at last the session ends, and the accounts are balanced up, thrifty indeed must be the gentleman with an "Honorable" before his name who can find any balance remaining in his exchequer.

When all these circumstances are considered, it is not surprising that the best men in the State so infrequently find their way into the Legislature, and that their places are too often filled by men of mediocre ability, to some of whom the slender emoluments received aggregate much more than they could make at home by following their ordinary avocations.

THE NATURAL REMEDY

for these evils would appear to be an increase in the compensation of members of the General Assembly. While this would naturally render a legislative nomination more attractive to irresponsible politicians, it would also make an election less of a personal sacrifice to men of standing and influence. If an increase in the compensation of members from $5 to $10 per day would proportionately increase the average integrity, ability, and intelligence of the Senate and House, it would be the most profitable investment the State could possibly make. But it seems to be true that the Legislatures were composed of much superior material in all respects before the adoption of the Constitution of 1870, when their compensation was but $2 per day, than they have been since. Whether this was due to greater care on the part of the people in the choice of their representatives, or to the unrestricted opportunities for speculation open to legislators in the palmy days of "special legislation," does not clearly appear. Judging from the past experience of the State, it is difficult to predict the effect an increase in the per diem would have upon the composition of future Legislatures; but, as the subject will probably be discussed at the coming session, the public may expect to be fully enlightened thereon.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

As has already been said, the Legislature soon to convene is an unknown quantity. This is especially true of the House. In the Senate twenty-six members held over, and twenty-five were elected in November. Of the latter, twenty-three are new to the Senate, though two have recently served one term each in the House. This is a much larger proportion of new members than the Senate has known for many years. But in the House the proportion of raw material is still greater,—surprisingly large, in fact. Out of the 153 members of that body, but twenty-seven have had any legislative experience as old members, and the majority of these have served but one term. With twenty-one Senators and 126 members wholly unversed in legislation, constituting over two-thirds of the entire body, and with the majority of these new members wholly unknown in State politics, the impossibility of making any safe predictions as to the action of the next General Assembly becomes apparent. It may turn out to be the very best Legislature, in point of integrity and ability, that has ever assembled in Illinois; and, on the other hand, it may prove to be the very worst. The best that can now be said of it with certainty is that it does not contain a single Greenbacker nor "Independent." Vermin of these species have been the bane of our recent Legislatures, but the next one, with the exception of Sylvester Artley, the hold-over Socialistic Senator from Chicago, will be entirely composed of straight Republicans and straight Democrats, with a good working majority for the former.

THE OLD MEMBERS.

In the matter of returning old members to the House neither party displayed good sense, but the Republicans seem to have had twice as much as the Democrats, they reëlecting eighteen members to the latter's nine. These old members will naturally, by virtue of their experience, be the prominent and leading members of the House, at least during the early part of the session. On the Republican side the members of the last session who have been reëlected are Messrs. H. H. Thomas, L. C. Collins, and George G. Struckman, of Cook; O. H. Wright, of Boone; W. H. Allen, of Whiteside; A. P. Dysart, of Lee; James G. Wright, of Du Page; S. F. Otman, of Stark; A. R. Mock, of Henry; J. W. Simonson, of Rock Island; Thomas F. Mitchell, of McLean; John G. Holden, of Vermilion; Joseph N. Carter, of Adams; John M. Pearson, of Madison; John L. Nichols, of Clinton; and Joseph Viele, of St. Clair. Of these sixteen gentlemen, but six, strange to say, are said to be aspirants for the Speakership.

The Democratic members of the last House returned are Messrs. Austin O. Sexton and B. F. Weber of Cook, James Herrington of Kane, B. K. Durfee of Macon, Starkey R. Powell of Scott, and John N. English of Jersey. There are also members of each party who served one or more terms previous to the last session.

POLITICALLY CONSIDERED.

While the Republicans will have a decided advantage over the Democrats numerically, and will easily outvote them, it is feared that the minority will have somewhat of an advantage in oratorical ability, and political sagacity, and shrewdness. The party managers fondly hoped to capture the Legislature at the late election, and were much more successful than usual in having their ablest men nominated as candidates. Some of these fell, buried beneath stalwart Republican majorities, but here and there one was saved from the wreck of Trumbull and crash of Hancock, especially among the Bourbon districts of Egypt.

The Democratic minority upon the floor of the next House will include some of the ablest men in that party in Illinois,—men who, though not at all experienced in legislative affairs, have made themselves known throughout the State either because of their oratorical powers, natural ability, political keenness, or success as wire-pullers and partisan schemers. To this class belong the genial and witty Joe Mann, of Vermilion; the impetuous Jim Herrington, of Kane; Dave T. Linegar, of Cairo, the renegade Republican; Bob Willbanks, of Jefferson; E. B. Buck, of the Charleston *Courier;* Brad Durfee, of Decatur; and E. L. Cronkhite, of Freeport, who is nothing if not a schemer. These and others like them will lose no opportunities for attempting to manufacture cheap political capital, and promise to make things lively for the majority.

The Republican side will miss from its ranks such veteran, able, and experienced leaders as the Hon. I. L. Morrison, of Morgan; the Hon. James Shaw, of Carroll; Col. A. C. Matthews, of Pike; the Hon. F. K. Granger, of McHenry, a gifted parliamentarian; the Hon. L. B. Crooker, of La Salle; the inimitable Sol Hopkins, of Cook; the able young orator, H. A. Neal, of Coles; Jacob Wheeler, of Mason; John R. McFie, of Randolph, and others. But few of the new members are known to fame. All the oratorical, political, and parliamentary ability needed may be developed among them, but, until their mettle has been carefully tested, the leadership of the Republican side will devolve upon such men as Collins and Thomas, of Cook; Wright, of Boone; Mitchell, of McLean; Pearson, of Madison; Mock, of Henry; and Carter, of Adams, who will soon find able assistants among some of the new members.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The first question of interest to come before the House will be the choice of a Speaker. There are a number of alleged candidates in the field, several of whom are making an active canvass. Much less than the usual amount of interest is shown. As yet the result is very uncertain. In the natural order of events one of the men first named as the leader of the Republican side will become the next Speaker. All are candidates except Collins. There are a few others who believe themselves to be in the field, but their chances are not worth considering. At the outset Gen. Thomas, of Cook, appeared to have some advantage over his competitors, with Mitchell a close second; but at present Thomas, Mitchell, Mock, Pearson, and Wright are so evenly matched that the race promises to become exciting on the homestretch. They are all good men, and none has any particular advantage over the others so far as character, ability, and fitness for the responsible and exacting duties of the Speakership are concerned.

Mr. Mitchell is perhaps the most confident of success of any of the candidates, but the others all have faith to believe that his candidacy is rendered a hopeless one by the fact that he hails from Bloomington, the home of Lieut.-Gov. Hamilton, who will be President of the Senate. And since it has been discovered that Gen. Thomas has been unable to secure the hearty support of one-third of the Cook County delegation, his chances have materially decreased. Mr. Pearson, who has served through several sessions, was a member of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission under Gov. Beveridge, and is developing considerable strength, while Col. Mock's candidacy is regarded with favor by a large number of members from the western part of the State. Some of the shrewdest politicians are beginning to predict, within the past few days, that the race will eventually be between Mock, Pearson, and Wright, after Mitchell and Thomas shall have effectually disposed of each other.

There is

A GENERAL SCRAMBLE

for the minor offices within the gift of the Senate and House, which never go begging, notwithstanding the very moderate compensation attached to them. In the good old days when each committee in each House was allowed a clerk, these places afforded easy jobs, without any work worth mentioning, to those who secured them; but under the more economical methods that have prevailed of late years the number of clerkships has been greatly reduced by grouping the committees together, and giving but one clerk to each group. This has rendered it extremely difficult to secure these positions, and has at the same time greatly increased the work of the clerks, thus making the positions anything but sinecures.

It is generally understood that Dan Shepard, of Chicago, is to be either Clerk of the House or Secretary of the Senate, probably the former. He made the best Clerk the House ever had, and the party leaders desire that he shall accept one of the places named, in order to prevent any mistakes being made in the work of redistricting the State. There are numerous candidates for the assistant clerkships in both Houses, but none of them have courted a contest for the first places with Dan Shepard and Jimmy Paddock, who has been looked upon as the coming Secretary of the Senate. But, as Mr. Paddock is to be given the chief clerkship under Secretary-of-State Dement, it is not probable that he will care to go into the Senate for a few months at a lower salary.

AFRAID OF A RAID.

Owing, probably, to the large proportion of new and unknown members in the next Legislature, and to the increase of the old "Granger" feeling of hostility to railroads, the great corporations of the State are preparing for an overhauling at the coming session, and will undoubtedly be represented by a stronger lobby than usual. It is understood that the regular representatives of some of the most important corporations have already held secret conferences to consider the situation, and endeavor to devise means for averting the onslaughts feared. There is good reason to believe that the telegraph companies, the express companies, the Union Stock-Yards Company, the Pullman Palace Car Company, and other wealthy corporations will receive unusual "attentions" from the next Legislature in the shape of investigations that do not investigate, and proposed bills that are intended to intimidate but not to pass.

THE STATE BOARDS.

Since the recent election Gov. Cullom has probably received as many applications for appointments as if he were entering into office for the first time and was expected to make a clean sweep in all the offices within his gift. There are but few even among the professional politicians who understand the really limited extent of the Governor's patronage, so far as lucrative offices are concerned. The main offices within his gift to which salaries are attached are those of Commissioners of the Railroad and Warehouse Board, the Canal Board, and the Boards of the Joliet and Chester Penitentiaries, making in all twelve offices. The members of the Boards of the other State institutions serve without compensation.

While the Governor is not in the habit of making his intentions public, it is well understood that he does not contemplate many changes in the membership of the various State Boards, and that there will be a large number of candidates necessarily disappointed. He is well satisfied with the administration of their trusts by his appointees, and not over three or four changes will be made in the lucrative positions named, and these mainly in cases where the terms of the incumbents soon expire. In one respect, however, the Governor has decided upon a radical change of policy. During the past year, and especially during the recent campaign, when he was made the object of the most bitter and unscrupulous attacks by the Democracy, Gov. Cullom became a stalwart among stalwarts, and it is perfectly safe to predict that no more Democrats will receive appointments from him, and that those now in office will be succeeded by stalwart Republicans. This, of course, means the retirement of the Hon. John H. Oberly from the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, and Oberly will be accompanied to private life by the few Democrats holding honorary positions as Trustees of State charitable institutions.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

A West-Sider Complains.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—We on the West Side have several grievances that I wish to call attention to through the columns of your paper: Can you tell why the parties who do business along Fulton street, between Clinton and Desplaines, occupy about one-half of the best-paved street on the West Side as a lumber-yard? And can you tell why the Commissioner of Public Works does not take sufficient interest to see that the sidewalks on West Washington street, between Jefferson and Halsted, are kept in passable condition?

J. B. MCCARTHY.

He Wants Wagner.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—Why is it that the works of Herr Wagner are rarely—one might almost say never—produced in this city? His operas are generally mentioned by the management as being a part of their repertoire, but the people of this city never hear them. Such operas as "Faust," "The Bohemian Girl," "Fra Diavolo," are good and worthy to keep their places on the operatic stage, but they ought at times to give place to other operas. The present management—Strakosch & Hess—are deserving of credit for the production of Boito's masterwork. Let them continue their good work by giving us one of Wagner's operas. Yours,

F. S.

Stop Snowballing.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—Can anything be done to stop these corner loafers from snowballing horses and passing wagons? To-day, on Archer avenue, near Twenty-first street, I was beset by about twenty, and a ball striking my horse (a firy mustang) in the eye, he started off at a breakneck speed, nearly throwing me out of the saddle. A train was backing down a block away, but luckily had passed before I reached it, otherwise I might not be writing to you. If the authorities cannot stop this dangerous practice, probably a blacksnake whip might have a good effect. By inserting this in your valuable paper you will confer a favor on a reader. Yours,

F. M.

A New Antidote for Whisky.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

DWIGHT, Ill., Dec. 16.—No matter how many artesian wells "Phocion" may be the means of getting for us, there will always be some people in every community who, no matter what the consequences may be, honestly believe that they owe a duty to themselves, their families, and society to see how much vile whisky they can pour down their throats every twenty-four hours. We do not wonder that the remark has been made that one of "the surest methods of draining lands is to drink whisky and spend all your time at a saloon." You will be surprised to see in how short a time you will be drained of all your lands.

A fact came under my personal observation recently, which I have not yet seen in print, and, as it may serve as a foundation for a temperance lecture, I do not think I can serve the cause in a better way than by giving the fact to the world through the columns of THE TRIBUNE.

An honest farmer, one who has not yet succeeded in being drained of all his lands to my certain knowledge, has been an habitual drinker of whisky for ten or fifteen years. Physically he is a splendid specimen of a man, and, were it not for this habit, would be a good and useful citizen. By some means or other he became satisfied that saloon whisky was getting the best of him. At the same time he had not the common-sense, or, what is probably nearer the case, the desire or wish, to stop; and he made up his mind that, as the whisky was eating him up, he must find something to eat up the whisky. We have two theories, both ably advocated, and both backed up by an army of "facts" which are perfectly confusing, to say the least.

My friend goes to town nearly every day and pours down his throat each time a pint of whisky. But before he takes his whisky he makes a trip to the pork-barrel, cuts off a good solid chunk, and swallows it in the raw state. His theory is that the whisky, being composed of fusel oil, strychnine, benzine, and old boots, must necessarily feed upon something. He is of the opinion that the whisky will consume or eat up the pork, and by that means save his digestive apparatus, and he be in a condition to still indulge his appetite for strong drink. How long this man will be able to swallow raw pork and whisky I am unable to say, but when he dies I will let you know.

SAMUEL T. K. PRIME.

Street-Paving.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—I notice that your correspondent, C. B. King, criticises the fact that a resident of the West Side should give his views at the recent meeting, composed of property-owners on the South Side, who met to consider what kind of street-pavement should be used on certain South-Side streets.

The Chairman on that occasion remarked that the pavement question interested every resident of the city, and he therefore desired to hear from any one having an idea to offer. In response to that invitation Mr. King, who had a large box of stone-paving material in the room, gave his views. I gave mine in opposition to stone and in behalf of wood, which I briefly recapitulate as follows:

Stone pavement is expensive for our people, in the first place. It becomes so worn and rough in a few years as to necessitate its being turned or replaced with new, as is now being done on various streets in New York. It is slippery and dangerous, is rough and cannot be kept clean, is noisy and disagreeable, drives trade from a street, wears out horseshoes and wagon-tires, and is unhealthy from its holding stagnant water upon its surface in low places, sprains horses from slipping, prostrates nervous people from noise, and causes sunstroke and various troubles from its intensity of heat.

The macadam is necessarily dusty in dry weather, and is muddy after a rain. The asphalt is slippery when wet, but possesses many virtues, prominent among which is cleanliness.

I gave preference to the cedar block, from the fact that, if laid on a firm foundation, it will wear well, is cheap, is noiseless, easy for feet and safe for horses, saves horseshoes and wagons, is cool and healthy, because, absorbing moisture, it cools and refreshes the air by evaporation in hot weather.

With miles of streets paved with wood, Chicago is conceded to be the healthiest large city to-day on the American Continent. This is largely owing to evaporation of moisture in the hot days of summer, keeping the air cool, assisted by the prevailing breeze from lake and prairie.

I said this as a private citizen, having seen and studied the pavements in many large cities from San Francisco to Boston. I said this, having no interest in any paving contract and not knowing a paving contractor. I said it, knowing that on the most densely-crowded streets of London, where the heaviest teaming is done, they are throwing out stone and putting in wood.

Who objects? Mr. C. B. King. Who is he? A street-pavement contractor, who lives out of the city, and is interested in a stone-quarry.

Readers are left to draw their own inference why he favors stone pavement. However, I claim that Mr. King has a right to express his opinion, even though pecuniarily interested in a stone-quarry and not a resident of the city.

If he or any one else has any good reasons in behalf of stone as a paving material, let them be brought forward. Let there be a free expression of all shades of opinion. The people should be educated on the pavement question. After the investigation the hope is that we may be wise enough to choose the best.

THOS. E. HILL.

"The Chicago Tribune" as a Great Moral Agent.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Dec. 16.—Permit me to be one of the many readers of your paper who thank you for publishing so many interesting and excellent sermons in your Monday's issue. In this particular I believe you excel all others, either East or West. The New York papers publish a synopsis of sermons, but do not give them complete, as you do those of Prof. Swing, Dr. Thomas, and others.

Prof. Swing's generosity in freely giving his choice thoughts to the public is very commendable, and for any paper to want the exclusive right to print them, and that privilege being refused, to steal, publish, and sell them on the streets in front of the church before they are delivered, is too contemptible to be tolerated.

A few years ago sermons were so dry and uninteresting that, if they had been printed, not one in a hundred would have read them; but, now that the more advanced minds, like Swing and Beecher, are saying what the people desire to hear, the number of readers is rapidly increasing.

The congregation that Prof. Swing preaches to in your city, although large, is small compared with the vast audience that listens to his intellectual treat every week. All who read his thoughts, in addition to the mental culture they get from them, are benefited by being made purer and better. This fact must be a great source of satisfaction to him,—the thought of which is far better than any pecuniary consideration he would have received from any one paper.

The Romans had a law compelling a citizen who possessed works of art of public interest to place them in a conspicuous place where all could see them. Prof. Swing has modernized this law, so that it will doubtless be but a short time when all ministers will consider their sermons as public property after they have delivered them from their pulpits, and that every head and heart their thoughts can be made to reach is one more added to their list of followers. A piece of art enjoyed by but one person has its real value increased ten-fold when exhibited to ten; and a sermon that can be heard by ten thousand will do ten times the good as if only heard by one.

The listener to the thoughts of these great minds, as they fall from their speakers' lips, has the advantage of their personal presence and the persuasive powers of their manner and voice; but the reader of these thoughts can read and re-read, and file the papers for future reference; he is not obliged to hear what he does not believe, and, with the assortment of thinkers whose minds the press represents, can make his own selections.

Robert Collyer says that second to the power of the Church is the press, and he will probably agree that it is *not very much below.*

We are glad to be one of a great number who are proud of the course of THE TRIBUNE. In addition to these sermons, its literary columns are instructive and interesting; its political position is decided; it does not profess to be "independent" eleven months in the year, and be the reverse the balance of the time; and the general tone of its make-up is high, purifying, and improving.

May you be able to progress in increasing free, honest, and true thoughts. Thankfully yours,

A READER.

The Changes at West Point.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

MORGAN PARK, Dec. 17.—I desire to express my sense of gratitude for your candid and sensible editorial found in THE DAILY TRIBUNE for Dec. 16. I refer to the article headed "The Changes at West Point."

The views of the rights and privileges of the Afro-American race here presented are by far the most impartial, sound, and reasonable I have met in any influential journal.

The action of the President in regard to the West Point Academy is highly gratifying to every Afro-American citizen in the Nation, as it is no doubt to every other truly patriotic and liberty-loving citizen of our Republic.

From the very commencement of the recent troubles at West Point, Gen. Schofield proved himself unqualified for the position he held. For his removal President Hayes deserves unmingled praise and gratitude.

Prof. George L. Anderson, as a compensation for the prejudice that dictated his contribution to the *International Review*, should also be allowed to retire from the Academy. With these men out and Gen. Howard placed at the head of affairs, we may justly expect a brighter and more honorable future for West Point.

Had the choice of Gen. Schofield's successor been left to the Afro-Americans a selection more satisfactory to us than that of Gen. Howard could not possibly have been made.

Allow us a fair and impartial opportunity and your suggestion of what might be in case we "had men qualified for the places" will be realized. We will produce and qualify the men in case hindrances are not thrown in the way. Indeed, in spite of obstacles, we do so, only our training could be accomplished earlier were no hindrance imposed.

A proper moral sentiment will be very effectual in removing obstacles and promoting our progress. Now, with the influence of such journals as yours on the right side, a healthful moral sentiment will be created sooner or later. Respectfully yours,

ROBERT C. HENDERSON.

Additional Reforms Suggested.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—In a recent number of your paper there were some very sensible remarks in reference to needed legislation at the coming session of our Legislature to better regulate and guard against the abuses of Constabulary and Justice Courts.

On reading it, it forcibly occurred to me that there was at least equal need of divers and sundry corrections touching the administration and dispensing of justice in the higher courts that ought to be engaging the consideration of our ambitious legislators and distinguished legal Bar Association, in order to be in season for an early effort when the session commences, the time for which is now so near at hand.

For instance, some additional safeguards thrown around our system and manner of selecting Grand and Petit Jurors, to the end that at least decent and reliable men may, as a rule, be secured to the exclusion of all bummers and bribe-taking professional hacks, more or less of whom, under our present slipshod management, are quite sure to either get on or be purposely placed upon every important jury, Grand or petit, either to prevent indictments or convictions.

Who that reads the history or observes the progress and outcome of by far too many of our criminal trials does not feel both ashamed and mortified, if not swearing mad, at the mockery of justice too often witnessed, and that it is high time that there was an end to much of it?

What can and ought to be done with our change of venue law and practice, by which any practicing shyster or perjured client is now able to beget delay and multiply expense until justice is at last too often balked and rascals allowed to go scot free except being well bled by their twisting and turning attorneys?

The humbug of new trials granted on trivial technicalities, and the staving off of trials from term to term on all sorts and kinds of lying pretenses, and the taking of straw bail for appearances by straw Justices and Judges!

The granting of supersedeases by the Supreme Court to save the necks of whole platoons of murderers until murderers' row is overflowing!

The foregoing are a few of the evils continually encountered in the attempt to administer justice in the rapidly-developing Sodom of Cook County. They are easily pointed out, but not so easily remedied, I am painfully aware. Still, it does seem as if the most of them might be at least measurably remedied at the forthcoming session, if those of our able and reputable lawyers who understand such diseases and their cure would either collectively or individually give them the attention they seem to merit, and co-work with and strengthen the hands of our legislators, to the end that our jails may not continue full and overflowing, nor our good name as a city suffer further or deeper disgrace. Can and will there be anything done to save us, or make the next legislative session worth its cost to Chicago and Cook County? Let us hope so. Who will move in these matters?

P.

Civil-Service Reform.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—The result of the last election proves that the American people are not so likely, as many supposed, to mistake change for reform; and this gives good hope that they will not be deceived by the cry of Civil-Service reform so far as to rush from known evils into those they know not of by establishing a third order of nobility. The English Civil Service is held up to us as a model, and this secures an official class as distinct from the common people as our Southern slaveholder was from the poor whites by whom he was surrounded; as our regular army and navy officers are from the people they are supposed to serve; as Mr. Lo is from the working pale faces, who are taxed to support him in idleness.

In the good old ante-War times we had these three classes of nobility,—the slaveholder, the regular army and navy officer, and the Indian. The War abolished the first de jure if not de facto; and as it was the officeholding class we are lonesome without it and propose a substitute. Having disposed of one class of rulers, we are gravely considering the propriety of creating another by appointing 80,000 men to office for life or good behavior, and vesting the right of succession in their head clerks. If they do not lack shrewdness and family pride they will get their sons and nephews into line, and we shall have official families as distinct as the British Knight or Squire. This we propose to do by way of securing more faithful service than is now rendered by officers of the Government; but the remedy is so much worse than the disease that thoughtful men must pause before applying it.

If the English plan is better than ours, Dickens must have libeled his country in his picture of the Circumlocution office; and that libel should be proved before we begin to load our Ship of State with family barnacles.

It is natural that a gentleman and scholar like George William Curtis should feel that only gentlemen and scholars should hold office; but he represents a small fraction of the American people; and this being a representative Government, and the great mass of the people being ignorant of the rules of Chesterfield and Greek verbs, it would be out of place to have them represented solely by college graduates.

It may do for New York to support her Knickerbockers, Boston her blue blood Beacon street culture exclusives, and Virginia her First Families; but the wheels of this Government are turned by hard hands, and it is fit that their agents should be drawn from the masses of the people and be subject to change like common folk.

Custom has long ago secured to the various departments the services of the working bees who are masters of its rotine, and they are seldom disturbed in any political upheaval. Like the Senate, there are always enough experienced men to teach the new members.

No one proposes to elect Presidents or Congressmen for life or good behavior; and why should we appoint Postmasters, revenue officers, etc., by a more certain tenure than they?

As for President Hayes' recommendation of a new set of officeholders to decide who shall hold office, it is simply preposterous. Where will we find examiners who will know what knowledge is necessary to the efficient performance of the duties of all the offices in the gift of a President? A man may know the names of the rivers of Africa and not know how to direct a letter, and only the head of a department can judge of the efficiency of his clerks, messengers, etc. It is impossible that any President can judge, of his own knowledge, the fitness or unfitness of the 80,000 men he is to appoint and the 8,000,000 he is to disappoint; and what better guide can he have than the recommendation of Congressmen, who are directly amenable to the people, and are presumed to know applicants and their indorsers?

As for this pious horror of making office the reward of partisan service it is all cant. Other things being equal, that man has the best right to reward by his party who has served it most efficiently. The very fact that one can render important service to his party proves him to have ability; and the party which disappoints its friends and rewards its enemies, as the Republican party has been in the habit of doing, can only live by the magnanimity of those friends, and must do works meet for repentance or give place to some organization that will be more just.

By what rule of right does a President, elected as a Republican, turn and put the Government, or any part of it, into the hands of his political enemies? When the people say, through the ballot-box, that a certain party shall control the Government, the men they chose to execute their will are as much bound to place and keep it in the hands of representative men of that party as a merchant is to deliver goods for which he has received the cash.

Every Democrat, every unrepentant Rebel appointed to office by President Hayes, was a direct violation of his contract with the people who elected him! All the talk of being President of "the whole people and not of a party" is an insult to common sense. It is a Pecksniffian pretense and a desertion of the party and principles which elected him. The whole people never yet elected a President except Washington, and even then it was understood that he would conduct the Government on the principles he was known to hold sacred and appoint to office men who would work in harmony with him.

A President is President of the whole people in so far as to see that no injustice is done to any, but he is bound in honor to govern according to the principles of the party which elected him and to appoint to office none but those who represent those principles. Well would it have been for us had no Republican President ever attempted to create loyalty by giving office; and the sooner our Presidents—one and all—follow the example of Gen. Jackson and promptly place the Government in the hands of the party which elected them the sooner will we have a purely representative Government. So long as the people elect putty men who repudiate their party as soon as elected and do it under a pious pretense of duty to "the whole people," so long will they wander in a chaparal of doubt as to who is or is not responsible for the wrongs they may suffer or what plan of redress to choose. I trust President Garfield will reform our Civil Service by turning every Democrat out of any office in his gift and taking the advice of stanch Republican Congressmen as to who shall be appointed in their places.

JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

WESTERN PATENTS.

List of Patents Issued to Inventors of the Northwestern States This Week.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 17.—A. H. Evans & Co. report the following patents issued this week:

ILLINOIS.

S. E. Ament, Aurora, windmill.
J. Arkins, Chicago, velocipede.
J. Ayers & Decker, Bushnell, wire-barbing machine.
J. M. Bell, Ellisville, corn-planter.
H. F. Billings, Chicago, box-fastener.
R. Chester, Chicago, fog-horn.
T. E. Daniels, Chicago, steam feed cooker and drier.
T. Dwyre, Kendall, end-gate.
J. G. Gerding, Collinsville, safety-stop for elevators.
A. D. Hoffman, Chicago, piano-stool.
W. F. Kistler, Chicago, vapor-burner.
A. C. Krueger, Chicago, machine for treating hides.
W. H. Lotz, Chicago, hoisting-machine.
H. Lyons, Chicago, damper-regulator.
J. McDermaid, Rockford, churn-head.
E. D. Pinney & Daily, Aurora, horse-collar.
D. D. Powles, Blue Mound, bee-hive.
F. W. Smith, Freeport, door-spring.
C. A. Smyth, Hoopeston, nut-lock.
J. W. Swickard, Galva, cultivator.

WISCONSIN.

A. H. Franck, Sheboygan, straw-cutter.
J. Stoll, Milwaukee, tuyere.

MICHIGAN.

D. N. Brownell, Kalamazoo, stock-car.
L. D. Claireux, Detroit, fruit-gathering apparatus.
C. B. Clark & Lambert, Detroit, stove-pipe damper.
J. C. Goodwin, Kalamazoo, oar-lock.
E. P. Newman, Dimondale, copy-book.
E. P. Smith & Dunn, Detroit, hose-coupling.

MINNESOTA.

H. J. Anderson, Spring Valley, heater and ventilator.
J. M. & R. P. Mathews, Owatonna, pump.

IOWA.

J. Bridges, Leon, water-indicator.
J. Gearon, Beloit, scythe-snath.
J. Gearon, Beloit, tool-handle.
D. Snyder, Clyde, hay rake and loader.

INDIANA.

J. L. & W. E. Alexander, Hazelrigg, band-cutter.
W. H. Bond, Greensborough, gate-hinge.
D. Clough, East Germantown, plow.
J. H. Severding, Richmond, eaves-trough hanger.
N. Stedman, Aurora, cotton-press.
O. D. Thompson, Elkhart, wind-wheel.
M. Truby, Elkhart, door-knob alarm.

NEBRASKA.

W. J. H. & T. D. Morris, Seward, animal-trap.

GOULD AND TELEGRAPHS.

Rumored Move Looking to a Consolidation of the Two Great Telegraph Companies.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 14.—A dispatch from New York to the *Sun* says: "Gould is said to be moving for a consolidation of the American Union with the Western Union, and it is not so certain but that the management of the latter has changed its tune, and is disposed to talk over matters and see what can be done. At first the Western Union looked down from its palatial building on Broadway upon its upstart rival with contempt, whereupon Jay Gould took Western Union stock in hand and broke it from 104 to 80¾. This was serious business. At the same time he began to move his own stock, and from an apparent deadness at 60 he advanced it until to-day it reached 75, or within six points of his opponent, the transactions being greater than all previous days put together. With American Union up to 75 and Western Union down to 80¾, there came quiet rumors that representatives of the two companies had called a meeting, and such meeting, an initial one, is said to have been held to-day, but with no important conclusion reached. It is whispered that matters are being put in trim for a consolidation, or if not that, a mutual understanding that shall be agreeable and profitable to both. The capital of the American Union is $15,000,000, the bulk of which no doubt stands in Gould's name, or is controlled by him. A union of the two companies will kill any future opposition, as no one would venture to fight so gigantic a monopoly as that."

The Construction of Two New Ocean Cables Contemplated—The Preparations Complete.

By Cable to New York World.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—It is definitly settled at last that two new cables, to be controlled in America and not in England, will be laid. I have already notified you of the negotiations between the American capitalists engaged in this enterprise and the Siemens Brothers, and I now send you the interesting cable messages which were exchanged on Saturday and yesterday between Mr. John Pender, M. P., President of the Direct Cable Company, who has just returned from a journey to the South of Europe, and Mr. Jay Gould, acting for the American capitalists concerned in the new enterprise. This correspondence, it will be seen, settles the question of the construction of the new cables, and they will be proceeded with at once:

"LONDON, Dec. 14.—*To Jay Gould, New York:* Have just returned, after eight weeks' absence in the Mediterranean, where I have been endeavoring to give an international character to the whole of our system of submarine telegraphs, and with considerable success, an idea of which I am anxious should be participated in by the great American telegraph system. The French cable, properly worked, should meet all the requirements of your own company for the moment. To spend more money in laying cables at present would be equally disastrous to the new as to the present system. I am hopeful that the French cable will be put into a thorough, efficient working state so soon as the agreement with us is ratified. I shall do all in my power consistent with any existing obligations to bring about such an arrangement as will satisfy the requirements of your traffic. My visit to America is only delayed, and it is my full intention to come out in the spring. The French Company meeting for confirmation of the agreement is to be held Jan. 12 next.

JOHN PENDER."

"NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—*To John Pender, London:* Your dispatch received. As an evidence of my entire friendliness to your interests, I carefully communicated through Mr. Ward, to you, some weeks since, the concessions our large interests on this side required from the existing cables, and at the same time I informed him that unless these were granted we should lay our own cables. Having received unfavorable responses, I accordingly opened subscriptions for two new cables. The entire amount is subscribed, and we shall proceed to lay them. At the same time I cordially reciprocate your sentiments as to international telegraphy, and will do my share towards its vigorous and rapid development by laying independent cables.

JAY GOULD."

TO EMMA.

From Schiller—For The Chicago Tribune.

Far in foggy mists of distance,
All my vanished pleasures lie;
But, above, one lone star, shining
Through the darkness, greets mine eye;
But, alas! its splendor bright
Only can be seen in night!

Thou art robed for thy long slumber;
Closed in death thine eyes are now;
Thou art compassed by my sorrow—
In my heart, still livest thou.
But, though thou dost dwell in light,
Thou canst never cheer my night.

Love's desires, so sweet and holy,
Emma, can they transient be?
What has all forever vanished,
Emma, can that true love be?
Must all heavenly desires
Perish, e'en as earthly fires?

OSHKOSH, Wis. M. E. HARMON.

No one thinks of traveling without carrying along Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

HESSIANS.

King George's Mercenary Troops in Our Revolutionary War.

The Treaties Between the English Government and the German Princes.

Men Sold for $35 Apiece—How the Bargains Were Regarded by Public Opinion.

New York Times.

DRESDEN, Nov. 30.—In the negotiations between the Court of Great Britain and the German Princes for the hire of mercenaries to serve against the Rebels in America it is clear that both sides were eager to come to terms. England wanted the men, the Princes wanted the money, and while the latter were anxious to receive as large subsidies as possible, the chief care of Lord North's Cabinet was to obtain the greatest number of soldiers with the least possible delay. Friedrich Kapp, the German historian of these bargains, thinks that Col. William Faucitt, the British Commissary and Plenipotentiary in the whole matter, was extravagant in the terms he granted. This does not appear, however, to have been the opinion of the Earl of Suffolk, Lord North's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who constantly expressed himself as well satisfied with his agent. The British Cabinet had been disappointed in the hope which it had entertained in the summer and early autumn of 1775 of obtaining 20,000 men from Russia. Its negotiations for the use of a so-called Scotch regiment, actually in the service of Holland, were destined to fail. Five battalions of the Hanoverian subjects of George III. were dispatched to Gibraltar and Minorca, setting the Englishmen who had been in garrison in those fortresses free for other service. No further source of supply was left but the small independent Principalities of Germany. On the other hand, the hereditary Prince of Hesse-Cassel, actual reigning Count of Hesse-Hanau, had written to express to his Majesty of England his zeal and attachment to the best of Kings, and to

OFFER THE SERVICES OF HIS REGIMENT OF 500 MEN,

"all sons of the land which the protection of your Majesty alone insures to me, and all ready to sacrifice with me their life and their blood for your service." It must not be imagined, however, that the Prince was thinking of putting his own precious blood in any danger, and the eagerness of his subjects may also be considered rhetorical. The Prince of Waldeck wrote in the same strain in November, 1775, offering 600 men. His officers and soldiers, like their Prince, asked nothing better than to find an occasion to sacrifice themselves for his Majesty. The Duke of Brunswick-Luneburg and the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel did not at first offer their services, but Col. Faucitt found no difficulty in entering into negotiations with them. The Margrave of Anspach-Bayreuth made an offer of two battalions in the autumn of 1775, but the treaty with him was not entered into for more than a year afterward, and finally, in October, 1777, an agreement was made with the Prince of Anhalt-Zerbst, who had long been doing all in his power to bring one about. Offers of troops on the part of the Elector of Bavaria and the Duke of Wurtemberg led to no result, partly on account of the bad quality and equipment of the soldiers offered, and partly, in the case of the latter, through the trouble made by Frederick the Great about the passage of troops through his dominions. Proposals of several other small German Princes came to nothing.

THE TREATY FIRST CONCLUDED

was that with the Duke of Brunswick. It is dated the 9th of January, 1776. The Duke yields to his Britannic Majesty a corps of 3,964 infantry men and 336 unmounted dragoons. This corps is to be completely equipped at the expense of the Duke, except as to horses for the light cavalry. They are to march from Brunswick in two divisions in February and March, and the King is to take measures to prevent desertion while they pass through his Electoral Dominion of Hanover on their way to the sea. The King is to pay and feed them on the same scale as his own soldiers, and the Duke "engages to to let his corps enjoy all the emoluments of pay that his Britannic Majesty allows them," that is to say, not to pay them on a lower scale and pocket the difference. The British Government, however, did not trust him. From the time of the arrival of the troops in America their pay was sent direct to them there, and did not pass through his Most Serene Ducal Highness' hands. This precaution was adopted with all the German mercenaries but those of Hesse-Cassel, whose Landgrave succeeded in getting the handling of the money. The Brunswick soldiers were to be cared for in the British hospitals, and the wounded not in condition to serve were to be transported into Europe at the expense of the King, and landed in a port on the Elbe or the Weser. The Duke agreed to furnish the recruits that should be annually necessary for the corps, to discipline and to equip them, but if it should happen that any of the regiments, battalions, or companies of the corps should suffer a loss altogether extraordinary, either in a battle, a siege, or by an uncommon contagious malady, or by the loss of any transport vessel in the voyage to America, his Britannic Majesty was to make good the loss of officer or soldier, and to bear the expense of the necessary recruits to reëstablish the corps that should have suffered this extraordinary loss.

The King of England agreed to pay to his Most Serene Highness,

UNDER THE TITLE OF LEVY MONEY,

for every soldier the amount of 30 crowns banco, equal to £7 4s. 4½d. He was to grant, moreover, an annual subsidy amounting to £11,517 17s. 1½d. from the day of the signature of the treaty so long as the troops should enjoy his pay, and double that amount (viz., £23,035 14d. 3d.) for two years after the return of the troops into his Most Serene Highness' dominions. In consideration of the haste with which the troops were equipped his Majesty granted two months' pay previous to their march, and undertook all expenses from the time of their leaving their quarters. One more provision of this treaty deserves especial notice, as it has excited the well warranted indignation of all who have execrated these bargains for the sale of human blood. It runs: "According to custom, three wounded men shall be reckoned as one killed; a man killed shall be paid for at the rate of levy money." This clause, which does not appear in the subsequent treaty with Hesse Cassel, stands in the Brunswick treaty in the same article with, and immediately before, the provision for making good any extraordinary loss from battle, pestilence, or shipwrecks. It may be taken to mean that the King of England undertook to bear the expense of a recruit to fill the place of a Brunswick soldier actually killed in battle, but that the Duke must replace at his own cost one who deserted from the ranks or died of sickness, unless in case of an "uncommon contagious malady." But if this be the interpretation, what is the meaning of the "three wounded men"? At any rate, the fact remains that the Duke of Brunswick contracted to receive a sum amounting to about $35 for every one of his soldiers who should be killed in battle, and $11.66 for every one who should be maimed. It is probably now impossible to discover how much England actually paid out on this account. The payments were not entered under their proper heading in the bills sent to Parliament from the War Office. Kapp suggests that the Cabinet did not care to meet the criticism which this item in the accounts would have raised.

THE TREATY WITH HESSE CASSEL,

dated Jan. 15, 1776, differs from that with Brunswick principally as being more favorable to the German Court. In the first place, the King of Great Britain was mane to engage in a defensive alliance with the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel. This condition entailed serious responsibilities upon England, and was much criticised in Parliament. The Hessian troops were to be kept together under their own General unless reasons of war should require them to be separated. Their sick were to remain in the care of their surgeons and other persons appointed for the purpose under the Hessian Generals, and everything was to be allowed them which the King allowed to his own troops. The Landgrave of Hesse Cassel was to furnish 12,000 men under this treaty, completely equipped, and with artillery if desired. He was to be paid levy money at the same rate as the Duke of Brunswick—viz.: thirty crowns banco, or £7 4s. 4½d. for every man. His subsidy, however, was larger in proportion, amounting to 450,000 crowns banco, or £108,281 5s. per annum, to be continued for one year after the actual return of the troops to Hesse. The Landgrave subsequently furnished various smaller contingetns, making special bargains for them, but his advantage over the Duke may be roughly estimated from the fact that, barring the blood-money above spoken of, and concerning which we have no data, barring, also, whatever pickings and stealings the most serene rivals managed to gather in, and counting only levy-money and subsidies, the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel received, on an average, nearly £74 per man sent to America, and the Duke of Brunswick little over £31. In addition to this, and outside of the treaty, the Landgrave insisted on the payment of an old claim dating from the Seven Years' War, previously disallowed by England and amounting to £41,820 14s. 5d.

THE TREATIES WITH THE SMALLER STATES,

Hesse-Hanau, Waldeck, Anspach-Bayreuth, and Anhalt-Lerbst, did not differ in their main features from those already described. None of them were quite so favorable to the Princes as the treaty with Cassel, none quite so favorable to England as that with Brunswick. I have not their text before me, but Kapp mentions the blood-money clause in those of Hanau and of Waldeck. From time to time bargains were made with several of the Princes above-mentioned for small additional bodies of troops. Jagers or sharpshooters were especially in request. From year to year recruits were sent out to America to the various divisions. The sum total of men, according to Kapp, was made up as follows:

Brunswick sent	5,723
Hesse-Cassel sent	16,992
Hesse-Hanau sent	2,422
Anspach-Bayreuth sent	2,353
Waldeck sent	1,225
Anhalt-Lerbst sent	1,160
Total	29,875

Of these, rather more than 18,000 sailed to America in 1776. Of this total of nearly 30,000, Kapp calculates that 12,562 men did not return to Germany. Besides the contingents sent to America from Germany by agreement with the Princes, a certain number of Germans served in the English regiments, some of which had recruiting stations on the Rhine, and especially in the territories of the spiritual electors.

It is difficult to say how the bargains between England and the German Princes were

REGARDED BY PUBLIC OPINION IN GERMANY AT THE TIME.

Schloezer's *Briefwechsel*, the foremost German periodical of the period, was published at Göttingen, in the Hanoverian dominions of George III. It contains many articles on the American War, all written on the English side, with the single exception of a letter from Baron Steuben, who was fighting for the Colonies. This letter is, moreover, annotated by the edi tor in a sense adverse to the Americans. This tone may perhaps have been forced upon Schloezer by circumstances, as the press in Germany was then tolerated rather than free. I have before me, also, an interesting little book, published at Wolfenbüttel, near Brunswick, in 1778. It gives an account of America, its products, its geography, and its history, together with an excellent map. The author of the book is decidedly hostile to the colonists. The sending of more than 17,000 Germans to America is briefly, one might almost say incidentaly, mentioned, though the earlier operations of the war and of these auxiliaries are described at some length. Yet the presence of so many Germans in the New World was undoubtedly the principal reason of the book's existence. It is fair, also, to consider that rebellion was in those days looked on with far sterner eyes than at present, and that by people of a conservative turn of mind, at least, it was treated not as a political mistake, but as a heinous crime. Quite different was the style in which the liberals of Europe spoke of the war and of the mercenaries. The principles which were to bring about the French Revolution were at work, and some of the actors of that great drama were already stepping upon the stage. Mirabeau, then a fugitive in Holland, published a pamphlet addressed "to the Hessians and other nations of Germany sold by their Princes to England." It is an eloquent protest against the rapacity of the Princes,

A SPLENDID TRIBUTE TO THE PATRIOTISM OF THE AMERICANS.

The genius of Mirabeau could look far enough into the future to recognize in the North American Continent an asylum for the oppressed of all nations. His blow at the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel struck home. Not only did the latter attempt to buy up the edition of the pamphlet, but he caused an answer to be published, which only had the effect of calling forth a rejoinder, in which the future tribune maintains that an offense against the freedom of nations is the greatest of crimes. In the same spirit wrote Abbé Raynal and others, some of them then better known in Europe than Mirabeau, and against them a paper warfare was kept up in the Dutch journals, then the most influential, because the freest, on the Continent. In the public library at Cassel is an interesting little pamphlet published in 1782 in French and also in German. This pamphlet is attributed by Kapp to Schlieffen, the Minister of Landgrave Frederick II., but I do not know on what authority. The writer pointed out such novel facts as that men had in all ages slaughtered each other, that the Swiss had long been in the habit of fighting as mercenaries, that the 10,000 Greeks under Xenophon did the same, and he considered it unjust to blame his contemporaries for what seemed to be a natural instinct of mankind. He noticed that the present letting-out of troops by Hesse was perhaps the tenth occasion of the sort since the beginning of the century. He showed the benefits which the Landgrave had bestowed on his country and the affection in which he was held by his people. He drew attention—and this was, perhaps, his best argument—to the fact that the Landgrave of Hesse and the Duke of Brunswick were so nearly connected with the English Royal family that their descendants might be one day called to the throne of Great Britain. As for the boasted liberty of the Americans, she was but a deceitful siren, for all history proved that republican governments were as tyrannical and cruel as monarchies.

Frederick the Great, in a letter to Voltaire (June 18, 1776), expressed his

CONTEMPT FOR THE MEN-SELLING PRINCES,

and found occasion at a somewhat later time to throw impediments in their way. "Had the Landgrave come out of my school," he writes, "he would not have sold his subjects to the English as one sells cattle to be dragged to the shambles." Napoleon, when thirty years afterwards, he drove away the then Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel (the Count of Hanau of our treaties), expressed the feeling of a later age. "The House of Hesse-Cassel has for many years sold its subjects to England. Thus have the Electors gathered such great treasures. This vile avarice now overthrows their house." Turning to contemporary German authors, it is hardly worth while to notice a slight and obscure sneer at the business by Goethe. Seume, a writer who afterward acquired some reputation, was impressed into the Hessian service and taken to America, but got no further than Halifax. He has left an account of his adventures in his autobiography, in which his natural and righteous indignation is strongly expressed. Finally, Schiller, in his tragedy of "Cabale und Liebe," written during the progress of the American war, has left an eloquent protest against the infamous traffic.

POSSIBILITIES.

TO THE YOUNG.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Now the field is wide before you—
High, profuse, the laurels strown,
Which by force of your own purpose
Are attained and made your own.

Self-reliance is the secret
Of the heroes of our race,
God invites us all to use it,
With reliance on His grace.

Think not in another's station
You would labor—nobly do;
To improve your situation
Is the present work for you.

Lean not, then, for help on others;
Use the strength that God supplies,
And, your talents thus increasing,
You shall, self-reliant, rise.

Passive, we are made recipients
Of no good of heart or mind;
We must labor would secure we
Value, worth, of any kind.

Architects of your own fortunes,
Make them what you will, you may,
Looking up to Him who aideth,
Make advancement day by day.

Would attain you hights becoming
Natures to your God allied,
All the energies of being
To their utmost must be tried.

Let us follow but not always—
Heroes foremost in the strife;
Should not we in turn lead others—
Be their guiding star in life?

Brace, then, all your youthful powers;
Gird yourselves with manly might
To achieve in life a victory,
Battling ever for the Right.

BOSTON, Mass. C. B. BOTSFORD.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate should be taken by those who perform mental labor. It acts as a brain-food.